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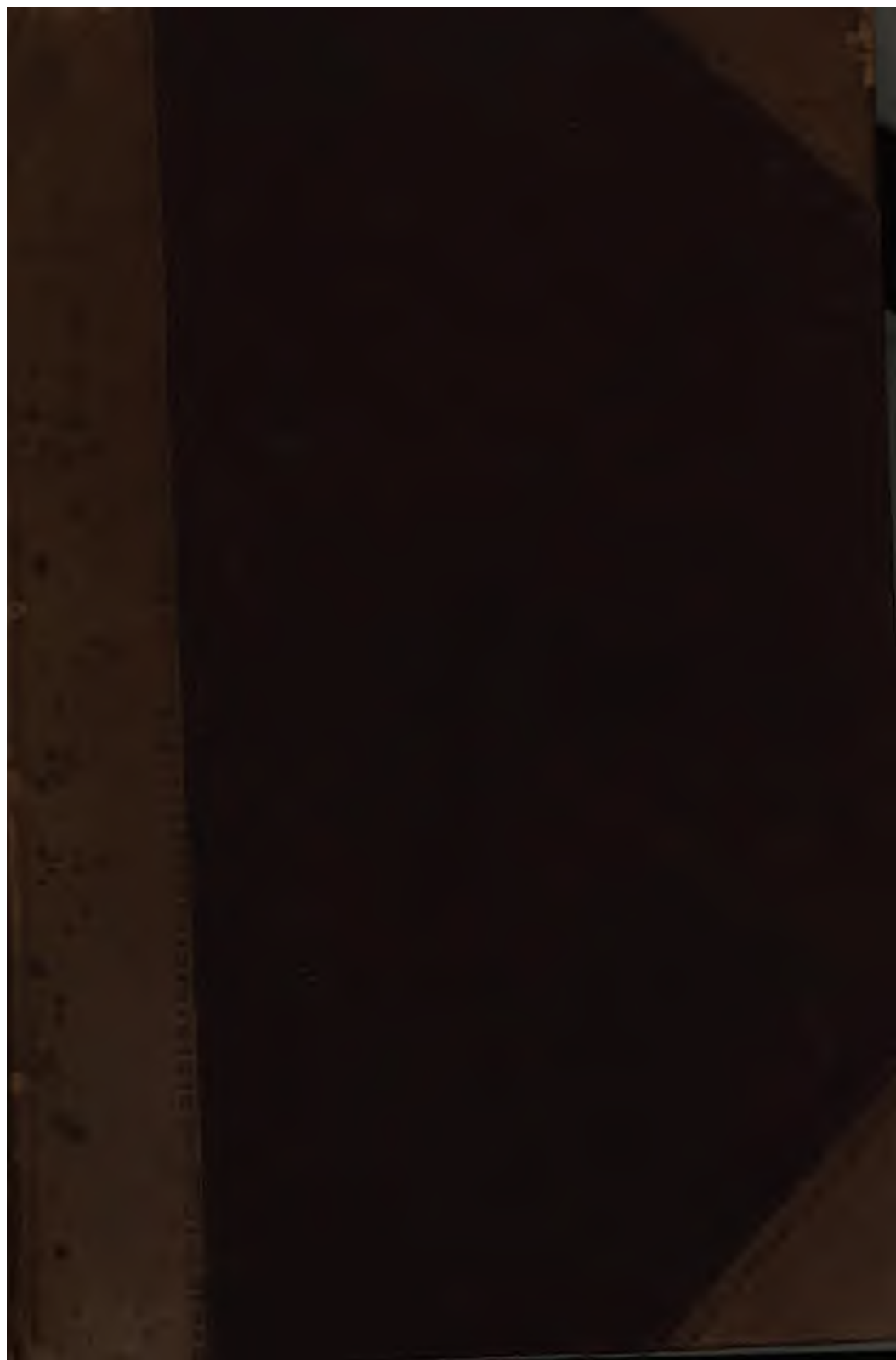
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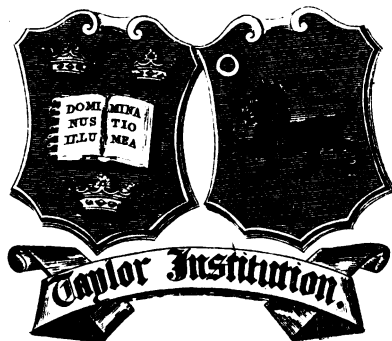


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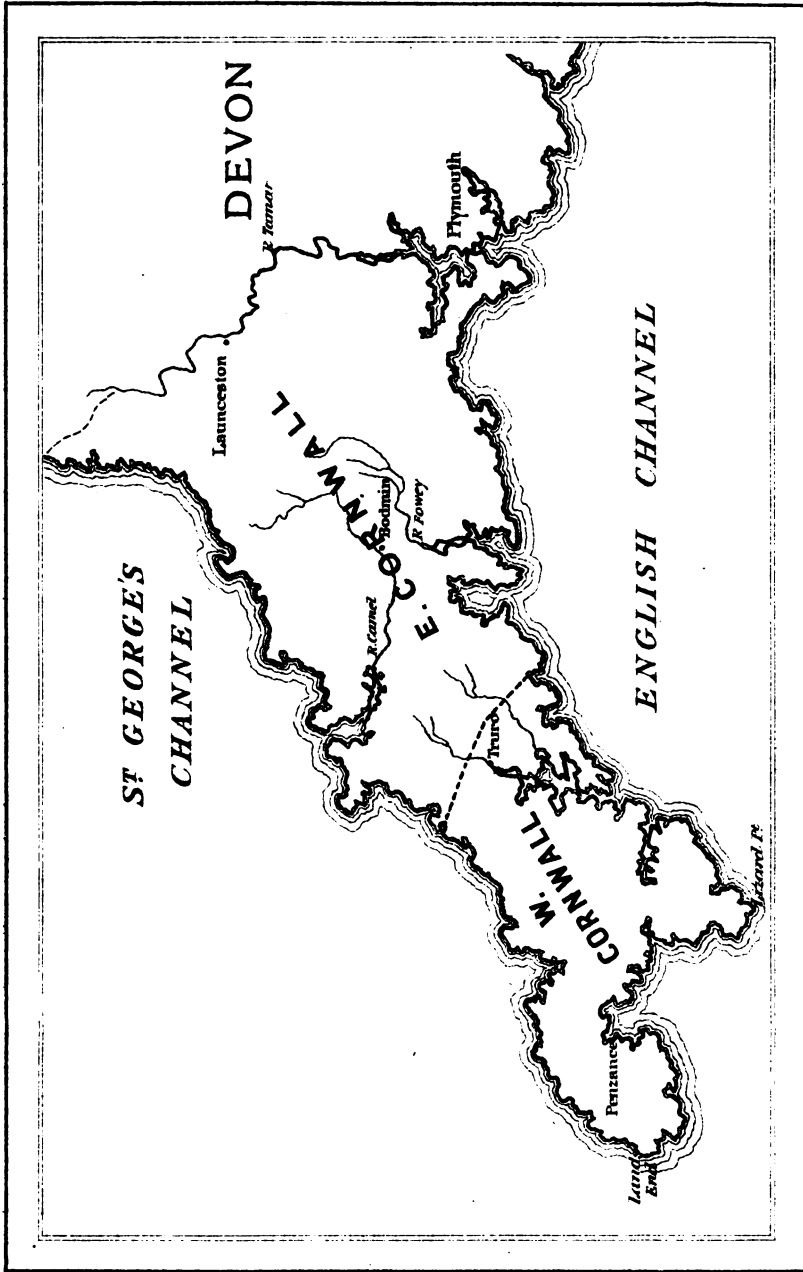


WORDS IN USE IN  
WEST AND EAST CORNWALL.





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### SKETCH MAP OF CORNWALL

Showing approximately the point of Dialectal division between East and West.

# GLOSSARY OF WORDS

IN USE IN

## CORNWALL.

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### West Cornwall

By MISS M. A. COURTNEY.

### East Cornwall

By THOMAS Q. COUCH.

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[In the sketch map which faces the title-page, it should be understood that the line of demarcation is only approximately indicated. Mr. Couch writes : " From long observation I can distinctly trace the western brogue and speech beyond Truro eastward, though it has become shaded off."—J. H. N.]



# WEST CORNWALL WORDS.

By MISS M. A. COURTNEY.





## INTRODUCTION.

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- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| § 1. <i>Decay of the Dialect in West Cornwall.</i> | § 3. <i>Proverbial Sayings.</i>   |
| § 2. <i>Pronunciation and Grammar.</i>             | § 4. <i>Cornish Names.</i>        |
|  | § 5. <i>The Present Glossary.</i> |

§ 1. WITH the introduction of railways and the increased means of communication, that has brought and brings every year more strangers to West Cornwall, the peculiar dialect is fast dying out, giving place to a vile Cockney pronunciation with a redundancy of *h*'s. The younger generation are ashamed of and laugh at the old expressive words their parents use. One seldom now hears such Shaksperian terms as *giglet*, a giddy girl; *fadge*, to suit; *peize*, to weigh; nor the old form of the plural—*housen*, houses; *peasen*, peas; nor derivative adjectives with the prefix *en*, such as *feasten* and *stonen*. But in the outlying fishing villages and inland parishes the dialect still lingers.

§ 2. A stranger meeting one of our country labourers or miners on the "Downses" (downs), and asking him a question, would probably have some difficulty in understanding the answer. Should the words in which it was given be common all over England, the sing-song drawling tones of the high-pitched voice, and the different sounds given to the vowels and diphthongs, would greatly puzzle him. The pronunciation differs considerably in places not more than ten or twelve miles apart, and persons who live in Penzance and make the dialect their study, can easily distinguish a St. Just from a Newlyn or Mousehole man, and both from a native of Camborne or St. Ives. The most marked difference in speech, however, is found

between the dwellers on "the mainland" (Penzance, &c.) and the inhabitants of Scilly, or, as they would call themselves, "Scillonians." With them thread becomes "tread," and three "tree." *I* is changed into *oi*, as pint, "point;" isles, "oiles;" but a point would be a "pint," and boil "bile." Their voices, too, are pitched in a different key. Although none of the islands are more than three miles from St. Mary's, the largest, on which is Hugh-town, the capital, each "Off-oisland" has a pronunciation of its own, and the people on St. Mary's often laugh at the peculiarities of the "Off-oislanders." They are fond of giving their children Scriptural names—Obadiah, Methusalem, Melchizedek, Emmanuel, Tobias; which they shorten into Diah, Thus, Dick, Manny, Bias. This custom formerly prevailed in all the villages of West Cornwall. One man was baptized Maher-shalalhashbaz, although known as Maal, and women still live who bear the names of Loruhamah and Kerenhappuck.

Of the dialect and pronunciation of the eastern part of the county I know from personal experience next to nothing, never having spent more than a few weeks in that locality, except that the vowels are broader and the consonants harsher than in West Cornwall, and that it resembles the dialect of Devon.

The following table will show the peculiarities of pronunciation in the Land's End and adjacent districts:—

*A* pron. *aa*: call, caal; half, haalf; master, maaster. Have, in reading, with old parish clerks and others, is haave. (*au* Scilly: call, caul.)

*A*, pron. *ee*: square, squeer; care, keer.

*ai*, pron. *ae*, both vowels sounded: nail, nāel; tail, tāel.

*E*, as *e*, with but few exceptions, where it becomes *a*, as yellow, yallow; secret, sacret.

*Ee*, as *i*, in been, bin; and meet, mit.

*Ea* diphthong, as *ai*: meat, mait; clean, clain; bream, braim.

*Ea* in heard, heerd.

*Ea* in earth and ear is sometimes spoken with a faint sound of *y*: yearth, year.

"*Ea* is sometimes also separated, as *ë*-arth, *wë*-ar, at Zennor."

J. W.

*Ea* in tea retains the old sound *tay*, and sea becomes *say*.

*Ea* in proper names is *ay*: Pendrea, Pendray; Tredrea, Tredray

*Ei* diphthong, pron. *ee*, as skein, skeen; seine, seen; except in receive, where it becomes *a*.

*I*, pron. *e*, as river, rever; shiver, shever.

*I*, pron. *ee*, as kite (the bird), keet; child, cheeld; &c.

*Ie* diphthong, pron. *a*: believe, b'lave; relieve, relave.

*O*, as *a*: grow, graw; know, knaw; &c.

*O*, as *u*: column, culumn; pollock, pullock.

*O*, as *o* where it is *u* in other counties, as front, not frunt; among, not amung.

*O* in won't as *a long*, wān't.

In proper names the *o* in the prefix *Pol* is always long, as Poltair, Poletair; Polsue, Polesue.

*Oo*, preceded by *h*, is *oo long*: hōōd, not huod; hōōk, not huok.

*U* is pronounced as *u* in pull: dull, duol; puzzle, puozzle.

*G* sometimes *y*, as angel, anyel; stranger, stranyer. In words of more than one syllable ending in *ing* the *g* is omitted, as going, goin; singing, singin.

*P* as *b* in peat, beat.

Words ending in *sp* retain the old form *ps*, as clasp, claps; hasp, haps; crisp, crips.

*Y* in yellow is often changed into *j*, jallow.

Old people generally add *y* to the infinitive, as dig, diggy; hack, hacky; paint, painty; walk, walky; and put an *a* before the imperfect part., as "goin' a diggin'."

*Be* commonly takes the place of *are*, and *be not* is corrupted into *b'aint*; and when preceded by the verb the pronoun *you* is almost invariably changed into *'ee*, as "Whur be 'ee jailin, my son? Goin' to Mittin, are 'ee?" Where are you walking so fast, my son? (my son is applied to all males, and even occasionally to females.) Going to Meeting, are you? (A Mittin or a Mittin-house is a Nonconformist, generally a Wesleyan, Chapel) "You b'aint a goin' to do et, sūre-l̄y?" "Ess-fye! I be." (Yes, I am.) "Hav' 'ee most catched up your churs?" (Have you most finished your housework?) "Did

'ee ever know sich a g'eat maazed antic in all your born days ? " (Did you ever know such a mad fool ?) &c. " I'll gi' 'ee a click under the y-ear." (I'll give you a box on the ears.)

Verbs and pronouns are often used in the second person singular instead of the second person plural, as "Coom thee wayst in, thee g'eat chûcklehead, or I'll gi' 'ee a scat on the chacks that 'ull maake 'ee grizzle the wrong side o' th' moueth. Thee thinkst o' nawthing but gammut. (Come in, you great stupid, or I will give you a slap in the face that shall make you laugh the other side of your mouth. You think of nothing but play.) "Beest 'ee goin' to painty to-day, Jan ?" (Are you going to paint to-day, John ?)

Him and it are contracted into 'n, as "I don't think much of 'n."

*G'eat* takes the place of great, as "a g'eat bûfflehead" (a great fool); *bra'* of brave, "a bra' fine day" (a very fine day). "And between two adjectives applies the preceding one to the latter—'bra' and wicked,' bravely or very wicked, although brave alone would be a term of commendation."—J. W. The article *a* is put before plural nouns, as "a trousers," "a bellers" (bellows).

The preposition *up* is very commonly used after verbs, as "I must finish up my work," "I must do up my odds and ends;" and where in other places *in* would be used, as "Take up (not take in) two loaves for to-morrow." Sometimes a superfluous verb is added, as "I looked to see."

The Cornish are fond of doubling their negatives, "Never no more, says Tom Collins."

"When he died, he shut his eyes,  
And never saw money no more."

*Old Nursery Rhyme.*

"I don't know, ant I" (I don't know, not I); and a favourite answer to a question is, "Not as I know by," or "Not as I know," all pronounced quickly as one word, "Notsino." Couldst, wouldst, and shouldst are contracted into *cu'st*, *wu'st*, and *shu'st*; as "How *cu'st* 'ee (thee) be such a big fool?" "Thou *shu'st* tell such lies;" "Wu'st 'ee (thee) do et?" But to multiply examples would take too much space for an introduction, and to those especially interested in this branch of the subject, I would recommend the works of the

late Tregellas, Bottrell's *Traditions and Hearth-side Stories of West Cornwall*, first and second series; and a little work by "Uncle Jan Trenoodle" (Sandys), which contains amongst other things a collection of poems in the Cornish dialect by Davies Gilbert.

§ 3. Like all other Celts, the Cornish are an imaginative and poetical people, given to quaint sayings, similes, and pithy proverbs. I have heard of a man being "so drunk that he couldn't see a hole in a nine-rung ladder;" of a piece of beef "as salt as Lot's wife's elbow." A woman a few days since in describing the "Bâl gals," said, "they were all as sweet as blossom;" and another that some boy "was as hardened as Pharoah." You may be often greeted on entering a house with, "You are as welcome as flowers in May." A servant when she adds a little hot to cold water, will speak of it as "taking the edge off the cold." A labourer will tell you that "he's sweating like a fuz' bush (a furze bush) on a dewy morning." Any one who has seen such a thing will recognize the force of the simile. Once I asked an old Land's End guide what made all those earth-heaps in a field through which we were passing? His reply was, "What you rich people never have in your house, a want" (a mole).

Few proverbs express more in a few words than the following:— "Those that have marbles may play; but those that have none must look on." "'Tis well that wild cows have short horns." "You've no more use for it than a toad for a side pocket." "All play and no play, like Boscastle Market, which begins at twelve o'clock and ends at noon."

A great many of the sayings relate to long-since-forgotten worthies, such as:—"But—says Parson Lasky." "Oh! my blessed parliament, says Molly Franky." "All on one side, like Smoothy's wedding." "Like Nicholas Kemp, you've occasion for all." "As knowing as Kate Mullet, and she was hanged for a fool."

A few may be interesting from an antiquarian point of view:—"To be presented in Halgaver Court." "Kingston Down well wrought is worth London town dear bought." "Working like a Trojan." "As deep as Garrick." "As bright as Dalmanazar." "As ancient as the floods of Dava." Of the two last I have never heard an explanation.

Each parish has its own particular saint to which the church is dedicated. "There are more saints in Cornwall than there are in heaven." The saints' feasts are held on the nearest Sunday and Monday to dedication day, Feasten Sunday and Monday. The inhabitants of every parish have a distinguishing nickname.

One curious custom is nearly obsolete, that of speaking of a married woman as "Kitty Ben Roscrow," "Mary Peter Penrose," instead of Kitty, Ben Roscrow's wife, &c.

§ 4. Cornish proper names of men and places have the accent on the second syllable, as *Borla'se*, *Boli'tho*, *Trela'wney*, *Carne'gie*, *Pendre'a*, *Polme'nnor* (*Poleme'nnor*). In true Cornish compound names the noun is put before the adjective, as *Chegwidden* (white house), *che*, house, *gwidden*, white; *Vounderveor* (great road), *vounder*, road, *veor*, great (through ignorance now called *Vounderveor Lane*). When the word is formed of two nouns, the distinguishing one is last, as *Nanceglos* (church valley), *nanc* (*c* soft), valley, *eglos*, church; *Crowz-an-wra* (a road-side cross), *crowz*, cross, *wra*, road; *Peninnis* (island head), *pen*, a head, *innis*, an island; *Egloshayle* (river church), *eglos*, a church, *hayle*, a river (now *Peninnis Head*, *Egloshayle Church*). These rules hold good even when the words are half Cornish, half English, as *Street-an-Nowan* (the new street, of some antiquity), *Cairn Du* (black cairn), *Castle Vean* (little castle), *Castle au Dinas*<sup>1</sup> (a reduplication), *Chapel Ury*, *Chapel St. Clare*.

§ 5. When asked some years since by the English Dialect Society to write a West Cornwall Glossary, wishing to make it as complete as possible, I consulted all the published works on the subject which were in the Penzance Library, and added to my list the words in them unknown to me. Those that I have given on the authority of *Polwhele* alone are, I am afraid, although common in the beginning of this century, now quite forgotten except by a very few. Had I been aware that I was to have been associated with Mr. Couch, I should have taken no examples from his works; but I have retained them, as they were nearly all familiar to Mr. Westlake, Q.C. (J. W.), to whom I now take this opportunity of tendering my

<sup>1</sup> "Some make castle a fortification of stone, dinas of earth."—Bannister.

sincere and hearty thanks for his very valuable services, ungrudgingly given, he having kindly gone over the entire MS. with me. I must also thank Mr. H. R. Cornish (H. R. C.), who has done the same by the proof-sheets, and Mr. Thomas Cornish (T. C.), who placed all his Cornish words at my disposal. Those signed W. N. I had from Mr. Wm. Noye, and Davy, Zennor through Mr. Westlake. Garlands are from a list by the late Mr. Garland in the Journal of the Royal Inst. Cornwall. I have, too, incorporated in this glossary a list of words collected by the Rev. Flavell Cook (F. C.) when at Liskeard, and kindly sent me through the Rev. W. W. Skeat; and some from those published in the *Cornishman* by Bernard Victor (B. V.) and Wm. Fred. Pentreath (W. F. P.), of Mousehole; and by F. W. P. Jago, M.B., Plymouth. To all these gentlemen my thanks are due.

MARGARET A. COURTNEY.

*Alverton House, Penzance,  
January, 1880.*





## A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

IN USE IN

## WEST CORNWALL.

**Abear**, *v.* to dislike: always used with a negative. "I caan't *abear* what I caan't abide."

**Accroshay** (accrochet), a kind of leap-frog. A cap or small article is placed on the back of the stooping person by each boy as he jumps over him; the one who knocks either of the things off has to take the place of the stooper. The first time he jumps over the boy says *Accroshay*, the second *Ashotay*, the third *Assheflay*, and lastly *Lament*, *lament* *Leleman's* (or *Lelena's*) *war*.

**Acres**, *phr.* in his acres; in his glory.

**Addle-pool**, a cesspool.

**Ad rabbet**, *inter.* bother.

**Adventurer**, one who takes shares in a mine.

**Afeard**, *p. p.* as *adj.* afraid. "I'm *afeard* of my life to go upstairs arter dark."

**Afore**, *adv.* before. "He took me up *afore* I were down." He corrected me before I had made a mistake.

**After**, Arthur. "I'm coom for

the dennar for *After*, who works at old Dolcoath."

**After-clapses**, after-thoughts; superfluous finery. "I caan't manage the *after-clapses*." Something happening after the cause is supposed to have been removed. H. R. C.

**After-winding**, waste corn.

**Agait**, *adj.* very attentive; earnest.

**Agar**, *adj.* ugly. Davy, Zennor.

**Aglet**, **Aglon**, **Awglon**, **Orglon**, the berry of the hawthorn.

**Ailer**, a receiver of stolen goods. "The *ailer* is as bad as the stailer." (He who aids and abets the thief by standing within hail as sentry. H. R. C.) **Heller**, **Lostwithiel**. J. W.

**Aipernt**, an apron.

"A slut never wants a clout  
Whilst her *aipernt* holds out."

**Airy-mouse**, a bat, M. A. C.  
**Airy-Mouse**, H. R. C. **Hairy-Mouse**, J. W.

**Aitch-piece**, the catch or tongue of a buckle,

**Ake**, a groove in a stone used for an anchor (peculiar to Cornwall), to receive a rope or iron band to prevent it from slipping. Mousehole fishermen. R. P., through W. Noye.

**Aketha**, quotha.

**Alaire**, a short time ago. Video says this is in common use; I query it. M. A. C.

**Allee-couchee**, *phr.* to go to bed.

**Ammenuts**, nuts. **Almond nuts**, almonds.

**Anan? Nan?** *inter.* "What did you say?"

**Anatomy**, **Atomy**, a thin person. Also **Anatomis**. H. R. C.

**Aneest**, **Aneist**, *prep.* near. "I caan't bear him to come *aneist* me."

**An end**. To drive *an end* is to excavate a *level* (a gallery) in a mine.

**Angallish**, a gallows. "You *angallish* dog, you."

**Angle-twitch**, an earth-worm. "Wriggling like an *angle-twitch*."

**Anointed**. "An *anointed* rogue" = an out-and-out rogue.

**An-passy**, **Passy**, et cetera.

**Anti**, *phr.* not I. Always used with a negative. "I caan't say *anti*."

**Antic**, a foolish person; a merry rogue. "I never seed such an *antic* in my born days."

**Apple-bird**, a chaffinch. Pol-whele.

**Apple-drain**, a drone; a wasp.

**Apsen-tree**, an aspen. "Bevering (shivering) like an *apsen-tree*."

**Aptycock**, a clever little fellow. "Well done, my little *aptycock*."  
—*W. Briton*, April 3, 1879.

**Araa! Arear! Areah!** an interjection of surprise. **Arrea-faa**. B. Victor and W. V. Pentreath. Mousehole.

**Ardar**, a plough.

**Ardur**, a ploughman.

**Argee**, **Argeefy**, *v.* to argue. "He's all'ays ready to *argee*" (*g* hard).

**Arish**, stubble. "Turn them into the *arishes*" (stubbles).

**Arish-field**, a stubble-field.

**Arish-geese**, stubble-fed geese.

**Arish-mow**, a rick of corn made in the field where it was cut.

**Arm-wrist**, the wrist.

**Arter**, *adv.* after. "He's all'ays tinkering *arter* her."

**Ascrode**, *adv.* astride. "She rode *ascrode*."

**As lev'**, *adv.* as lief. "I'd *as lev'* do et as not."

**Assneger**, **Assinego**, a silly fellow; a fool. "Do 'ee be quiet, thee *assneger*."

**Athurt**, *adv.* athwart. "He looks *athurt*" (he squints).

**Attal**, **Attle**, rubbish cast out from a mine.

**Atwixt and atween**, *phr.* betwixt and between. "Neither the highest nor lowest; but *atwixt and atween*, says Bucca."

**Aunt**, **An'**, **Aint**, a term of respect, commonly used for elderly women. "Too fine, like *An Betty Toddy's* gown."

**Awner's 'count**, owner's account; at the expense of the employers.

**Axed out**, *p. p.* as *adj.* having the banns called in church.

"I 'be *axed out*! keep company! Get thee to doors, thee noodle."  
*Uncle Jan Trenoodle.*

**Baal**, *v.* to beat.

**Baaled**, *p. p.* beaten; grieved.

**Baaling**, a beating.

**Babby-rags**, small bits. F. C.

**Backlet**, **Backside**, a court or yard behind a house.

**Backsyfore**, *phr.* hind-part before. F. C. **Backsyforcy**, J. W.

**Bagonet**, a bayonet.

**Bakester**, a baker.

**Bal**, a bother. "What a *bal* the dog'es! noozling up agen me."

**Bal**, a mine.

**Balch**, a small rope; a sash cord.

**Bal-girl**, a mine girl.

**Balk**, squared timber.

**Ballarag**, *v.* to scold.

**Ballaragging**, a scolding. "She gov' me a sound *ballaragging*."

**Ball-eye**, a wall-eye. "Billy *ball-eye*."

**Balscat**, a cross-patch. "She's a regular ould *balscat*." Poor, contemptible. Sometimes applied to wine, as *balscat* port. J. W.

**Balshag**, a coarse flannel with a long nap, used in mines.

**Bandeeler**, a wooden toy, in shape like a thin flat reel; it is made to move up and down by a string which winds and unwinds.

**Banger**, a large thing or person.

**Bankers and Dorsars**, cushions for seats and backs of settles. Bottrell.

**Bankroute**, a bankrupt.

**Bannel**, the broom, *Genista*.

**Bare-ridged**. He rides *bare-ridged* = without a saddle.

**Barm**, **Burm**, yeast. *Barm-cake* is cake made with yeast.

**Barragon**, fustian. **Barracan**, H. R. C.

**Barro**, **Borro**, a boar.

**Barwell**, **Barvil**, a leather apron formerly worn by fishermen when hauling in their nets and taking the fish out of the same. Capt. W. Pentreath, Mousehole, through W. Noye.

**Bazaam**, the heath; a purple colour.

**Be**, **baint**, are; are not. "Like Jan Trezise's geese, never happy unless they *be* where they *baint*." "Where *be* 'ee going?" = where are you going?

**Beagle it!** (sometimes **Ad beagle it!**) a West-country imprecation. T. C. A troublesome person is often called a *beagle* or *bagle*. "Be quiet, you young *bagle*." M. A. C.

**Beal**, a bird's bill; the nose. "I knawed 'ee by your *beal*."

**Beat**, a turf; also the verb to make or attend to a fire of turves.

**Beat burrow**, **Beat turf**, a heap of burnt turves left in the fields.

**Bedabber**, **Bejabber**, *v.* to fade by keeping in the hands.

**Bedabbered**, *p. p.* as *adj.* faded. "Yours flowers are *bedabbered*."

**Bed-ale**, groaning-ale; ale brewed for a christening. Polwhele.

**Bedoling-pain**, a constant pain—not acute.

**Bedoled**, *p. p.* used as *adj.* stupefied with pain or grief. "I'm *bedoled* with the rheumatiz."

**Bed-tye**, a feather bed: often called a feather *tye*.

**Bee-skip**, **Bee-but**, a beehive.

**Beety**, *v.* to mend the net. Mousehole fishermen, through R. P. and B. V.

**Begibb**, *p. p.* as *adj.* allotted.  
 "Tis not *begibb* to me" (*g* hard).  
 R. Hunt, F.R.S.

**Beheemed**, *adj.* sickly. "A poor  
*beheemed* cretur" (creature).

**Belk**, *v.* to belch.

**Belong**. "I *belong* at home"  
 = I live at home. "I am not  
 so ill as I *belong* to be" = not  
 so ill as I generally am. "She  
*belongs* to stay in to-night" =  
 it's her turn to stay in to-night.

**Belve**, *v.* to bellow.

**Belving**, *part.* "*Belving* like a  
 bull."

**Bender**, anything unusually good  
 of its kind.

**Berrin**, a funeral. "Bin to the  
*berrin*, ha' 'ee p'"

**Berrin-tune**, a tune to which a  
 hymn is sung by the relations  
 and friends on the way to the  
 church.

"To shaw our sperrits lev' us petch  
 The laast new *berrin-tune*."  
 Tregellas.

**Besting it**, going to sea when the  
 weather looks threatening, and  
 cruising on the fishing ground  
 without shooting the nets, to see  
 whether the sky will clear or  
 not. T. C. Also commonly used  
 for considering a thing, as "I am  
*besting* if I shall go to church to-  
 night." M. A. C.

**Better - fit**. Used for better.  
 "You'd *better-fit* ha' done what  
 I told 'ee."

**Better-most**, *adj.* best. "My  
*better-most* dress." "The *better-  
 most* people were there."

**Betwattled**, **Bewattled**, *p. p.* as  
*adj.* mad, foolish. "Thee art  
*betwattled*; that were afore I  
 were born."

**Bib**, a small fish; a blind.

**Biddix**, a mattock.

**Bilder**, hemlock; water dropwort.

**Billees**, a bellows: facetiously  
 called the Cornish organ.

**Biscan**, **Vescan**, a finger-glove of  
 leather used in support of a  
 wounded finger; sometimes a  
 simple bandage of cloth. **Bes-  
 gan**, W. N.

**Bitter**, *adv.* very. "He's *bitter*  
 cross this morning." "A *bitter*  
 wet day."

**Biver**, **Bever**, *v.* to shiver. "I'm  
 all of a *biver*."

**Bivering**, **Bevering**, *part.* shiver-  
 ing.

**Black-a-moor's teeth**, small  
 white-ribbed cowries.

**Black-cake**, wedding-cake. A  
 rich plum-pudding is a *black-  
 pudding*.

**Black-head**, a boil.

**Black jack**, blend.

**Black strap**, gin and treacle.  
 An inferior wine given to infe-  
 rior guests. J. W.

**Black tin**, tin ore ready for  
 smelting.

**Blast**, a sudden inflammation. "I  
 caught a *blast* in my eye."

**Blaw**. "A man caan't go farther  
 than he can *blaw*," i. e. he can't  
 do impossibilities.

**Blind buck a davy**, blindman's  
 buff.

**Blink**, a spark. "There's not a  
*blink* of fire in the grate."

**Blob**, **Blobber**, a bubble.

**Blood-sucker**, the sea anemone.

**Bloody warrior**, a wallflower;  
 also the red crane's-bill.

**Blowser**, one who assists in the  
 pilchard fishery.

**Blowsing**, working in seine boats.

**Blowth**, blossom. "There's no-

thing prettier than the apple  
*blowth.*"

**Blubber, Blobber**, the sea nettle.  
Sometimes called *sting blubbers*.

**Blue-poll**, a species or, more probably, a variety of salmon, remarkable for the steel-blue colour of its head and for ascending our rivers (e. g. the Camel) about Candlemas-day; hence when appearing in numbers they are called the "Candlemas School." It is observed by fishermen that the great majority are males or kippers. Couch.

**Board 'em**, an old-fashioned round game of cards. It can be played by any number of players from two to eight, either for fish or low stakes; but there must not be less than six fish in the pool. Six cards are dealt to each person, and the thirteenth if two are playing, the nineteenth if three, and so on, is turned up for trumps. The forehand plays, and the next (if he has one) follows suit; if not, he may play another suit or trump. The highest card of the original suit, if not trumped, takes the trick and one or more fish, according to the number staked. If you have neither card in your hand that you think will make a trick, you may decline to play, in which case you only lose your stake; but if you play and fail to make a trick, you must pay for the whole company, and are said to be "boarded."

**Bob**, the largest beam of a mine steam-pumping engine.

**Bobble**. "An ugly *bobble* in the sea" = a ground swell.

**Bock**, v. to shy. "The horse *bocked* at the hedge."

**Boften**, p. p. as *adj.* bought.

**Boften bread**, baker's bread, not home-made. *Beften dough* is

sometimes used to express the same idea. "As plum (soft) as *boften dough*"—applied to a very foolish person.

**Boiling**, a number, crowd, or family. "The whole *boiling* of 'em were there."

**Boist**, corpulence. **Boustis**, stout. J. W. Lostwithiel. **Busthious**, H. R. C.

**Bolk**, *adj.* firm. Probably from balk, squared timber.

**Boldering**, *adj.* louring; inclinable to thunder. "'Tis *boldering* weather." Polwhele. "'Tis *boldering* hot." J. W.

**Bolt**, a stone-built drain.

**Boo**, a louse.

**Boobus**, a wick for a small lamp. **Booba**, **Boobun**, Newlyn.

**Boostering**, *part.* labouring so as to perspire.

**Boots and shoes**, the flowers of the monk's-hood.

**Boryer**, a borer; a bar of iron used to make holes in granite; a mining tool.

**Boshy-man**, a fop; a conceited fellow.

**Botany-bay**, the hydrangea.

**Botham**, a tumour arising from the blow of a stick on any part of the body. Polwhele.

**Bothem**, the feverfew.

**Bottom-pie**, slices of potatoes and pork baked on a thick layer of dough. W. Noye.

**Bottoms**, a narrow, uncultivated valley.

**Bougie**, **Bowgie**, a sheep's house; a shed.

**Bouldacious**, **Bould**, *adj.* bold.

**Boulter**, a moored line, with hooks attached, for catching pollocks.

- Boutigo, Bout-a-go, Bout-i-go** (*pron.* Boutshego), a tramp. "I caan't abear *boutigos* coming round the town plaace" (the farm-yard).
- Bowed, bent.** "A little *bowed* old man."
- Bowerly, adj.** burly; corpulent. "A fine *bowerly* man."
- Bowings**, bowings of the legs; the under part of the knee-joint.
- Bow-jowler** (*ow* like *how*), a place in fishing boats for hauling foot-line through. Mousehole fishermen, through W. F. P. and B. V.
- Boys.** "There are no men in Cornwall; they are all Cornish boys."
- Boy's love**, southernwood.
- Braave, Bra, adj. and adv.** fine; very. "He's grown a *bra* cheeld." "I'm *braave* and well, thank 'ee." And between two adjectives (in Cornwall) applies the preceding one to the latter. Brave and wicked (bravely or very wicked), although *brave* alone would be a term of commendation. J. W. "A *brave*-looking man" is a good-looking man.
- Brace**, the mouth of a shaft. *Mining Record*, through W. Noye.
- Brage, v.** to scold violently. Couch.
- Braging, part.** roaring; raging. "*Braging* like a lion."
- Braggashans.** "But I scorn to stand speeching *braggashans*."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Braggaty, adj.** spotted; mottled. "A *braggaty* cow."
- Brake**, a large quantity: particularly applied to flowers, as a *brake* of honeysuckle.
- Brandis**, a three-cornered iron rest for baking meat on; also used to hold a kettle, or support burning brands.
- Brash**, an eruption; a rash.
- Breach.** A horse or cow is said to *breach* when it breaks down fences. A "*breachy* cow" is one that breaks bounds.
- Breachy water**, brackish water.
- Bread-and-cheese**, the young leaves of hawthorn, often eaten by children.
- Breal, Breel**, a mackerel. W. N., B. V.
- Breed, Breedy, v.** to make or mend fishing-nets with a mesh and needle.
- Bren, Brend, v.** to wrinkle the forehead. "Don't *brend* your brows so."
- Brow brenner**, eye winker. *Old Nursery Rhyme*.
- Brick, Breck**, a rent or flaw. "There wasn't a *brick* in it."
- Brimming**, the phosphorescence of the waves.
- Brink**, the gill of a fish. R. P., through W. Noye.
- Briny, adj.** luminous; phosphorescent: applied to the sea; the medusæ.
- Brit**, a small kind of fish the size of a sprat. F. W. P., Jago, M. B.
- Brithyll**, a trout (*pron.* truff). H. R. C.
- Broad-fig**, a Turkey fig.
- Broft, p. p.** brought. "She was *broft* home in a cart."
- Broil**, earth on the surface indicating a vein of metal. "The burnt stuff, word used by Berryman, who professes to find lodes to this day by the divining rod." T. C.
- Broil, v.** to discover metal from the earth thrown up by the heat of the vein.

**Brood**, impurities mixed with ore.

**Broom-swike**, a twig of a heath-broom.

**Brose-of-het**, a great heat. "I'm in a *brose-of-het*." At boiling point.

**Broasen**, burning quickly. Mouse-hole fishermen, through W. F. P. and V. B.

**Brother-law**, brother-in-law. *Father-law*, &c., &c.

**Brown-wort**, figwort or throat-wort.

**Browse**, bruised fish used as bait. "I'll pommel thy noddle to *browse*," Bottrell.

**Browse**, brambles and thorns. F. C.

**Browthy**, *adj.* light; spongy: applied to bread.

**Brush**, a nosegay.

**Brush**, dried furze used for fires. "Not quite baked; he'd take another *brush*:" said of a half-witted man.

**Bruss**, short twigs of heath or furze. "When a younger sister marries first, her elder sister is said to dance in the *bruss*; from an old custom of dancing without shoes on the furze prickles which get detached from the stalk." H. R. C.

**Bruyans**, crumbs. **Buryans**, Bottrell.

**Bucca**, a stupid person; a term of derision.

"Penzance boys up in a tree, Looking as wisht (downcast) as wisht can be; Newlyn *buccas*, strong as oak, Knocking 'em down at every poke."

**Bucca-boo**, a ghost; a bug-bear; a black *bucca*.

**Bucca-gwidden**, a precocious child; a simple innocent; an

insane person. T. C. A white *bucca*.

**Buck**, fermentation in milk or cream, produced by moist heat. "The *buck* is in the milk."

**Buccha-boo**, Polwhele.

**Buck**, the spittle fly.

**Buck**, *v.* to bruise copper ore into small fragments.

**Bucking-iron**, a flat hammer used for crushing copper ore.

**Buckle-up**, *v.* to shrink or curl up with the damp. "My dress *buckles-up* in the dew."

**Buckshee-buck**, a game played by an indefinite number of players. One shuts his eyes, and the others say in turn, "*Buckshee! Buckshee-buck!* How many fingers do I hold up?" When the blindman guesses correctly, the one whose number is guessed takes his place.

**Buckthorn**, **Buckhorn**, a salted and dried whiting.

**Bucky-how**, a boy's game, resembling touch-timber.

**Buddle**, a kind of tub for washing ore.

**Buddle-boy**, a boy employed in washing ore. The operation is called "*buddling*."

**Buddles**, bubbles. "Blowing *buddles*, art 'ee, cheeld?"

**Bud-picker**, the bullfinch. Polwhele.

**Buffle-head**, a simpleton; a foolish person. "I niver seed sich a *great buffle-head*."

**Bulgranack**, the pool-toad, or locally bull-toad, in sea-rock pools. H. R. C.

**Bulgranade**, a stickleback.

**Bulhorn**, a snail. "If tanners in going to bal (the mine) met with a *bulhorn* in their path, they always took care to drop

before it a "crum" from their dinner, or bit of grease from their candle, for good luck." Bottrell.

**Bulk**, *v.* to toss on the horns of a cow.

**Bulk**, *v.* to cure pilchards, by placing alternate layers of salt and fish; also a pile of pilchards about a yard in breadth and five feet in height: with the heads turned outward.

**Bulk-headed fool**, always running his head against a wall. H. R. C.

**Bullies**, round, smooth pebbles; boulders.

**Bullocky man**, a swaggering fellow.

**Bullum**, the fruit of the bullace tree.

**Bun-bread**, phrase to express a severe thrashing. "I'd beat him to *bun-bread*." Longrock, T. C.

**Bunken**, **Bumpkin**, a piece of iron projecting from the bow of a boat, to which the jib is fastened. W. Noye.

**Bunker-headed fools**. Gwinear, T. C.

**Bunting**, *part.* sifting flour.

**Burn**, twenty-one hakes (probably a burden); a pile of furze kept in country houses for fuel; a rick of hay.

**Burranet**, the shelldrake.

**Burrow**, a barrow or tumulus.

**Bush**, two hoops fixed on a short pole, passing through each other at right angles. They are covered with white calico, and used as signals by a person standing on a hill to show where pilchards lie in a bay.

**Bush**, *v.* Instead of thrashing corn with a flail, when straw was wanted for thatching, women were employed to beat out the corn into a barrel with the head

out; the ears of corn were struck against the cask.

**Bush the fire**, *phr.* to put on more furze: only used where there are open chimneys and no grates.

**Busk**, a thin slip of wood or whalebone, about an inch and a-half broad by fourteen long; formerly worn by all, now only by old women, in front of their stays.

**Busker**, an undaunted, persevering fisherman in stormy weather, in contradistinction to *in-and-outer*. R. P., through W. Noye.

**Bussa**, a large earthenware pot or jar.

**Bussa-calf**, a calf kept on the cow till it weans itself. Polwhele.

**Bussa-head**, an empty-headed person.

**Bussy milk**, the first milk after calving.

**Bustious**, *adj.* over-fat; burdensome to oneself.

**Busy**, requires; wants. "It es *busy* all my time looking arter the children." "It es *busy* all my money to keep house."

**But**, a buttock of beef.

**But**, *v.* to sprain or put out of joint.

**Butted**, *p. p.* "I've *butted* my thumb."

**But-gap**, a hedge of pitched turf. Polwhele.

**Butt**, a heavy, two-wheeled cart, with timber and yoked oxen.

**Butter-and-eggs**, the double yellow daffodil.

**Buied**, *v.* bought. "I *buied* un at the draper's."

**Buzza**. "Stinking like *buzza*," E. Opie, through W. Noye. "A



- buzza* used before cess-pits." H. R. C.
- Bye**, *adv.* lonely. "Our house is rather *bye*."
- Caal**, **Call**, *v.* to give public notice by a town crier. "Have it *caaled*, be sure." To have the banns "*caaled* out" (called out) is to have them read in church.
- Caalves-henge**, a calf's pluck.
- Cab**, a horny gall on the hand caused by friction. "Called a *callous*." H. R. C.
- Cab**, a dirty mess. Also *v.* to soil by handling over-much. A *cabby* mess is a dirty, sticky mess.
- Cabaggled**, *p. p.* as *adj.* messed and dirty. J. W. Lostwithiel.
- Cabesta**, space between the hook and lead in a fishing line. Mouse-hole fishermen, through W. F. P. **Cobesta**, V. B.
- Caboolen-stone**, a stone used by seiners (the crew of a seine boat) as a means of keeping the fish enclosed in the seine but not caught from making their escape. It is continually thrown into the sea, a piece of rope being attached to it, until the seine can be drawn so close together that the fish can be dipped up in baskets. W. F. P. and B. V.
- Cader**, a small frame of wood on which a fisherman keeps his lines. **Cantor**, Penzance.
- Cadge**. "Out on the *cadge*," on the tramp; begging. "They get their living by *cadging*," begging from door to door.
- Cafenter**, a carpenter.
- "I'm coom for the dennar for After (Arthur),  
Who works at old Dolcoath;  
And if you be the *cafenter's* dafter (daughter),  
You'll send enough for both."
- Caff**, *n.* refuse, rubbish.
- Cage**. "She has a beautiful *cage* of teeth."
- Cal**, tungstate of iron.
- Calcar**, the lesser weever or sting fish, with the lancefish in Sennen. H. R. C.
- Cam**, **Cand**, fluor spar.
- Camels**, camomile flowers.
- Canker**, a cock crab. M. Matthews, through W. Noye. "Crane and Crancod." H. R. C.
- Cannis**, *v.* to toss about carelessly. Couch.
- Cant**, *v.* to tip on one side. "*Cant* up the bottle." A fall. Polwhele. *Cant* of a way = a long way. W. Noye.
- Capel**, **Cockle**, schorl. "*Capel* rides a good horse" indicates the presence of tin.
- Caper-longer**, the shell-fish *Pinna ingens*. Couch. Tonkin applies the name *Caper-longer* to the razor-shell *Solen solignia*.
- Capperouse** (*pron.* like house), a great noise. "What a *capperouse*; 'tes like Bedlam broke loose."  
"*Cab-a-rouse* is in seamen's language to pull together at a cable, shouting and singing." H. R. C.
- Cappun**. The superintendent of a mine is always called *cappun*.
- Carbona**, **Carbonas**, a large mass of rich ore, sometimes called a *house*.
- Care**, the mountain ash, branches of which are used as charms to prevent cattle being "ill wisht" (bewitched).
- Carn**, **Cairne**, a pile of rocks.
- Carny**, *v.* to coax; to flatter. "He thought to *carny* over me."
- Carrack**, **Garrack**, a rock: only used as a proper noun.
- Casling**, a prematurely-born calf.

- The skins are often made into waistcoats.
- Cassabully**, winter cress. Polwhele.
- Catch up**, *v.* to dry. "The clothes will soon *catch up* this windy weather." "The roads are nicely *caught up*." Also applied to household work. "When the churs (chars) are *caught up*."
- Cat-in-the-pan**. To turn *cat-in-the-pan* is to turn head over heels, sitting on a rail, whilst keeping hold of it. Traitor, J. W.
- Cats and dogs**, the catkins of the willow.
- Cattern**, Catherine.
- Cauch**, a sloppy mess. J. W.
- Cauchy**, *adj.* wet; sloppy. "The roads are very *cauchy*."
- Candle**, a mess.
- Candle**, *v.* to do household work in an untidy manner. **Caddle**, F. W. P., Jago, M. B.
- Caudler**, one who caudles or makes a mess. **Caddler**, one who is always caddling about the house, i. e. working but messing.
- Caudling**, *part.* making a mess; also wasting; improvident. "Caudling away all his money."
- Caunter**, a cross-handed blow.
- Cause**, case. "If that's the *cause* I must work later."
- Cawnse**, **Coanse**, stones; a flagged floor.
- Cawnse-way**, **Coanse-way**, a paved foot-path. "*Coanse-way* head," a street in Penzance.
- Cay-thollic**. "Like *Cay-thollic*, the more he eats the thinner he gets."
- Censure**, *v.* to give an opinion; consent. "I gived (or gov) my *censure* for they."
- Chacking**, *adj.* thirsty. "Half-famished." Couch.
- Chacks**, the cheeks. "I'll gi' 'ee a skat (slap) in the *chacks*."
- Chad**, a young bream.
- Chad**. "We say, Put a *chad*, that is, a turn of rope, in the horse's mouth." J. H. Nankivell.
- Chainy**, china. "A *chainy* tay-pot."
- Chall**, a cow-house.
- Champion lode**, a large vein of metal. In St. Just "guides."
- Chape**, the catch of a buckle.
- Chance**, *v.* to cheat.
- Chaunt**, **Chaunty**, *v.* to scold; to mutter to oneself; to prate.
- Chaunting**, *part.* scolding. "Chea chaunter" = cease chaunter! stop your prate! H. R. C.
- Cheeld**, a child; *pl.* **Childern**. Old people call a little child "a *cheeld* vean." "Like Malachi's *cheeld*, chuckful of sense."
- Cheeses**, seeds of mallow, often eaten by children. **Chokky-cheeses**, F. C.
- Cheevy**, *adj.* thin; miserable-looking.
- Cheins**, **Cheens**, the small of the back. "I've a bad pain in my *cheens*."
- Cherk**, a half-burnt cinder. **Charc**, H. R. C.
- Chet**, a kitten.
- Chevy-chace**, a great bustle or noise. "What's all the *Chevy-chace* about?"
- Chewidden-day**, the day on which white tin (smelted tin) was first sold in Cornwall.
- Chickchacker**, the wheatear: so called from its note. **Chickell**, Polwhele.
- Chien**, **Cheem**, *v.* to germinate in the dark, as potatoes.
- Chiff-chaff**, the chaffinch.

**Chiffer, Cheffer, v.** to bargain.  
"I never heerd a woman *cheffer* like she do."

**Childer, Childern,** children.

**Childermas-day,** Innocents'-day.  
"It's unlucky to sail on *Childermas-day*."

**Chill,** a small earthen lamp, in shape like the old Roman lamp, formerly used for burning train or pilchard oil.

**Chimbley,** a chimney.

**Ching,** the chin.

**Chipper,** the crossbill.

**Chitterlings,** the frills formerly worn on gentlemen's shirts.

**Chod,** a stew.

**Choris,** a carouse; a feast.

**Choust,** a cheat.

**Choust, v.** to cheat. "They'll *choust* 'ee out of all thy money."

**Chow, v.** to chew.

**Chowter,** a female fish-vendor. More commonly *jouster*. Generally those who go about the country in carts.

**Chrestmas-cur'ls,** carols. On Christmas-eve the choir of the parish church goes from house to house singing "*cur'ls*."

**Chrestmas-stock, Chrestmas-mock,** the Christmas log. A piece of this year's *Chrestmas-mock* is often saved to light the one to be burnt at the next Christmas.

**Chriss-crossed, adj.** cross-barred; checkered.

**Chuck,** the under part of the face; the throat. "I like a pig's *chuck*."

**Chuck, v.** to choke. "He looks as if butter wouldn't melt in his mouth and cheese *chuck* him."

**Chuck-cheldern,** the shad: so called from its particularly bony nature.

**Chuckle-head,** a stupid person.

**Chuck-sheep,** an epithet. F. C.

**Chuff, adj.** sullen; sulky; fat.

**Chuggy-pig,** a pig.

**Chug-chug** (*Chee-ah*, Bottrell).  
Used to call the pigs to feed.

**Chur,** a small piece of work.  
"I've caught up my *churs*" = I've finished my work.

**Chur, Churrey, v.** to go out by the day to do servant's work.

**Churrer,** a charwoman. "She's a very good *churrer*."

**Church-ale,** a feast in commemoration of the dedication of a church.

**Church-hay,** a churchyard.

**Church-hay-cough,** a hollow, consumptive cough.

**Church-town,** a village. Three or four houses, and even a single house, is called a town in Cornwall. A farm-yard is a town-place. London is often spoken of as "*Lunnon church-town*."

**Clack,** a great noise; much talking. "Hould your *clack*."

**Clacker,** a rattle to frighten away birds; the tongue; a valve of a pump. "The *clacker* of the billes" (bellows).

**Clain-off, adv.** at once; without a mistake. "I did it *clain-off*."  
"I told it (repeated it) *clain-off*."

**Clam,** a stick laid across a brook to clamber over, supplying the place of a bridge. E. Cornwall, Polwhele. A plank bridge. J. W. Lostwithiel.

**Clammed,** clamoured; often ill. Polwhele.

**Claps,** a clasp. *Clapses, pl.*

**Clean**, *v.* to wash ; to make oneself tidy. "I am going to *clean* myself."

**Cleeky**, *adj.* stiff ; lame.

**Clem**, *v.* to choke with thirst.

**Clemb**, **Climber**, *v.* to climb. "He's such a boy to *climber*."

**Clems**, fish and potatoes fried together. Also called *pick up*.

**Clever**, *adj.* well-grown ; good-looking ; in good health. "A *clever* little maid." "How art 'ee, my son ?" "*Clever*, thank 'ee."

**Clibby**, *adj.* adhesive ; sticky. **Cliggy**, F. W. P., Jago, M. B.

**Click**, a blow. "I'll gi' 'ee a *click* under the ear."

**Click-hand**, the left hand. "Thof (although) I'm lame in my *click-hand*."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

**Click-handed**, *adj.* left-handed.

**Cliders**, a plant ; the rough bed-straw. "**Clivers**, **Cleavers**, goose-grass." H. R. C.

**Clidgy**, a sweetmeat ; hardbake : so called because it sticks to the teeth.

**Clidgy**, *adj.* sticky.

**Clig**, **Cligged**, *v.* to cling to ; to stick to in the manner of glue or honey. As, "My fingers are *cligged* together ;" "Bird-lime *cligs* more than anything." F. W. P., Jago, M. B.

**Clink**, a small room where vagabonds and drunkards are confined.

**Clinker**, a burnt-out coal.

**Clip**, a smart blow.

**Clip**, *v.* to turn the ground to put in crops.

**Clipper**, one who turns the ground.

**Clitter**, a flutter. *v.* to flutter. "I was all of a *clitter*." "*Clittering* its wings."

**Cloam**, earthenware.

**Cloamen**, made of earthenware. An old *cloamen* cat hollow to the toes = a hypocrite. Garland.

**Cloamers**, painted clay marbles.

**Clob**, a clod or lump of earth. Walls made of marl mixed with straw are called *clob* or *cob* walls.

**Clobbered**, *p. p.* as *adj.* begrimed. "A choked pipe of any kind would be said to be *clobbered* up. Dirty clothes or utensils are said to be *clobbered* with dirt." F. W. P., Jago, M. B.

**Clock**, the crop or craw. *Specimens of Cornish Dialect. Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

**Clop**, *v.* to limp.

**Clopping**, limping. "*Clop* and go one." "*Mother* was *clopping*."

**Close**, reserved. "She's a *close* woman."

**Clouchin**. "He's a *clouchin* sort of a fellow," *i. e.* a man of no character, not to be believed. St. Buryan. T. C.

**Clout**, a blow ; a slap. "Stop thy grizzling (giggling), or I'll gi' 'ee a *clout* shall make 'ee laugh the wrong side of thy mouth."

**Clouted cream**, clotted cream ; cream made from milk scalded over a fire.

**Clubbish**, *adj.* rough ; brutal.

**Cluck**, *v.* to bend down ; to squat. "*Clucky* down behind the hedge." "The hen has got the *cluck*" (wants to sit). **Clutty**, W. F. P.

**Clunk**, *v.* to swallow with an effort ; to bolt. "*Clunk* un down."

**Clunker**, the uvula. T. Q. Couch.

**Clut**, a gap in a hedge. To fall with a *clut* is to fall in a heap, leaving a gap.

**Clyne**, a sea-bird's feast. Matthias Dunn, Mevagissey.

**Clysty**, *adj.* close; moist: as badly-made bread or bad potatoes. "These taties are bra' and clysty."

**Co!** *interj.* an exclamation of entreaty. "Come along, Co!"

**Coady**. Sheep are said to be coady when their livers are affected. Stratton district.

**Coats**, petticoats. "I never seed a cheeld with such short coats."

**Cob**, a bunch of hair on the forehead, often applied to the top locks of a horse's mane.

**Cob**, *v.* to beat or thump.

**Cobbing**, a beating. "Cobbet, a blow." Garland. *Cobbing*, in mining, is breaking copper ore into small pieces — done by women.

**Cobbing-hammer**, a miner's tool.

**Cobba**, a simpleton.

**Cobshans**, money or savings.

"What, give my cobshans up to thee!"

Be Mistress Jan indeed."

*Uncle Jan Trenoodle.*

**Cock-haw**, a game played by boys with victor nuts (hazel nuts). One boy takes off his cap, saying, "Cock-haw! first blaw! Up hat, down cap. Victor." His opponent lays his nut, holding it by the string, on the cap. The first boy strikes it with his nut. Should he fail to crack it, the other boy places his down, and so on until the nut is broken. The nut that cracks the other is called a "cock-battler." If another nut can be cracked with the same nut, it is called a "two-cock-battler;" the nut that breaks that a "three-cock-battler," and so on. Polwhele calls the game "Cob-nut," and the nut it is played with "cob."

**Cock-hedge**, a trimmed thorn hedge, sometimes double for drying clothes on.

**Cockle-bread** (*pron.* cock-le). To make cockle-bread is to turn head over heels on a bed.

"Up with your heels; down with your head;

That is the way to make cockle-bread."

**Cockle-button** (*pron.* coc-kle), the seed of the burdock.

**Cockle up**, 'v. to shrink or curl up with damp. "My dress cockles up with dew."

**Codger**, **Cadger**, a tramp; a mean pedlar; a term of contempt. "An ould cadger."

**Codger's end**, cobbler's wax-end.

**Codgy-wax**, cobbler's wax.

**Coin**, a corner.

**Coin-stone**, a corner-stone. To coin is to strike off the corner of a block of tin, to discover its quality before it is stamped.

**Collar**, boards near the surface for securing the shaft of a mine.

**Colley-brands**, summer lightning. "Smut in corn." Couch.

**Colley-wobbles**, a pain in the stomach; diarrhoea.

**Collopping**, a flogging.

**Colp**, a blow; a short rope for carrying sheaves from the rick to the barn.

**Colpas**, a prop or underset to a lever.

**Cool**, a large tub or half-barrel used to salt meat in. When people brewed their own beer, the tub in which it was put to cool.

**Comb**, an unturned ridge left in ploughing.

**Comfortable**, *adj.* complaisant; agreeable. "A very comfortable man."

- Comical**, *adj.* ill-tempered. "A *comical* ould fellow." "A *comical* temper."
- Composants**, the meteor Castor and Pollux. Couch. The phosphorescent balls that are sometimes seen on the masts of vessels before a storm.
- Condidled**, *p. p.* as *adj.* mislaid; stolen; conveyed away by trickery.
- Condudles**, plays; performances. "As I never had seed sich *condudles* afore."  
*Uncle Jan Trenoodle.*
- Congee**, a bow; a parting. "Make your *congees*" (*pron.* con-gees).
- Congee**, *v.* to bow; take leave. "We *congeed* and parted" (*pron.* con-geed).
- Conger - douce**, sweet conger. Couch. **Conger - dousts**, Polwhele.
- Conkerbell**, **Conkabell**, an icicle. **Cock-a-bell**, H. R. C.
- Consait**, a fancy. "I took a *consait* to go out." Sometimes used as a verb: "I *consaited* to do it."
- Come-by-chance** (*pron.* coom-be-chance), something that comes into your possession by accident.
- Come-upping** (*pron.* coom-upping), a flogging. "I'll gi' 'ee a sound *come-upping*."
- Cooche - handed**, left - handed. Stratton district.
- Coor**, the time a miner works; eight hours. There are two day and one night *coor*. "Out of *coor*," out of the regular course. A gang of miners is also called a *coor*. "I belong to the night *coor*."
- Coose**, course. "Iss, o' *coose*," yes, of course.
- Coose**, *adj.* coarse. "Fine *coose* cotton," very coarse.
- Coot**, a thrashing. "I've bin and gove he a putty *coot* to-day." Tregellas.
- Cop**, a tuft of feathers on a fowl's head.
- Coppies**, tufted fowls.
- Copper-finch**, chaffinch.
- Cor-cri**. "I'll kiss the Bible to it, if there was a *cor-cri* (Corpus Christi?) between every leaf." St. Just. T. Cornish.
- Cornish**, *v.* to use one drinking-glass for several people. "To *cornish* together." J. W.
- Cornish-hug**, a peculiar grip used by Cornish wrestlers.
- Corrat**, *adj.* pert; spirited. "As *corrat* as Crocker's mare."
- Correesy**, **Corrizee**, an old grudge; a sort of family feud handed down from father to son. **Corrosy**, Polwhele.
- Corve**, a large crab-box kept afloat. Capt. Henry Richards, Prussia Cove.
- Corwich**, the crab.
- Cos'send**, *p. p.* as *adj.* hammered into shape and new steeled. "I'm like fayther's ould piggal (a large hoe used for cutting turf) new *cos'sened*." H. R. C.
- Costan**, a straw and bramble basket.
- Costeening**, a mining term; examining the back of a lode (vein of metal) by digging pits.
- Country**, the ground. "The *country* fell on him and killed him." A house is said to be built against the *country* when the side of a hill forms the back of it.
- Courant**, a running romp; a row. "What's all the *courant*?" Cow's *courant*, rough, noisy play.
- Cousin**, a familiar epithet. All Cornish gentlemen are *cousins*. *Cousin Jan*, a Cornishman.

- Cousin Jacky**, a foolish person ; a coward.
- Cousse**, a chat ; a gossip. "We had a bra' comfor'ble *cousse*."
- Cousser**, a gossip. "She's a regular *cousser*."
- Coussing**, *part.* gossiping. "She's allus *coussing*."
- Coussy**, *v.* to chat ; to gossip ; to loiter on an errand. **Coursey**, Bottrell.
- Cow**, a windlass, at top shaped like a cowl, for supplying mines with air.
- Cowall**, **Cawell**, a basket to hold fish, carried by the fish-wives. A broad strap passes over the top of the head ; the basket, which in shape somewhat resembles a cowl, rests on the back.
- Cow-flop**, cow parsnip ; hogweed.
- Cowl**, a fish bladder. Mousehole, W. F. P., B. V.
- Cowleck**, **Cowlake**, a glutton ; one over greedy of gain. Mousehole, W. F. P., B. V.
- Cowshern**, cow-dung.
- Cowsherny**, *adj.* the colour of cow-dung, dark green : applied to the sea.
- Coxy**, *adj.* pert ; foppish. "What a *coxy* fellow he is."
- Crabalorgin**, the thornback crab. F. C.
- Craky**, *adj.* hoarse. "I niver heerd sich a *craky* voice."
- Cram**, *v.* to crumple ; to crush. "This stuff *crams*." "You have *crammed* your dress."
- Crame down**, *v.* to creep down.
- Crawn**, a dried sheep-skin. Davy, Zennor. See **Crowdy Crawn**.
- Craze**, *v.* to crack. "I've *crazed* the jug." "*Craze* a squee" is to crack a pane of glass.
- Crease**, a ridge tile.
- Creem**, **Crim**, a shiver ; a creeping of the flesh. "I feel'd a *crim* coom o'er me."
- Creem**, *v.* to squeeze ; to mash. "*Creem* the taties." To hug in wrestling. J. W.
- Green**, *v.* to grieve ; fret ; pine.
- Greening**, *part.* complaining. "He's *greening* all day long." "A *greening* woman lives for ever."
- Greener**, one who complains habitually. "She's bin a *greener* ever since I knawed her."
- Creeved**, *p. p.* as *adj.* underdone ; half raw ; badly baked. "The dennar is barely *creeved*."
- Crellas**, *prop. noun.* ancient British hut circles. "An excavation in a bank, roofed over to serve for an outhouse." Bottrell.
- Cresser**, a small fish resembling a bream, but of a brighter red colour. Taskis, Newlyn, through H. R. C.
- Crib**, a crust of bread ; fragments of meat. "Eat up your *cribs*."
- Crib**, *v.* to break off small pieces. "He *cribs* a bit here and there." *Crib-a-flent* (flint) is to renew the edge by breaking off small pieces.
- Cribbage-faced**, *phr.* marked with the small-pox. "Lanthorn-jawed, a small, pinched face." T. Q., Couch.
- Crickle**, *v.* to break down. It is applied to a prop or support when it breaks down through feebleness and simple perpendicular pressure of a weight above. Video, through W. Noye.
- Cricks**, dry hedgewood. Polwhele.
- Crips**, *adj.* crisp ; stiffly curled.
- Crock**, a large iron pot standing on three legs, used for cooking purposes. "The *crock* calls the kettle smutty." "From *crockan*, a bowl ; hence *croggan shells*." H. B. C.

- Croft**, a small common. "An enclosed common not yet cultivated." J. W.
- Croggans**, shells of limpets.
- Crooks**, crooked pieces of wood in the form of a half-circle slung on each side of a horse. Used in the time of pack-horses to carry light loads on.
- Croom**, a crumb; a drop. "Taake a *croom* o' caake and a *croom* o' comfort" (spirits).
- Croony**, *adj.* childish; doating.
- Crouging**, *part.* shuffling. "He goes *crouging* along."
- Crow** (as in crowd), a hut; a small house. *Pig's-crow*, a pig-stye.
- Crowd**, a wooden hoop covered with sheep-skin, used for taking up corn. "Sometimes used as a tambourine, then called *crowdy-crown*." Davy, Zennor.
- Crowd**, a fiddle.
- Crowder**, a fiddler.
- Crowdy**, *v.* to play the fiddle.
- Crownin**, a coroner's (crown's) inquest. "They held a *crownin* on him."
- Crow-sheaf**, the top sheaf on the end of a mow. Mow in W. Cornwall is pronounced like cow. "The corn was cut and mowed" (stacked).
- Crowst** (ow like cow), refreshments given to farm-labourers in the field at harvest-time.
- Cruddle**, *v.* to curdle.
- Crudly up**, *v.* to curl up.
- Cruds**, curds. **Crudge**, T. C., St. Just.
- Cruel**, *adv.* very. "She was *cruel* sick" (very ill). "A *cruel* shaape" (shape) is a great mess. "Twere plaise sure in a *cruel* shaape."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Crull**, a bushy, curly head. "His head es all o' a *crull*." "Owld *Crull*."
- Crum**, *adj.* crooked. "Her finger is *crum*."
- Crum-a-grackle**, mess, difficulty, bother. "Here's a pretty *crum-a-grackle*! what shall we do by it?" St. Just, T. C.
- Crummet**, a small bit; a crumb.
- Crumpling**, a littersweet wrinkled apple prematurely ripe.
- Crunk**, *v.* to croak as a raven. F. C.
- Cuckoo**, **Guckow**, the wild hyacinth. "Fool, fool, the *Guck-ow*!" said by one boy to another when he has succeeded in fooling him on April Fool's day.
- Cud**, a quid of tobacco.
- Cuddle**, **Coodle**, a cuttle-fish. "Staring like a *coodle*."
- Cue**, an ox shoe; an iron heel put on a shoe or boot.
- Culiack**, a good-for-nothing person. Davy, Zennor.
- Cuny**, *adj.* mildewed.
- Custance**, a term used by boys in playing. When two boys are partners, and by accident hit each other's marbles, they cry, *No custance*! meaning that they have a right to put back the marble struck. If they neglected to cry they would be considered out of the game.
- Custis**, a flat piece of board with a handle, formerly used by teachers in school to strike the palm of the hand. *Custis* is now applied to a smart cut given across the palm of the hand by a cane. "I'll give you a *custis*."
- Custit**, *adj.* sharp in reply; impudently sharp. Couch.
- Custom** (*pron.* coostom), raw, smuggled spirits. "A drap o' *coostom*."



**Dabbety Fay!** an expression formerly used by old people in W. Penwith as a pious interjection, equivalent to "Give us faith!" H. R. C.

**Daffer**, small crockery-ware. "Bring the *daffer*," that is, "Bring the tea-things, cups and saucers." Polwhele.

**Dag**, a mining tool; an axe.

**Dagging**, *part.* hanging down; trailing. "That tree is *dagging* with fruit." "Her dress is *dagging* in the mud."

**Dane**, "red-headed *Dane*," a term of reproach.

**Dame-ku**, a jack snipe. R. H. B., through W. Noye.

**Daps, Dops**, an image; a resemblance. "He's the very *daps* of his mother." **Down-daps**, Lost-withiel, J. W.

**Dash-an-darras**, "the stirrup-glass. This old custom, 'to speed the parting guest' (his foot in the stirrup) with a dram, still obtains in the W. of Cornwall." Polwhele (1808).

**Daver**, *v.* to soil; to fade as a flower. See **Bedabber**.

**Davered**, *p. p.* as *adj.* soiled; faded. "*Davered* flowers."

**Day-berry**, the wild gooseberry.

**Dead**, *p. p.* as *adj.* fainted. "She went off *dead*."

**Dead and alive**, *adj.* apathetic; dull.

**Deads**, the refuse of mines.

**Deaf-nettle**, wild hemp.

**Dealsey, Delseed**, a fir cone.

**Deef**, *adj.* deaf; empty; rotten. "A *deef* nut." "The seeling, being *deef*, was scat" (broken).—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

**Denneck**. "There is another species of tub-fish caught here (Mousehole) very similar to, but

much smaller than the former (*i. e.* tub), sometimes called Piper or Peeper, and by others Ellick, *Denneck*, or *Redannech*." W. F. P.

**Devil's bit, Devil's button**, the blue Scabious. If picked the devil is said to appear at your bedside in the night.

**Dew-snail**, a slug. "As slippery as a *dew-snail*."

**Didjan**, a small bit.

**Dido**, a great noise. "The cocks and the hens kicking up such a *dido*."

**Dig, Diggy**, *v.* to scratch. "Don't *dig* your head so."

**Dijey**, a small farm. "A very small homestead." Bottrell.

**Dimmet, Dummet**, twilight.

**Ding**, *v.* to reiterate.

**Dinged**, reiterated. "He *dinged* it into my ears from morning to night."

**Dinky**, *adj.* tiny. F. C.

**Dinyan** (*pron.* din-yan), a little corner. "I don't like fitting carpets into these stupid *dinyans*."

**Dippa**, a small pit: a mining term.

**Dish**, the revenue received by the lord of a tin-mine for the right of working it. Now paid in money, formerly in kind, when every fifteenth or twentieth dish was put by for him. In W. Cornwall the country people still speak of a cup of tea as "a dish o' tay."

**Disknowledge**. "He did not *disknowledge* it." T. C., St. Just.

**Dissel, Diesel**, a thistle.

**Doat fig**, a Turkey fig. "And dabb'd a ge'at *doat fig* in Fan Trembaa's lap."

**Dob**, *v.* to throw stones at anything.

**Dobbet**, *adj.* short. "She's a regular little *dobbet*."

**Dock**, the crupper of a saddle.

**Docy**, *adj.* pretty; kind; neat. Speaking of a young girl, she is said to be *docy*. Thus, "she's a *docy* little maid." F. W. P., Jago, M. B.

**Dogged**. "And timber had to be *dogged* (dragged) many miles." Bottrell.

**Doldrums**, low spirits. "I'm down in the *doldrums*."

**Dole**, a parcel of copper ore; a share in a mine; mine dues. "What *dole* do you pay?"

**Dollop**, a large piece. "Don't cut such a *dollop*."

**Dooda**, a stupid.

**Doodle**, *v.* to cheat; to deceive; to trifle.

**Doodling**, *part.* cheating.

**Doole, Dolley**, *v.* to toll a bell.

**Douse**, *v.* to yield; to give up. "*Douse* out your money."

**Dousse**. "I have known poor people call a pillow stuffed with husks of winnowed corn a *dousse* pillow." F. W. P., Jago, M. B. Chaff from winnowed corn is *doust*.

**Doust**, *v.* to pelt. "I maade the purpoashals to *doust* 'em with stoanes."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

**Doust, Douce**, a blow. "A *douce* on the chacks." Polwhele.

**Douster**, a fall; a thump. Garland.

**Dousting**, a thrashing.

**Dover**, to pay all talkers, no listeners.

**Dow**. "The aw'd *dow*, a disagreeable, cross old woman, one who will not do what she is wanted to." Gwinear, 1868, T. C.

**Down, Down-daunted**, *p. p.* as

*adj.* cast down; depressed. "He's dreadfully *down-daunted*, regularly down in the mouth."

**Downses**, downs; commons. "Out for a walk on the *downses*."

**Down-souse**, *adv.* plainly; frankly; out-spoken. "I up and told un *down-souse*."

**Dowse**, *v.* to throw on the ground.

**Dowser**, a man who discovers metal by *dowsing*.

**Dowser**, a forked twig of hazel, used by Cornish miners to discover a vein of metal. It is held loosely in the hand, the point to the *dowser's* breast, and is said to turn round when they are standing over metal.

**Dowsing**, *part.* discovering metals by means of a *dowser*.

**Drag**, *v.* to drawl. "Don't *drag* out your words."

**Drain**, a drone.

**Dram**, a swathe of cut corn. Bottrell.

**Drang**, a narrow passage; a gutter; a drain.

**Drash**, *v.* to thrash corn.

**Drashel**, a flail.

**Draw-bucket**, a bucket to draw water from a well.

**Dredge**, a mixed crop of barley, oats, and wheat.

**Dredgy ore**, a stone impregnated or traversed by mineral veins of ore. Mining Record. The poorer sort. Borlase Nat. Hist., 203, through W. N.

**Dresser**, a stand with shelves for earthenware. "All over the house, like Aaron's *dresser*." Halliwell says, N. Country, "Down with his apple-cart, an overturning." In Cornwall, "Down with your *dresser*," or "Over goes your apple-cart." M. A. C.

**Dresshel, Drexel**, the threshold.  
**Dreckstool**, Polwhele.

**Drethan**, a spot of sand. It is a mutation of "treathen," as in Pentreath, "the head of the sands." W. F. P. "*Drethen*, a sand spot; a sand area. Good fishing ground beneath the sea." B. V., Mousehole fishermen. I don't think Pentreath is from treath, sand, but from Pentref, a village. H. R. C.

**Drib**, a dribble. "*Driff*, a small quantity, not now commonly used." Video, through W. Noye.

**Drilisy**, a monotonous, continued sound. "My dear cheeld, do stop your *drilisy*." A guck-oo song is a regular *drilisy*.

**Dring**, a crowd of people. To be *dringed* up is to be much pressed or worried.

**Dripshan**, mother's milk; spirits. "A little drap o' *dripshan*."

**Droke**, a wrinkle; a furrow; a passage.

**Droll**. "It is the duty of the last man leaving a level part of a mine to explain to the first man of a relief party coming to it the state of the end they have been working, i. e. what holes for blasting they leave bored, what fired off, what have missed fire—this is called telling the *droll*." T. C. *Droll*, an old tale, a legend. It is sometimes applied to a tiresome, long-winded person. "He's a regular owd *droll*."

**Drop-curls**, ringlets.

**Drops**, window-blinds. "I knew he was dead—the *drops* were down."

**Drover**, a fishing-boat employed in driving or fishing, with drift or float nets.

**Druckshar**, a small solid wheel.

**Drug**, a drag; *v.* to *drug* a wheel (to put on the drag).

**Drule**, *v.* to drivell.

**Druler**, a driveller; a fool.

**Druling**, *part.* talking in a silly manner.

**Drum**, *v.* to flog.

**Drumming**, a flogging.

**Drumble**, *v.* to go about a thing awkwardly; to fumble.

**Drumble-drain**, a drone; a humble-bee.

"But Graacey were a keen chap too,

She were no *drumble-drane*."

*Uncle Jan Trenoodle.*

**Dryth**, used by washerwomen when clothes don't dry. "There's no *dryth* in the air."

**Duffan**, a man who praises himself; a self-righteous hypocrite.

**Duffy**, a blunt, out-spoken person. "A blunt, happy-go-lucky person." Bottrell.

**Dug**, a push.

**Duggle**, *v.* to walk about like a young child.

**Dule, Dool**, comfort; consolation.

**Dull**, hard of hearing; deaf. "He's very *dull* of hearing to-day."

**Dumbledory**, the cockchafer: sometimes called Spanish *dumbledory*. "No more heart than a *dumbledory*" (a coward). "As blind as a *dumbledory*."

**Dumdolly**, a misshapen marble.

**Dung**, mud; dirt. "Sweating like *dung*."

**Dungy**, *adj.* muddy; dirty. "What *dungy* shoes."

**Dunyon**, a dungeon. "As dark as a *dunyon*."

**Durgy**, a short, stout person.

**Durk**, *adj.* dark; blind. "*Durk* as petch (pitch) a wonside and hafe of a crepple."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle.*

- Durnes, Durns**, the panels around a door; the door jambs. "I were squabb'd (squeezed) 'gen the *durnes*."
- Dwaling**, *part.* speaking in a rambling, confused manner.
- Ear-bussas**, the tonsils. **Ear-bussums**, T. Q. Couch.
- Eave, Heave**, *v.* to thaw; to become moist. "Uneeve," Polwhele.
- Ees-fye**, *adv.* in faith; certainly. "*Ees-fye*, there's a bad smell here."
- Egg-hot**, a Christmas drink made with hot beer, sugar, eggs, and rum.
- Elements**. "The lightning went all across the *elements*."
- Elicompane**, a sweetmeat; hard-bake. "What's your name?" "*Elicompane*." "Who gave you that name?" "My Master and Dame."
- Elicompanie**, a tomtit. "There is a vulgar tradition that the *elicompanie* is a bird by day and a toad by night." Polwhele.
- Elvan**, blue porphyry. *Elvan* is derived from Old Cornish *elven*, a spark, the rock being so hard as to strike fire.
- Em-mers, Umers**, embers.
- Emmut**, stroke, as spoken of the wind. "Right in the *emmut* of it," that is, right in the stroke of it. Polwhele.
- En**, the plural termination still in use, as "house, housen; primrose, primrosen."
- Ene, mene, mona, mi, Pasca, lara, bona** (or *bora*), *bi*. *Elke, belke, boh*. Eggs, butter, cheese, bread, stick, stack, stone dead. Said by children in W. Cornwall when they want to know who shall be blind-man in blind-man's buff, &c. See **Vizzery**.
- Eat**, *v.* to empty.
- Enties**, empty bottles. *Empt* is often used as a contraction, as, "*Empt* the bag."
- Ettaw**, a shackle for fastening two chains together, so as to make them one long one. Mouse-hole fishermen, through W. F. P.
- Eval**, a three-pronged stable-fork. Turn-down *eval*, a garden tool for digging.
- E-ver**, a grass; evergreen rye. "*Eaver*, so called in Paul parish, is the darnel principally found in red wheat." H. R. C.
- Every one week**, *phr.* every other week. "There's a collection at our chapel *every one week*."
- Evvet, Ebbet**, a newt.
- Eyeable**, *adj.* pleasant to the eye. "Make it *eyeable*."
- Fackle**, an acute inflammation in the foot.
- Faddy, Flora, Furry-day**, a feast held at Helstone on the 8th May, when all ranks (each keeping to its own class, and starting at different hours) dance through the town, to a peculiar tune called "The Flora or Furry;" sometimes going in through the front door of a house and out at the back. There is always a ball in the evening.
- Fade**, *v.* to dance from town to country.
- Fadge, Fadgee**, *v.* to suit; to agree; to do. "That 'ull never *fadge*." "How do 'ee *fadgee*?" how do you do?
- Faggot**, a bad woman. "It is also used to describe a secret and unworthy compromise. In wrestling, a man who 'sells his back' is said 'to *faggot*.'" Couch.
- Fainaigue**, *v.* to cheat; to deceive;

- to flatter; to trump a card, holding one of the suit. **Furnigg**, Couch.
- Fainaiging**, *part. as adj.* cheating; imposing. "A *fainaiging* vellun" (villain).
- Fainaigner**, a cheat; a deceiver.
- Feneaged**. "He agreed with the boy for a month at £4 a-year, and he went away and *feneaged* that boy, and never took him nor paid him." Probus district, through T. C.
- Fair-a-Mo**, a fair held in St. Ives in November (pig fair).
- Fairy**, a weasel. T. Q. Couch.
- Falky**, a long-stemmed plant. Halliwell.
- Fallows**, boards fastened to the sides of a cart to make it hold more.
- Fal-the-rals**, **Falderals**, nonsense; frippery. "Dressed up in such *fal-the-rals*."
- Fang**, *v.* to earn; to take; to take to. "I don't *fang* to your notions."
- Fangings**, wages. "Why a spent all hes *fangings* laaste Saturda' nite."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Fare-nut**, the earth or ground-nut.
- Farthing**, a measure of land. "Thirty acres." Halliwell.
- Fast**. The *fast* is the understratum, supposed never to have been moved or broken up since the creation. Polwhele.
- Fetch**, *v.* to get home (fetch). "I shaan't be long *fetching* home."
- Feasten**, *adj.* connected with the two days yearly dedicated to a patron saint (Sunday and Monday). "Madron (*pron.* maddern) *feasten* Sunday."
- Feather-bog**, a quagmire.
- Feather-tye**, a feather-bed. See **Bed-tye**.
- Features**. "He *features* his father," resembles him.
- Fee**, freehold property. "Our house is *fee*."
- Feebs**, **Feebs**, pitch-and-toss.
- Fellon**, a cattle disease; an inflammation; mortification.
- Fellon-herb**, mouse-ear; chick-weed.
- Fencock**, the water-rail.
- Fernicock**, **Fernweb**, a small brown beetle used as bait for trout.
- Fescue**, a pin or pointer used to teach children to read. "Pronounced also Vester." Polwhele.
- Fetch up**, to get stronger. "She'll soon *fetch up* again."
- Few**, a little. "A *few* broth." Broth are always plural in Cornwall: "They are too salt," &c. J. W.
- Fig**, *phr.* "in full *fig*," very fine; smart: spoken of a person with all his orders on.
- Figs**, raisins.
- Figs and nuts**, almonds and raisins.
- Figgy pudden**, plum pudding.
- Filth**, a slut. "She's a dirty *filth*."
- Filth**, fill. "He had his *filth* of meat." "A poor dear old sister that has not got her *filth* of bread." Gwinear, T. C.
- Find myself**, *phr.* know myself. "I shouldn't *find myself*, dressed up like that."
- Fine**, *adv.* very. "A *fine* clever boy." "Fine and coarse cotton" (very coarse).
- Fine and well**, very well. "I'm getting on *fine and well*, thank 'ee."

- Fire.** "As drunk as *fire*," mad drunk.
- Fire-engine,** a steam-engine. "A favourite sign for a public-house."
- Fire-pan,** a fire-shovel.
- Fire-tail,** the redstart.
- Firk,** *v.* to tease roughly by hand. F. C.
- Fish-fag,** a fish-wife : more commonly called **Fish-jouster.**
- Fish-jousting,** *part.* hawking fish.
- Fisted,** *p. p.* struck with the fist. "I *fisted* her."
- Fit,** *v.* to prepare meat for cooking. "When shall I *fit* the dennar?" "Will 'ee ha' a pie *fitted*?" "The devil won't come into Cornwall for fear of being put in a pie."
- Fitcher,** a pole-cat. "Stinking like a *fitcher*."
- Fitchered,** *p. p.* to be baulked ; to be stopped. "Used in mining when some difficulty occurs in boring a hole for blasting." Garland.
- Fitty,** *adj.* nice ; becoming ; clever. "Your dress isn't looking *fitty*." "He gov' a *fitty* answer."
- Fitty-ways,** *adv.* properly. "Do behave *fitty-ways*."
- Flaad,** *p. p.* as *adj.* puffed out with flatulency, as cattle after too much green food.
- Flaire,** fat around a pig's kidney.
- Flam-new,** *adj.* quite new.
- Flannin,** flannel. "A *flannin* shirt."
- Flasket,** a large basket with a handle at each end ; a clothes basket.
- Flay-gerry** (*g* hard), a frolic ; a spree.
- Fleet,** *v.* to gutter, as a candle in a draught. "*v.* to float." W. N.
- Flem,** an instrument for bleeding cattle.
- Flesh-mait,** butcher's meat. "They don't ait *flesh-mait* once a month." Pork is often spoken of as *flesh* in contradistinction to beef.
- Fleukan,** a cross-cut that cuts off a lode (a vein) of metal. "He's cut out by the *fleukan*."
- Flied,** *p. p.* flown.
- Flink,** a fling. "She went out with a *flink*."
- Flink,** *v.* to fling ; *imp.* **Flinkt.** "She *flinkt* out of the room." "She *flinkt* off her hat."
- Flip-jack,** a rude fireplace.
- Flisk,** a large tooth-comb.
- Flitters,** tatters. "She tore it to *flitters*." "Her dress is hanging in *flitters*."
- Flood-hatch,** a flood-gate. *phr.* "It's raining a *flood*."
- Floor,** a grass meadow. In mining, planks laid for dressing ore.
- Flop,** *v.* to drop clumsily. "He let un *flop* on the planchen" (floor).
- Flopt,** *v. imp.* "She *flopt* down on her sait" (seat).
- Flopper,** an under petticoat. Polwhele.
- Flora-in-distress.** A woman with dishevelled hair is said to look like *Flora-in-distress*.
- Flosh,** *v.* to spill ; to shake over. "Don't *flosh* the water on the floor."
- Flouery-milk,** hasty pudding.
- Flushed,** *p. p.* as *adj.* fledged. "The birds have *flushed* and *flied*" (flown).
- Flushet,** a dam in a stream.

**Flybanite**, a giddy girl.

**Fo'ced**, *p. p.* as *adj.* forced; obliged. "A *fo'ced* put is no choice."

**Fogo**, a cave in a cliff; a hollow.

**Folger, Folyer** (follower), a boat that carries the tuck-net in pilchard fishing.

**Fooch**, a makeshift. "A *fooch* of a dennar" (dinner).

**Fooch**, *v.* to make a thing serve; to do upon a push. "Can 'ee *fooch* along wi' that?"

**Fooch**, *v.* to push; to thrust yourself forward. "Where be 'ee *fooching*?"

**Fooching along**, doing indifferently well. "How be 'ee, Jan?" "F*ooching* along, thank 'ee."

**Foathy, Forthy**, *adj.* forward. "A fine *forth* maid." "He's bra' and *foothy*."

**Fore-stroll**, *v.* "I have never walked with her. I may have seen her *fore-stroll*, and gone to overtake her." St. Just, T. C.

**Fo'right-bread, Foreright-bread**, bread made from unsifted flour.

**Fo'right, Foreright**, person, *adj.* an out-spoken person.

**Forrel**, the cover of a book.

**Forth-and-back**, *adj.* inconstant.

**Fousse**, *v.* to crumple; to ruffle; to disarrange. "You've *foussed* your cap." "Don't *fousse* the clain clothes."

**Frang**, *v.* to spread out like a fan.

**Frape**, *v.* to bind. Couch.

**Freath**, a gap in a wattled hedge. Couch. **Frith**, a gap in a hedge made up. J. W.

**Freathed**, *adj.* wattled.

**Freathe**, *v.* to weave.

**Freathe out**, to unravel. "This stuff *freathes* out very quickly."

**French nuts**, walnuts.

**Fret**, *v.* to ferment.

**Frickets, Flickets**, sudden heats in the face.

**Friday-in-lide**, a miner's holiday. The first Friday in March. "Ducks won't lay till they've dranked *lide* water." "Friday-in-lide is marked by a serio-comic custom of sending a young man on the highest *bound*, or hillock of the work, and allowing him to sleep there as long as he can; the length of this siesta being the measure of the afternoon nap for the tinnerns throughout the ensuing twelvemonths." T. Q. Couch.

**Frangle**, the grate of a kitchen.

**Frangle-hole**, the place under the grate where the ashes lie.

**Frivolous**, *adj.* thin; liable to break. "This wool is very *frivolous*."

**Full-butt**, *phr.* face to face. "I met him *full-butt*."

**Fulsome**, *adj.* cloying. "This tart is swate and *fulsome*."

**Funny**, well-pleasing. "It looks *funny*"—it looks well-pleasing; regular. Polwhele.

**Fur**, *v.* to pull the ears. F. C.

**Fuz'**, furze. "Sweating like a *fuz'*-bush on a dewy morning."

**Fuz'-chat**, the stone-chatter.

**Fuz'-kite**, the ring-tailed kite.

**Fuzzy-pig**, the hedgehog. F. C.

**Gad**, a mining tool; a wedge for splitting rocks.

**Gaddle**, *v.* to drink greedily. T. Q. Couch. "To fill up; to brim over." Garland.

**Gad-je-vraws**, ox-eye daisies.

**Gaern**, a garden.

**Gaggled**, *p. p.* as *adj.* daggled.

**Gale**, an ox. "A childless man."  
Garland.

**Gale - ey grounds**. "Ground where springs rise in different places." Polwhele, Carew speaks of **Gaully grounds**.

**Galliganter**, a tall, ungainly person.

**Gallish**, the gallows. "As cross as the *gallish*."

**Gal-yant**, *adj.* gallant.

**Gambers**, *interj.* "Yes, by *gambers* !"

**Gambrils**, the small of the leg.

**Gammut**, fun ; nonsense. "She thinks of nothing but *gammut*."

**Gange, Ginge**, *v.* to *gange* a hook is to cover it with a fine brass or copper wire, to prevent its being bitten off by the fish. "*Ging, ginge*, the fine wire twisted to the line above the hook to prevent congers from biting the line." H. R. C.

**Garey**, *v.* Husband and wife both trying to tell the same story (very loud), wife turns round on husband—"One is quite enough to *garey*;" and husband subsides. St. Just, through T. C.

**Gashly**, *adv.* ghastly.

**Gathorn**, a mischievous spirit supposed to haunt mines.

**Gaver**, a sea crayfish. Polwhele, Halliwell.

**Gawkum**, an awkward person.

**Gay**. "One is a play, two is a *gay*."

**Days**, children's toys : often, broken earthenware.

**G'eat** (*pron.* gait), great.

**Geek**, *v.* to pry ; to look round curiously. "*Geeking* about like

a Custom-house officer." "*Bo-geek*," bo-peep.

**Gerrick**, a whistler fish ; sea-pike.

**Gidge**, *interj.* "Oh my *gidge* !" "

**Gift**, a white mark on the nail.

"A *gift* on the thumb is sure to come ;

But a *gift* on the finger is sure to linger."

**Giglet**, a thoughtless, laughing girl. "There's nothing but a passle (parcel) o' *giglets* going."

**Gijoalter**, part of the rigging of a ship. J. Kelynack, Newlyn.

**Girts**, groats ; oatmeal.

**Girty-milk**, oatmeal ; milk porridge.

**Giss, Geist**, a hempen girdle ; the girth of a saddle.

**Gissing round, Geesing round**, *v.* peering about ; spying.

**Giz' dance, Guise dance, Geese dancers**, people that go about at Christmas disguised and with masks on, generally three or four in a party. They come into your house uninvited, and are often very unruly. Sometimes they act an old play, "St. George and the Dragon." "As good as a Christmas play" is said of anything very funny. This custom has been abolished in Penzance for about ten years.

**Gladdy**, the yellow-hammer.

**Glands**, the banks of a river. Polwhele, Halliwell.

**Glase**, *v.* to stare.

**Glassenbury dog**, a term of reproach, the origin at present unknown to the editor.—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

"Do le' ma knaw the *Glassenbury dog*."

**Glaws, Gouse**, dried cow-dung used for firing.

**Glen adder**, the cast skin of an



- adder worn as an amulet. "The foot of a toad is worn in a bag around the neck as a cure for epilepsy." H. R. C.
- Glidder**, a glaze; an enamel.
- Glow, Glower**, *v.* to stare; to look cross.
- Glumps, sulks**. "She's in the *glumps*."
- Glumped up**, *p. p.* as *adj.* sitting sulkily. "*Glumped up* in a corner."
- Go abroad**, *v.* to dissolve. "The sugar has *gone abroad*."
- Go-a-gooding**, *v.* to go from house to house asking alms. On Christmas Eve large parties of poor women, sometimes as many as twenty in a party, call on all their rich neighbours, asking alms. This they call *going a gooding*.
- Goal**, a slow, aching pain. T. Q. Couch.
- Go around land**, *phr.* to die. "They don't care how soon he *goes around land*."
- Goffans, Coffans**, old surface excavations in a mine.
- Goggle for gapes**, *v.* to look astonished; to stare foolishly. "Or stand *goggling for gapes* like an owl at an eagle."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Golden chain**, the flower of the laburnum.
- Gommock**, a fool.
- Gone dead**, *v.* "He's *gone dead* three years since."
- Gone poor**, *v.* "He used to be rich, now he's *gone poor*."
- Goodness**, butter or any kind of fat put in pastry. "There's not enough *goodness* in this cake."
- Goodspoon**, a mischievous child. "A regular young *goodspoon*." "A ne'er do weel." J. W., Lostwithiel.
- Goody**, *v.* to thrive; to fatten. "Our cheeld don't *goody*."
- Goonhilly**, a Cornish pony reared on Goonhilly downs.
- Goosechick**, a gosling.
- Goss**, a fuss or perplexity.
- Goss**, a bulrush; a reed. "*Goss moor*" is a reedy moor. Gorse. J. W.
- Gossan**, an old wig grown yellow from age and wear; yellow earth just above a vein of metal. "Keenly *gossan*" is earth that looks promising for metal.
- Gourd, Goad**, a linear measure; a square yard: so called from being measured with the goad or staff by which oxen are driven.
- Gove**, *v. imp.* gave. "I *gove* et to the dog" (gov').
- Gowk**, a large bonnet worn by country women, often made from printed calico; it has a protruding front, and a large curtain at the back to keep off the sun.
- Grab**, something very sour, probably a crab apple. "Sour as *grab*." A *grab*. Lostwithiel, J. W.
- Grafted**, *v., p. p.* as *adj.* begrimed. "It's *grafted* with dirt." "The dirt is *grafted* in."
- Grail**, a trident for spearing fish.
- Grainy**, *adj.* proud. "A cut against the *grain*" is a cross, disagreeable person.
- Grambler**, a stony place.
- Grammer sow**, a millipede; a wood-louse. "Cafenter." F. C.
- Grange, Gringe**, *v.* to grind the teeth.
- Grass**, a mining term for the surface of a mine. The ores are said to be brought to *grass* when they are brought to the surface, and the miner says he is going to *grass* when he comes up from underground. "*Grass capun*"

- (captain) is a man who superintends the preparing the ore after it has been brought to *grass*.
- Graving clouds**, clouds blowing from the quarter of the wind branching over the sky in a contrary direction, foretelling a storm.
- Grebe**, a handful.
- Green sauce**, common sorrel; *Oxalis*.
- Green side**, land kept in pasture. "The *green side* is the most profitable after all."
- Grend**, a kink or twist in a chain. Mousehole fishermen, through W. F. P.
- Grey**, "a badger." Polwhele. "*Grey* as a badger" is a Cornish proverb.
- Grey bird**, the song thrush.
- Griddle**, a gridiron. *v.* to grill.
- Griddling**, *part.* sitting on a low stool before the fire warming oneself.
- Grief** "To make *grief*," to make mischief.
- Griggan**, a grasshopper.
- Griglans, Griglings**, heath. "Heathy moorlands are *griglan* moors." H. R. C. Heath-brooms, *griglan*-besoms.
- Grizzle**, *v.* to grin; laugh; show the teeth. "What's the g'eat bufflehead *grizzling* at?" "He *grizzled* at me; he was as vexed as fire."
- Grobman**, "a sea bream about two-thirds grown," Polwhele, Halliwell.
- Grock**, *v.* to pull; to tweak. "*Grock* is to tweak the hair upwards over the ears or above the nud'eck" (the nape of the neck). H. R. C.
- Gross**, *adj.* stout; big. "A *gross* man."
- Growan**, loose granite.
- Growder**, soft granite used for scouring. Decomposed granite often called "scouring geard."
- Groyne**, a seal.
- Grudglings, Grooshans**, dregs; sediment left in the bottom of a tea-cup.
- Gruffler**, a child.
- Grute, Greet**, coffee grounds; finely pulverised soil. "The *greet* board of a plough is the part which turns the furrow." T. Q. Couch.
- Guff**, stuff; refuse.
- Guinea pig**, the small white cowrie.
- Guldize, Goolandize**, the harvest-home feast.
- Gulge**, *v.* to drink greedily.
- Gully-mouth**, a small pitcher. "He's a regular *gully-mouth*" (one that takes in everything).
- Gunnis**, a crevice in a mine or lode. Camborne, through T. C.
- Gurgoe, Gurgey** (both *g*'s hard), a low hedge; a rough fence for waste land.
- Gurgoes**, long narrow lanes. W. F. P.
- Gurrie**, a hand-barrow for carrying fish; or a wicker-basket with four long handles, carried like a sedan-chair.
- Gwaith**, the breast hook of a boat.
- Gweans**, scallops; periwinkles. Sometimes called **Queens**.
- Gwenders**, a disagreeable tingling in the extremities produced by cold. Also called **Wonders**. "I have the *gwenders* in my fingers." "I have the *wonders* for the first time this winter."
- Hack, Hacky**, *v.* to dig lightly.

- Hail**, *v.* to cover with slates (slat). H. R. C.
- Hain**, a hind; a farm bailiff.
- Hair-pitched**, *adj.* bald. "*Hair-pitched* ould hermit," term of reproach. Newlyn, T. C.
- Haivery** (the accent on the first syllable), miserly. F. W. P. J.
- Half** (pron. *haaf*), **Half-baked**, **Half-saved**, half-witted. "He's only *haaf-baked*; he was put in with the bread and taken out with the cakes."
- Half-crease**, "to put out bees to feed." Half the increase, when the owner has half the honey, and the person who takes care of the bees the other half. J. W.
- Halish**, *adj.* pale. "She's a poor *halish* creetur."
- Hallan**, **Hallan-apple**, a large apple given to each member of the family at Hallantide.
- Hallan-tide**, All Saint's Day.
- Hall-nut**, a hazel nut.
- Halvaner**, one who receives the half produce of his labour.
- Halvans**, refuse of the lode (or vein of metal) after the ore is separated from the rock.
- Halvans**, half produce of labour, given instead of wages.
- Haly-caly**, *v.* to throw things to be scrambled for.
- Hame**, a circle of straw rope; a straw horse collar, with wooden collar-trees. "A *hame* is used to fasten the fore-leg of a sheep to his neck, in a somewhat unmerciful way, to prevent him from breaking fence." Couch.
- Hand-gloves**, gloves. "What, begging with *hand-gloves* on!"
- Hansel**, **Hansel**. When a man is well paid for any chance job early in the day, he says "that's a good *hansel*."
- Hankcher**, a handkerchief.
- Haps**, a hasp. **Hapses**, *pl.*
- Hardah**, elvan. Couch.
- Hard-head**, the refuse of tin after smelting. The plantain, J. W.
- Hare's-meat**, wood-sorrel.
- Hark**, *v.* to listen. "I wouldn't *hark* to her nonsense."
- Harve**, a harrow.
- Hastis**, *adj.* hasty. "*Hysty* (Cornish), haste, make haste." *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Hatches**, dams; mounds.
- Hatchet-faced**, *adj.* thin-faced.
- Hatter-flitter**, a jack-snipe.
- Haveage**, the family; the race; the lot. "They come from a bad *haveage*."
- Haysing**, following hares by night.
- Head and henge**, the pluck of an animal.
- Heap**, the thigh.
- Heap**. "When I heard it I was knocked all of a *heap*" (frightened, astonished).
- Heavy-cake**, a flat cake about an inch thick, made of flour, cream, currants, &c. It should be eaten hot from the oven.
- Hedge-a-boor**, 'a hedgehog.
- Heed**, *v.* to hide. **Mop-and-heedy**, hide-and-seek.
- Heel of the hand**, the inside, thick part of the thumb.
- Hele**, *v.* to cover.
- Heller**, **Hellier**, a thatcher; a tiler.
- Helling**, a roof.
- Helling - stone**, flat slate for roofing.
- Hepping-stock**, a horse-block. *Hepping-stocks*, or *hepping-stones*,

- are often seen by old garden walls. **Upping-stock**.
- Heps**, a hatch; a short half-door, often seen in country shops. The lower half is kept shut, the top open. There is generally a bell fastened to it to give notice of a customer. When a person has been brought before his superiors and remanded, he is figuratively said "to have been made to ride the *heps*." "More tongue than teeth; she had better keep a *heps* before her mouth."
- Het-up** (heat-up), *v.* to cast in one's teeth. "She *het* it up to him that he was drunk last night."
- Hev-a**, a word shouted through St. Ives's streets when there are pilchards in the bay.
- Hewer**, **Huer**, a person that makes signals from the cliffs to the fishermen in their boats, to let them know in what direction the pilchards lie.
- Hewing**, *part.* making signals from the cliffs to the boats. There is generally a shed on the highest cliff to shelter the hewer, called the *hewing-house* or *bacon-house* (beacon-house).
- Hicking cough**, a dry, hacking cough.
- Hick-mal**, **Hekky-mal**, the blue titmouse. **Ekkymowl**, F. W. P. J., M. B.
- Hile**, **Aile**, **Ile**, the beard of barley.
- Hilla**, the nightmare.
- Hippety-hoppety**, *adv.* "He goes *hippety-hoppety*" (walks unevenly).
- Hitch**, *v.* to sew lightly. "Don't put too many stitches; *hitch* it together."
- Hitcher**, the chape of a buckle. See **Aitch**.
- Hobban**, **Hoggan**, a cake made of flour and raisins, often eaten by miners for dinner. Sometimes called **Figgy Hoggan** or **Fuggan**. A pork pasty.
- Hobban**, *or* **Hoggan-bag**, a miners' dinner-bag. A piece of meat baked or boiled in paste is sometimes so called.
- Hobble**, *v.* to tie together the front and hind leg of an animal to keep it from straying.
- Hobbler**, an unlicensed pilot; a man who tows in a vessel with ropes. Two or three generally own a boat between them.
- Hobble**, the share each hobbler gets when they bring in a vessel.
- Hobby-horse Day**, a festival held in Padstow on May 1st. A hobby-horse is carried through the streets to a pool called Traitor's Pool, a quarter of a mile out of the town. Here it is supposed to drink; the head is dipped in the water, which is freely sprinkled over the spectators. The procession returns home singing a song to commemorate the tradition that the French having landed in the bay, mistook a party of mummers in red cloaks for soldiers, and hastily fled to their boats and rowed away.
- Hoddy-man-doddy**, an overgrown stupid boy; a simpleton.
- Hog**, **Hogget**, a two-year-old ewe.
- Hog lamb**, a sheep under twelve months.
- Hoity-toity**, a see-saw. "She's a *hoity-toity* thing" (capricious, haughty).
- Hole to grass**, *phr.* working a vein of metal to the surface.
- Holibubber**. "A man who, unattached to the works, makes a living out of the refuse of the

- slate quarries at Delabole." T. Q. Couch.
- Hollow-pot**, a loud-talking person.
- Hollow-work**, in embroidery, open-work.
- Holm**, the holly.
- Holm scritch**, the missel-thrush.
- Holster**, a retreat or hold for anything. J. W.
- Home, Hom'**. "Shut *home* the door." Put *home*, *v.* to escort home.
- Homer**, homeward. "The *homer* fields."
- Honey Pin**, a peculiar sweet apple. Bottrell.
- Hoop**, a bullfinch.
- Hoot**, *v.* to bray like a donkey. "A bad *hoot*," a bad job. "That's a bad *hoot*, says Madison."
- Hootin cough**, whooping cough.
- Hoozy**, *adj.* hoarse. "I'm very *hoozy*." **Oisy**. "I'm *oisy*, so that I can hardly speak." St. Just, T. C.
- Horny-wink**, a lapwing; plover. **Horrywink**, Couch.
- Horny-wink**, "a toad. An old tumble-down house has been revilingly described as an old shabrag *horny-wink* place." H. J., Royal Institute of Cornwall.
- Horny-winky**, *adj.* "desolate; outlandish; like a moor where hornwinks or lapwings resort; thence a tumble-down house might be so called." J. W.
- Horse**, a fault in the rock; a piece of matrix rising in a lode (vein) of metal, throwing it out of its course. "The lode has taken *horse*."
- Horse-adder**, the dragon-fly: so called because it is supposed to sting horses.
- Hosgid**, a hogshead.
- Housel of goods**, houseful, or a furnished house. Morvah, T. C.
- Hove**, *v.* heave; threw. "I *hove* my ball over the wall." "Why did you heave it so high?" "Heft it upon the ground," *i. e.* heaved. St. Just, T. C.
- Huccaner**, a wood corner.
- Hucksen**, the knuckles. "Muck (dirt) up to the *hucksen*."
- Hulster, Holt**, a hold or retreat. "This rubbish is only a *hulster* for snails." T. Q. Couch.
- Hulster**, *v.* to harbour. "How dare you *hulster* my daughter here?"
- Hummock**, a stout, unwieldy woman.
- Hungry**, *adj.* greedy; stingy. "He's as *hungry* as the grave."
- Hunk, Hunch**, a large piece. "A *hunk* of bread and cheese."
- Hurle**, the filament of flax. "As dry as *hurle*."
- Hurling**, a Cornish game played with a ball. The players are divided into two equal parties, each of which tries to secure and keep the ball in their possession. The prize is one made of cork covered with silver. "Fair play is good play" is the hurlers' motto.
- Hurly-burly**, a scramble. "A *hurly-burly* for nuts."
- Hurried**, *p. p.* as *adj.* frightened; startled. "I was bra'ly *hurried* when I heard of it." "What's your hurry?" *phr.* why are you going?
- Hurted**, *v. imp.* "murder committed, but nobody *hurted*."
- Hurts**, whortleberries.
- Hush-a-bit**, *phr.* go gently.
- Hushed out** (*pron.* hoosh), *v. imp.* turned out by a slight noise. "They *hushed* the hen out of the nest."

**Hutch-work**, small ore washed by a sieve.

**I-facks**, *adv.* in faith; certainly.

**Iles**, small flat worms found in the livers of sheep—the cause of rot.

**Illick, Ellick**, “the red gurnard, called soldiers at St. Levan.” H. R. C.

**Ill-wish**, *v.* to bewitch. The common people still believe if they have a sudden illness that they are *ill-wished*, and pay a visit to the conjuror (white witch) to try and find out who has done it.

**Ingots**, tin cast in small oblong iron moulds; large moulds are called blocks.

**Inkle**, tape.

**Inkle-maker**, a tape weaver. “As thick as *inkle-makers*” (very friendly).

**Innerds**, the bowels. “A pain in my *innerds*.”

**Insense**, *v.* to make a thing plain to any one. “I’ll *insense* him into it.”

**Insi-coat**, an inside coat; a petticoat.

**Ishan**, dust from winnowing. “Take up the *ishan* and put it in the costan,” meant “take up the dust and put it in the basket.” F. W. P.

**Jack Harry's lights**, phantom lights, generally seen before a gale, taking the form of a vessel sure to be wrecked. Called after the person who was said to have first seen them.

**Jacky-ralph**, a wrasse.

**Jaffle**, a handful: generally applied to a bunch of flowers. “A *jaffle* of flowers.” “*Jeffull*, *Yaffle*, handful. ‘*Jeffulls* of hay.’” T. C., Morvah.

**Jail**, *v.* to walk fast. “Where be ‘ee *jailing*?’” “He *jails* along.” Jaale, T. C.

**Jakes**, a dirty mess.

**Jaller, Jallishy buff**, *adj.* yellow. “I want a bit of *jallishy buff* prent, to make a frock for my cheeld.”

**Jane Jakes, Jean Jakes**, a snail. Penzance, T. C. **Jan-jeak**, Camborne, Garland.

**Janjansy**, a two-faced person. “I don’t like her; she’s a *jan-jansy*.”

**Jannek, Jannak**. “The great *jannek* thoft he could thrash his tenant, but the tenant fought him out afore the door, and beat him rarely.” Mem. The *J.* was a lout 6ft. 4in. high. Paul, near Penzance. T. C.

**Japes**, a jackanape.

**Jaunders**, the jaundice.

**Jay-pie**, a jay. “Sweet as a *jay-pie* sang a Cornish song.” Janner, H. R. C.

**Jenny-quick**, an Italian iron. *v.* to iron with an Italian iron.

**Jerry-pattick**, a simpleton.

**Jewish woman**, a Jewess.

**Jew's bowels**, small pieces of smelted tin found in old smelting works. Tradition always connects Jews with tin in Cornwall.

**Jicks, Jiccups**, hiccough.

**Jiffy**, *adv.* at once; quickly. “I’ll do it in a *jiffy*.”

**Jig**, *v.* to separate the ore from the refuse by means of a sieve; so placed in a box of water that by the continuous action of a brake-staff the ore is precipitated to the bottom of the sieve. The work is done by girls called *jiggers*.

**Jigger**, an ill-made thing.

**Joan Blunt**, a rough, plain-spoken woman.

**Joan-the-wad**, the name of a pisky (pixie).

"Jack-the-lantern, *Joan-the-wad*,  
That tickled the maid and made  
her mad,  
Light me home, the weather is  
bad."

T. Q. Couch, Polperro.

**Joggle**, *v.* to shake; to shake the elbow.

"Hold your glass up to your chin,  
And let your neighbour *joggle* it  
in."

**Johnny Fortnight**, a packman.

**Josing**, a scolding.

**Jouds**, pieces. "He scat all to midjans and *jouds*" (he broke all to pieces).

**Joudy**, *v.* to walk in the sea with boots and stockings on. Mousehole fishermen, W. F. P. and B. V.

**Jowst**, a fall from a donkey's back.

**Jowster**, a person that buys things to sell again; a huckster; a fish-dealer.

**Juck**, the oil in the fleece of wool.

**Junket**, a dish made of new milk, sugar, and rum; curdled with rennet, and eaten with clotted cream.

**Kager**, **Keggas**, wild parsnip; wild carrot. "*Keggas*, often called *kai-yer*, are good pigs' feed." H. R. C.

**Kaig-nail**, **Keg-nail**, a misshapen finger-nail or toe-nail.

**Kaille-alley**, a ninepin-alley.

**Kailles**, ninepins.

**Kan-kayers**, "two or three confederates who unite to disparage anything they wish to buy, or

make fictitious offers and praise anything they wish to sell; tricksters." Bottrell.

**Kayer**, a coarse sieve used to winnow corn.

**Keamy**, *adj.* mouldy. Cider is said to be *keamy* when there is a thick scum on the top.

**Keddened**, covered over with mud or dust. W. F. P.

**Keddened and Cabaged**, booted with mud; dirty. Mousehole, B. V. **Kaggled**, H. R. C.

**Keem**, *v.* to comb the hair with a small tooth-comb.

**Keeming-comb**, a small tooth-comb.

**Keenly**, *adj.* promising. "A bra' *keenly* lode," spoken of a promising vein of metal. Sometimes "A bra' *kindly* lode."

**Keenly**, *adv.* deftly. "He takes to it *keenly*."

**Keep company**, *v.* Engaged people are said to *keep company*.

**Keep on**, *v.* to scold incessantly. "What are 'ee *keeping* on about?"

**Keeve**, a brewer's tub. "She must speak out; she can't under the *keeve*." "Consider St. Knighton's kieve, also a potato kieve, where potatoes are kept covered with earth." J. W.

**Keggle**, *v.* to draggle.

**Kelter**, order, condition. "In bad *kelter*."

**Kendle-teening**, candle-lighting time. To light a candle is to *teen* it.

"'Twas *kendle-teening* when yung Mall Treloare." — *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

**Kennel**, an ulcer in the eye.

**Kenning**, T. Q. Couch.

**Kenning-herb**, the crowfoot: used in incantations for curing kenings. Polwhele.

**Kente-pathen-gy**, wooden pins belonging to the stone anchor used in punta. B. V. **Kente-purthurgy** (*g* hard), W. F. P., Mousehole fishermen.

**Kern**, *v.* to curdle.

**Kerned**, *p. p.* as *adj.* turned from flower to fruit. "The apple blowths have *kerned*." The word set is often used, as "the blossoms have all set." Metal fixed or concreted around quartz is also said "to have *kerned*."

**Keveran**, the leather that joins the two pieces of wood in a flail.

**Kib**, *v.* to mend a gap in a hedge with thorns.

**Kibbed**, fenced by wood, thorns, briars, &c., being laid down, as applied to a hedge. Polwhele.

**Kibble**, a mine bucket.

**Kibby**, *adj.* sticky. "To play *kibby*," a term of contempt used by boys in playing marbles when the marbles hit the player's nails.

**Kibby heels**, chapped heels.

**Kicker**, a small mizen used by fishing boats. W. F. P.

**Kicklish**, *adj.* ticklish; tottering.

**Kicky**, *v.* to stutter; to stammer. "A *kick-hammering* fellow," a stammerer. "A *kick* in his speech," a defect.

**Kiddaw**, a sea-bird; a guillem.

**Kidge**, *v.* to stick; to unite, as broken bones. "We don't *kidge*," we don't agree.

**Kidley-wink**, **Tidly-wink**, a beer-shop. A man is sometimes said "to keep a *kidly*."

**Kidling**, *adj.* ailing; physically weak. S. C. J. *Kidling* or *kidly*, T. C., tricking; cozening.

**Kiggal**, "a spindle. **Kiggal-rings**, spindle whirls." Bottrell.

**Killas**, clay-slate; schist.

**Killick**, a stone set in a frame of wood, or thick rope used to anchor boats on rough grounds. "I must up *killick* and go," I must be off.

**Killimore**, an earth-nut. Halliwell. Cornish, literally the grove-nut. Polwhele.

**Kimby**, the name of an offering, generally a piece of bread or cake, still given in some districts to the first person met on going to a wedding or a christening. Sometimes given to a person bringing the news of a birth to an interested person. A cake, called a groaning cake, is made in some houses after the birth of a child, of which every caller is expected to partake. "The mother carries the groaning cake when going to be churchd." H. R. C.

**Kings**, donkeys. Redruth, *Cornish Telegraph*, Sept., 1879.

**Kip**, a cap or net.

**Kipes**, a thin, lanky person.

**Kipesy**, *adj.* thin; lanky. "A *kipes*, as thin as a bundle of pipes."

**Kiskey**, a dried, brittle stem. The dry stems or stalks of "keggas," wild carrot, or wild parsnip. "A withered *kiskey* of a man."

**Kist-vean**, a small stone chest.

**Kit**, a smear. *v.* to dab. Halliwell.

**Kit**, kith and kin. "The whole *kit* of them."

**Kit**, a kite. "As yellow as a *kit's* foot" (*pron.* keet).

**Kitt**, *v.* to steal ore.

**Kittens**, the kidneys.

**Kittereen**, a primitive omnibus. "The *Kit-Tereen* was an open car that ran between Penzance and Truro, set up by Christopher Treen." J. W.



**Kitting**, *part.* stealing. "The famous *kitting* case." Tregellas.

**Kitty-bags**, rags wrapped round labourers' legs to keep off the wet, or straw bands.

**Kity**, *adj.* cracked; harebrained.

**Knack**, a knock. *v.* to stop. "The bal is *knacked*." "*Knack* up."

**Knap**, "the top or brow of a hill." T. Q. Couch.

**Knawed**, *v. imp.* knew.

**Knitster**, a woman who knits.

**Lace**, a rood or perch; a land measure.

**Lace**, *v.* to flog. A *lacing* is a flogging.

**Ladies' trees**, small branches of dried seaweed, hung up in chimneys to protect the house from fire.

**Lafts**, lathes.

**Lag**, a dirty mess on the bottom of a dress. "I hate a *lag* as much as any one." *v.* to draggle in the mud.

**Lagen**, *v.* walking in the water with naked feet. F. W. P.

**Laggen**, *v.* to splash in the water: applied to fish, also to children playing in the sea without shoes or stockings. B. V., Mousehole.

**Laister**, the yellow water iris.

**Lake**, a portion of a bay, as Gwavas lake, Penzance. "At Lostwithiel a brook is called a *lake*." J. W.

**Lammy**, a kid; sometimes made into a pie called "*lammy* pie."

**Lampered**, mottled. "*Lampered* all over." T. Q. Couch.

**Land-yard**, two staves, or 18ft., are a *land-yard*, and 160 *land-yards* an acre.

**Lanthorn-fish**, a smooth sole.

**Lap**, *v.* to beat. Garland.

**Lap**, anything disagreeable to eat or drink. "I don't like such cold *lap*."

**Lappior**, a dancer. Halliwell, Polwhele.

**Lappy**, *v.* to lap.

**Lash**, *v.* to pour. "A *lash* of rain" is a torrent of rain. "To *lash* in pieces" is to break in pieces.

**Lasher**, a large thing. "This fish is a *lasher*."

**Lasking**, a word used by the Cornish fishermen when nearing a point. They say "Keep the boat *lasking*," i. e. steer the boat so that she may go near the point. F. W. P. *Lasking*, keep near shore; a term used by fishermen. B. V., Mousehole.

**Lattice**, tin-plate. **Latteen**, Lostwithiel, J. W.

**Lattice-ware**, tin-plate ware. "A *lattice* cup," a tin cup.

**Launder**, a trough for washing tin; a gutter for carrying off the water from the roofs of houses.

**Lawn**, **Lawen**, a large, open mine-working in the back of a lode left in a dangerous state. Towednack, T. C.

**Lawrence**, the patron saint of idlers. "He's as lazy as *Lawrence*." "One would think that *Lawrence* had got hold of him" (*pron.* La'rence).

**Layer**, a winnowing sheet.

**Leaf out**, slightly insane. "Like Crocker, a *leaf out*."

**Leaping-stock**, a horse-block.

**Leary**, *adj.* hungry; weak. "Empty," J. W. "**Lairy**," Couch.

**Lease**, *v.* to pick stones from the

- surface of the fields. "*Leasing*, picking stones." Polwhale.
- Leat**, a gutter; a narrow artificial water; a mill-stream. "Don't waalk in the *leat*; thee baist."
- Leave**. "I'm not *left* to go out in the cold." *Lev'* for let. "*Lev'* us go."
- Lemon plant**, the verbena.
- Lent lily**, the common yellow daffodil.
- Lerrick**, *v.* to flap about.
- Lerrapping**, a flogging. *adj.* large.
- Lerrups**, the scraps of meat sold by butchers. **Lirrupa**, Scilly.
- Lesteroock**, a toy-boat sent out before the wind by fishermen in rough weather with a string of hooks.
- Let**, *v.* to stop; to hinder. "You *let* my marble." T. Q. Couch.
- Letterpooch**, an old Cornish dance.
- Leustre**, *v.* to plan.
- Level**, a gallery of a mine.
- Levener**, **Elevener**, a luncheon.
- Levers**, the marsh iris (*pron.* layers).
- Lewth**, **Lew**, a place sheltered from the wind.
- Liard**, a liar. "You're a g'eat *liard*, you are."
- Libbety-lat**, a game for children. They stand before a hassock or step, and put the right and left foot alternately on it as fast as they possibly can, keeping time to the words,  
 " *Libbety, libbety, libbety lat*,  
 Who can do this and who can do that?  
 And who can do anything better than that?"
- Libbings**, the webs of a water-fowl's feet. "Wingy, wingy, leggy, leggy, *libbings* and all; oh, where is my mallard?"
- Lick**, *v.* to smear lightly. "You've *licked* your sleeve in the mustard." "Your dress is *licking* in the mud."
- Lidden**, a word; talk; a burden of a song or complaint. "The same old *lidden*." A monotonous song. T. Q. Couch. Also "broad," H. B. C.
- Lie**, *v.* "The wind has gone to *lie*" (subsided). "The corn has gone to *lie*" (broken by wind and rain has fallen flat).
- Lig**, **Liggan**, a kind of seaweed.
- Liggan**, "manure composed of autumnal leaves washed down by a stream and deposited by side eddies." Fowey, T. Q. Couch.
- Liggan**. "He's coming home with penny *liggan*" (lacking, like a bad penny returned). "I can't play any more, I'm penny *liggan*."
- Likes**, *adv.* probability; likelihood. "Do 'ee think there's *likes* o' rain?"
- Lilly-banger**. Until within the last twenty years it was the custom in Penzance on Easter Monday to bring out in the lower parts of the town tables before the doors, on which were placed thick gingerbread cakes with raisins in them, cups and saucers, &c., to be raffled for with *lilly-bangers* (cup and dice). The stalls were called "lilly-banger stalls."
- Limb**. "Your daughter looks well." "No, she's but slight; her face is her best *limb*."
- Lime-ash**, a composition of sifted ashes and mortar used for flooring kitchens.
- Limner**, a painter. "You can't paint a boat as well as our

- linner.*" Newlyn: spoken by a fisherman of an artist who lives there.
- Linch**, *v.* to beat severely.
- Liner**, a threshed sheaf of corn.
- Linguister**, an interpreter.
- Linhay**, an out-house with a lean-to roof; a shed for cattle.
- Linkum**, a term of endearment. "She's her mother's *linkum*."
- Linsing**, a thrashing.
- Linterna**, the lintel.
- Lipsy**. "He taalks *lipsy*" (he lisps). "I had a seizure ten years ago, and I can't talk but *lipsy*." Penzance, T. C.
- Liquorice-ball**, liquorice. "A pennard of *liquorice-ball*."
- Lirrup**, a strip; a sloven.
- Lirrupping**, hanging in strips; coming down. "Your gown is *lirrupping* in the mud." See **Lerrups**.
- Listing**, *p. p.* as *adj.* writhing with pain.
- Little-mount**, an old-fashioned child. "She's a regular *little-mount*. The Mount (St. Michael's Mount) will never be washed away whilst she's living."
- Loach**, a doctor's draught; also a lotion.
- Loader**, "a double apple." T. Q. Couch.
- Lob**, *v.* to throw or knock about in a careless manner.
- Lobba**, **Loblolly**, an idle, stupid fellow.
- Locust**, long, thin sugar-stick, always rolled up in paper.
- Lodden**, a pool. Also **Plodden**.
- Lode**, a vein of metal.
- Loff**, *v.* to laugh.
- Log**, *v.* to oscillate.
- Logan-rock**, a stone that oscillates.
- Loggers**, ears. "I'll grock (pull) thy *loggers* for thee."
- Logging**, moving to and fro.
- Long-cripple**, a lizard. "In Devonshire a snake." J. W.
- Long-dog**, a greyhound. "Running like a *long-dog*."
- Long oyster**, "the sea crayfish." Polwhela.
- Looby-weather**, warm, misty weather.
- Looch**, filth; refuse. Hayle, T. C.
- Looking**, *part.* asking; demanding. "They are *looking* a shilling a dozen."
- Loon**, the northern diver.
- Lootal**. "Stinking, great lazy, great *lootal*; if thee canst have a veil and go walking about the lanes, that's all thee carest for." Penzance, T. C.
- Lop, Loppy**, *v.* to limp.
- Lopperd**, a limper. F. C.
- Losting**, *part.* losing. "Our horse is *losting* his coat."
- Lougy**, fagged. "The crew of the brig seemed very *lougy*." G. E., Penzance, *Cornishman*, Dec., 1879.
- Loustre**, *v.* to work hard. See **Leustre**. "He that caan't *leustre* must *loustre*," or "He that caan't planny must work."
- Loustring man**, a strong man, able to do a hard day's work.
- Love entangle**, "the nigella or fennel-flower." Halliwell, Polwhela. "**Love-in-tangle**," J. W.
- Lubbercock**, **Lubberleet**, a turkey-cock.  
"Lubber, lubber-leet,  
Look at your dirty feet!"  
Said by boys in a harsh voice to

- turkeys to vex them. "As red as a *lubbercock*."
- Lud**. "Sent all of a *lud*," struck all of a heap. W. N.
- Lug**, the beach-worm, used for bait.
- Lugs**, ears. "I'll gi' 'ee a click under the *lug*," a box in the ear.
- Lug-sand**, the fine sand close to the water's edge in Mount's Bay.
- Lugg**, the undergrowth of weeds in a field of corn.
- Lump**, *v*. "If you don't like it you must *lump* it." "Swallow in a *lump*."
- Lumping-eel**, **Sudles-eel**, a fish. "A lamprey of the family called *Petromyzidic* (query)." H. R. C.
- Lumpous**, *adj*. all of a heap. "She sat down *lumpous*."
- Lurker**, a boat in which the master seiner sits to give instructions.
- Lurk**, **Lurgy**, idleness; laziness. "The fever of *lurk*, two stomachs to eat, and neither one to work;" or the fever of *lurgy*.
- Lutter-pooch**, **Litter-pooch**, a slovenly person.
- Mabyer**, a young hen that has never laid. "As stiff as a *mabyer*."
- Madgiowler**, a large moth.
- Maggety-pie** (*g's* hard), a magpie.
- Mahogany**, a drink made of gin and treacle.
- Mair**. "The weather was so catching that I could not put my sheaves of corn either into shocks or arish-mows; but made them into *mairs*." These are built longitudinally, about 18ft. in length by 12ft. deep. St. Levan, through H. R. C.
- Make-home**, *v*. to shut. "*Make-home* the door."
- Make wise**, a make-belief. "He's only a *make-wise*."
- Making-wise**, *v*. to make belief.
- Malkin**, a cloth nailed to a stick; used to clean out ovens; a dirty person.
- Manchet**, a small loaf of bread, not baked in a tin, in shape like a large bun; called by the common people "*Manchun* bread."
- Market-jew**, Marazion. A corruption of the old name, *Mairaw*; a Thursday's market (*Carew*). Norden spells it *Marcajew*, and gives it the same meaning. "In his own light, like the Mayor of *Marketyew*." "Capital inhabitants," the corporate electors of Marazion. Through J. M. Cornish, Penzance.
- Market-jew turmut**, a large white turnip grown in Marazion, or Yellow Dutch.
- Mashes**, a great number. "Aye, a caled the poor doctor a *mashe* of names."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Maun**, **Maund**, a large coarsely-made hamper used for sending potatoes, &c., to market.
- Maw**, a piece of bread and butter. "A sugary maw," bread, butter, and sugar. (*Morsel*, *pron.* *Mawsel*.)
- Maxim**, a whim; idea. "That's old Ann's work; she's full of her *maxims*."
- May**, the young shoots of the sycamore.
- May-bee**, a cockchafer.
- May-bird**, the whimbrel. Couch.
- May-game** (*pron.* *maygum*), an odd, foolish action; also a person who so acts. "Don't make mock of a *maygame*; you may be struck comical yourself one day."
- May-horn**, a large tin horn blown by boys on May-day. Sometimes as early as five in the morning.

- parties of boys, five or six in a party, will assemble under your windows, blowing tin horns and conch shells, and begging for money. With the money collected they go into the country and have bread-and-cream junket, &c. An additional ring of tin is added to the bottom of the horns every year.
- Mazed-antic, Mazegerry, Mazegerry-pattick** (*pron. maazed*), a wild, foolish, frolicsome fellow.
- Mazzard**, a small black cherry.
- Meanolas**, a kind of stove. It was a square box filled with stones and clay, used by fishermen in their boats, before the invention of stoves, as a fire-place on which they dressed their meat. W. F. P., Mousehole. *Mênolas*, H. R. C.
- Meat** (*pron. mait*), *v.* to feed. "Mait the pigs." "Meat is still used in Cornwall in its general sense, and not for animal food only." J. W.
- Meat-earth**, soil.
- Meaty**, *adj.* fleshy. "She's a meaty little pig."
- Meayer**, a measure.
- Meeder**, a mower. Polwhele, Halliwell, Couch.
- Mên**, a stone. *Mên* is not used as a common noun, but only in proper names.
- Mên-an-tol**, a stone with a round hole in it. Called by the country people "crick-stone," because it is supposed to have the power of healing those who would crawl through it. "*Maen tol*, or the stone with a hole, on Anguidal Downs in Madern, famous for curing pains in the back, by going through the hole, three, five, or nine times."—Borlase's "Antiquities," p. 178.
- Mên-skryfa**, an inscribed stone. Sometimes spelt "*Mên scryffa*."
- Merle**, a link of a chain.
- Meryon**, an ant; a term of endearment. "She's fayther's little meryon" (*pron. mer-yon*).
- Merry-dancers**, the Aurora Borealis.
- Merrysole** (*pron. merisol*), a French sole.
- Mewed**, *p. p.* "scattered by fright." Sennen, T. C.
- Midget**, a very small bit; a scrap.
- Midgetty-morrows**, the fidgets.
- Midgetty-por**, a great confusion. "What a midgetty-por you have around you." Miggalconpore, H. R. C.
- Midjans**, small bits; shreds. "The cup is skat (broken) to midjans."
- Milchy-bread**, moist, sticky bread, made from milchy corn.
- Milchy-corn**, corn that has germinated.
- Milpreve**, a coralline ball worn as a charm against adders.
- Mimsey**, the minnow.
- Minch, Minchy**, *v.* to play the truant. Meech, Polwhele.
- Mincher**, one who plays the truant.
- Misment**, a mistake. "Twas a misment on my part."
- Miz-maze, Mizzy-maze**, a bewildermment. "I'm all o' a mizzy-maze."
- Mock**, a large block. A piece of this year's Christmas mock is in some parts saved to light the next year's. See **Chrestmas-stock**.
- Mock**, the cheese or compound of apples and reeds in the wring or cider press. Polwhele.
- Mocket**, a bib attached to an apron to keep the front of the dress clean.

- Mood**, the fungus produced on liquor by fermentation. J. W. A sweetbread. "Vegetable sap." Couch.
- Moonshine**, spirit that has been smuggled.
- Moor, Maur**, the root of a plant or tree. "Nack't the mabyers (little hens) both stiff wi' a great maur of fuz" (furse). — *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Moorstone**, granite.
- Money-penny**, the small white cowrie. Scilly.
- Mop and heedy**, hide and seek (mope and hide). "Every fit and turn, mopping about together. *Mopping* = going together in company; spoken of a young man and woman supposed to be courting." Towed-nack, T. C.
- Mor, Murre**, a guillemot.
- Moral**, a resemblance; a likeness. "The very moral of his fayther."
- Morrabs, Morraps**, land near the sea. Now used as a proper noun.
- Mort**, hog's lard.
- Mort**, a plenty; a great number. "A mort of people."
- Mort, Morty**, *v.* to digest; to turn to fat.
- Mot**, the root.
- Moth**, moss. F. C.
- Mouth-speech**, speech. "Hav' 'ee lost your mouth-speech?"
- Mow, Brummal**, a round mow, enlarging in diameter from the base up to a certain height, from which it again contracts to the apex. All the sheaves are placed with the ears inward in the lower, and outward in the upper, part. (Brummal Mow.)
- Mow, Pedrack**, a round mow preserving the same diameter throughout until it begins to contract at the apex, having all the ears inside." (Pedrack Mow.) Davy, Zennor.
- Mowhay** (*pron.* mo-ey), an enclosure of ricks of corn or hay. "Out in the mo-ey close."
- Moyle**, a mule. "A hybrid between a stallion and an ass." T. Q. Couch. "As stubborn as a moyle." *Moyle* is a surname in Cornwall.
- Muggets**, sheep's entrails.
- Muggety-pie**, a pie made of sheep's entrails, parsley, and cream.
- Mule**, *v.* to work hard; to knead; to make dough.
- Muller**, a stone formerly used for reducing tin ore to powder.
- Mumchance** (*pron.* chaence), a silent, stupid person. "To sit mumchance, to sit silent." J. W.
- Mumming-booth**, the tent in which strolling players perform. The performers are never spoken of as actors, but play-actors.
- Mun**, decaying fish used for manure.
- Mundic**, iron pyrites; sometimes cut, polished, and sold for ornaments under the name of "Marcasite."
- Munge**, *v.* to chew; to knead. "Munge your dough well."
- Munged** (*g* soft). "He did not strike me; he munged me upon my side with his knee when I was on the ground." Penzance, T. C.
- Munger**, a horse-collar made of twisted straw. Polwhele.
- Mur, Murs**, "a mouse, mice; a dormouse, dormice." (Qu. *mures* Lat.) I heard a woman in Meneg say of two children asleep, "They are sleeping like two little mure." Polwhele.
- Mured**, *p. p.* squeezed. "He mured me up agen the wall."

**Murely**, *adv.* almost. "I war murely ready to daunce where I stood."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

**Murfled**, freckled.

**Murfles**, freckles.

**Murgy**, a dog-fish.

**Murrick**, a sloven. R. I. C.

**Musicianer**, a musician.

**Mute**, a mule. "The hybrid between the male ass and mare." Couch. See **Moyle**.

**Mutting**, cross; glum; sulking. "Don't sit *mutting* there."

**My-ivers**, **My-iverinos**, interjection of surprise.

**Nackan**, **Nacker**, **Nackin**, a pocket handkerchief.

**Nacker**, the wheatear. T. Q. Couch.

**Nagging-pain**, a dull pain.

**Nag-ridden**, troubled with the nightmare.

**Nail-spring**, a hang-nail.

**Nale**, **Nawl**, an awl.

**Nanny-viper**, a caterpillar.

**Nash**, *adj.* pale; debilitated; susceptible of cold.

**Natey**, "applied to meat when fairly composed of fat and lean." T. Q. Couch.

**Natlings**, the small entrails.

**Neap**, a turnip.

**Neary**, *adj.* stingy.

**Neck**, the last sheaf of corn, which is cut by the oldest reaper. He calls out "I have et! I have et! I have et!" The others say "What hav' 'ee? What hav' 'ee? What hav' 'ee?" He answers, "A neck! A neck! A neck!" They then all hurrah loudly three times. The neck is

afterwards made into a miniature sheaf, gaily decorated with ribbons and flowers; carried home in triumph, and hung up to a beam in the kitchen, where it is left until the next harvest. T. Q. Couch, *Polperro*, p. 159, gives rather a different account of this custom, and says that the neck is given on Christmas Eve to the master bullock in the stall.

**Neck of the foot**, *phr.* the instep.

**Nefin**, Newfoundland cod.

**Nepperkin**, the eighth part of a pint.

"We'll drink it out of the *nepperkin*, boys.

Here's health to the Barley Mow."—*The Barley Mow*.

**Nestle-bird**, nestling; the smallest bird of a brood; a pet. "The youngest of a family left at home, when the others have gone into the world." J. W.

**Nibbles**, nebulous clouds.

**Nice chance**, *phr.* near chance.

"'Twas a *nice chance* I didn't throw it in the fire."

**Nicey**, sweetmeats. "A-ha' pord of *nicey*."

**Nicked**, *p. p.* deceived. "I've *nicked* him."

**Nickers**, **Nuggies**, gnomes; mine fairies; heard working before the miners.

**Nickly-thize**, the harvest-home supper. Scilly Isles.

**Nicky-nan-night** (Hall Monday).

"On the day termed 'Hall Monday,' which precedes Shrove Tuesday, about the dusk of the evening, it is the custom for boys, and in some cases for those above the age of boys, to prowl about the streets with short clubs, and to knock loudly at every door, running off to escape detection on the slightest sign of

- a motion within. If, however, no attention be excited, and especially if any article be discovered negligently exposed or carelessly guarded, then the things are carried away, and on the following morning are seen displayed in some conspicuous place, to expose the disgraceful want of vigilance supposed to characterise the owner. The time when this is practised is called '*Nicky-nan-night*,' and the individuals concerned are supposed to represent some imps of darkness, that seize on, and expose unguarded moments." Couch (Polperro), p. 151, Royal Institution of Cornwall, 1842.
- Niff**, a slight quarrel; a tiff.
- Niffed**, *p. p.* vexed. "She's gone away *niffed*."
- Night-nobby**, a commode; a night-stool.
- Nimpingale**, a whitlow.
- Noggin**, a gill, the fourth part of a pint.
- Noggin-wall**, a wall built of rough stone.
- Noggle-head, Noggy**, "a block-head." Garland.
- Noise**, a scolding. "I said there would be a bitter (great) *noise* when Missus know'd you'd brok un" (broken it).
- Nool**, *v.* to thump; to beat.
- Nooling**, a beating.
- Noozled the nepple**, *v.* to nuzzle or nestle, as a child to its mother's bosom. "Thof (though) I've bin ever sense I *noozled the nepple*." —*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- No quarterings, no halings, no pick-a-daniels**, a term used by boys when they find anything.
- Nones, Nonce, Nines**, on purpose; for the occasion. "He gove me a scat (slap) on the chaks for the *nonce*." "Dressed up for the *nones*." "*Nauns*: 'He didn't do it for the *nauns*,' that is on purpose." (Camborne), T. C.
- Notino, Notsino**, no; emphatic denial; not that I know, or not as I know.
- Nowle**, a pig's head.
- Nuddick**, the neck. **Niddick**, T. Q., Couch.
- Null**, a dry crust.
- Nurly**. "He's a *nurly* fellow to deal with," *i. e.* sulky. T. C.
- Nuthall**, the hazel.
- Oak-web**, a May-bee; the cockchafer.
- Oft**, *v.* ought. "He *oft* to do et."
- Ogos**, caves along the shore. Polwhele.
- Oiler**, a waterproof mackintosh.
- Old**, must. "It tastes of *old*." "The clothes smell of *old*" (musty).
- Old hunderd, Little hunderd**, an old-fashioned person or child. "What an *old hunderd* she es." Query, as solemn as the old 100th Psalm.
- Ollick**, the house leek.
- Ool**, wool. "As plum as '*ool*'" (very soft).
- Oost**, a disease of cattle caused by worms in the windpipe.
- Ope**, a narrow covered passage between two houses; an opening.
- Orewweed**, sea-weed.
- Organ, Orgal**, penny royal.
- Orrel**, a porch or balcony. "The ground-apartment of a fisherman's house is often a fish cellar, and the first floor serves him for kitchen and parlour. The latter is reached by a flight of stone



- steps ending in an *orrel* or porch." Couch.
- Ounce**, the sixteenth part of any property.
- Outlander**, a foreigner.
- Out-window** (*pron.* wender), a bay or bow window.
- Overfanged**, *p. p.* as *adj.* strained; stretched. "What *overfanged* notions you have."
- Overgone**, *p. p.* as *adj.* overpowered; faint. F. C.
- Overlook**, to bewitch; overlooked; bewitched.
- Ovvis**, the eaves of a house. "*Oves.*" Couch.
- Paddle**, an agricultural instrument; a small, sharp piece of iron with a long handle for cutting out the roots of weeds.
- Padgetypoo**, a frog; a tadpole.  
"Frenchmen with their wooden shoes  
Eating snails and *padgetypoos.*"  
*Uncle Jan Trenoodle.*
- Padgypow**, an eft; a lizard; the newt.
- Pair**, a set of miners that work together in a gang.
- Pair of moyles** (mules), usually about thirty, for carrying tin.
- Palched**, always ailing; half-cured; patched: applied to invalids. "A poor *palched* creature."
- Pallace**, a cellar for the bulking of pilchards: usually a square building with a pent house roof, enclosing an open area or court. Couch.
- Palsh**, palsied. Towednack, T. C.
- Palshallals**, the diarrhoea.
- Pame**, the palm of the hand.
- Pan-crock**, an earthen pan.
- Pane**, a parsnip.
- Pane-seed**, parsnip-seed.
- Pank**, *v.* to pant; to breathe hard.
- Panshion**, a milk-pan.
- Parc**, a field (*proper noun*).
- Pasher**. "He's a *pasher*," a clumsy workman. Ludgvan, T. C.
- Pass**, a slap; a beating.
- Pass**. "Quietus, they'll give him his *pass* some night or other." J., Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- Passle** (parcel), a great number. "A bra' *passle* of people."
- Pasty**, a meat and potatoe or fruit turnover.
- Patch-hook**, a bill-hook.
- Pattick**, a merry fellow; a fool.
- Pattick, Paddick**, a small pitcher.
- Paul's pitcher-day**, St. Paul's Eve (January 24th); a miner's holyday. They set up a water-pitcher, which they pelt with stones until it is broken to pieces. They then buy a new one which they carry to a beer-shop and fill, and empty it until they get drunk. In Ilfracombe the boys fill a pitcher with filth, and going about the streets throw it slily into people's houses.
- Pawn**, a forfeit. "Here's a *pawn*, and a very pretty *pawn*, and what shall the owner of this *pawn* do?"
- Payse, Peize**, *v.* to weigh.
- Payсен, Peizen**, weights.
- Payser, Peizer**, a man who weighs tin.
- Pea**, the hard roe of a fish.
- Peach**, chlorite.
- Peach away**, *v.* to coax or entice away.
- Peecher**, "a bait; an allure-ment." B. V.

- Peart**, *adj.* smart. "He's a *peurt* fellow."
- Peasen**, the plural of peas.
- Peathy**, *adj.* witty; full of quaint sayings. "He's a *peathy* man."  
"Peathy old fellow with plenty of gumption."
- Pedalincan**, the great cuttle-fish. Scilly Isles, through H. B. C. (*pron.* padilincan).
- Pednameny**, a game played with pins: also called Pinny-Ninny. "Pedna - a - mean, heads - and - tails, a game of pins." B. V.
- Pednan**, small pieces of turf. Davy, Zennor.
- Pednbokshrløstwithel**. Spoken by fishermen in describing the peculiar model of a boat: is said to mean "cod's head and conger's tail." W. F. P.
- Pedn-borbas**, cod's head. B. V.
- Pedn-paly**, the blue-tit.
- Peel**, a pillow. Polwhele.
- Peendy**, *adj.* tainted, applied to meat.
- Peeth**, a well.
- Pellar**, a conjuror; a cunning man, applied to in supposed cases of bewitching.
- Pellas**, **Pillus**, oats without husks. "I hove down some *pellas* amongst 'em to eat." Pilcorn, *Avenā Nuda*.
- Pellowe-bere**, **Pillow-bere**, a pillow-case. "I were glad to put ma head 'pon the *pellowe-bere*."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Pend**, *v.* to shut in. T. Q. Couch.
- Pendle**, a pendulum.
- Penique**, *adj.* firm; precise; neat. "She's a *penique* little thing."  
"You are looking quite *penique*."
- Perjinkety**, *adj.* apt to take offence.
- Phrase**. "I shall soon learn the *phrases* of the house" (the habits of the family). Polwhele.
- Pick-up**, fish and potatoes mashed together and fried.
- Picroun-day**, the miner's great holyday, supposed to be in honour of *Picroun*, the discoverer of tin.
- Pie**. "Your hands are like *pie*" (very warm).
- Piecen** (*pron.* peacen), *v.* to patch; to put in a piece.
- Piff**, a slight quarrel; a tiff.
- Piggal**, a pick-axe; a large hoe used for cutting turf.
- Piggy-dog**, a dog-fish.
- Piggy-whidden**, the smallest or youngest pig, sometimes applied to the youngest child. "My *piggy-whidden*" (a white pig).
- Piggy-whidden-pie**. "Some would die, and some did die, and of these we made *piggy-whidden-pie*."
- Pig's-crowe**. See **Crowe**.
- Pilcher**, a pilchard. "Money without love is like salt without *pilchers*." "Killed as dead as a salt *pilcher*." "Like crame (cream) upon *pilchers*," or pilchards.
- Pile**, deeply involved. "In a *pile* of wrangle," i. e. deeply involved in the dispute. Polwhele.
- Piler**. "A farm implement used to pound, or cut the beards from barley in winnowing." B. V.
- Pilf**, light grass and roots raked together to be burnt.
- Pilf**, **Pilm**, **Pillem**, light dust or fluff. West Cornwall. "In the east of Cornwall applied to dried mud." Polwhele.
- Piliars**, places on the downs interrupting their smoothness; tufts of long grass, rushes, &c., forming covers for hares.

**Piljack**, a poor, mean fellow.

**Piliack**, Davy, Zennor.

**Pill**, a pool; a creek.

**Pimpy**, the after cider, made by throwing water on the almost exhausted mass of alternate apple and straw (beverage).

**Pin**, the hip.

**Pin-bone**, the hip-bone.

**Pindy**, mouldy. J. W.

**Pinnick**, the wryneck.

**Pinnikin**, weakly; puny.

**Piran-day**, the fifth of March; a tinner's holyday. St. Piran is the patron saint of tanners, popularly supposed to have died drunk; the proverb says, "As drunk as a *Piraner*."

**Pisky**, **Pixie**, a fairy. "Laughing like a *pisky*." "See-saw, Margery Daw, sold her bed and lay upon straw. Sold her bed and lay on hay, *Pisky* came and took her away."

**Pisky-led**, one who has lost his way, and is supposed to be bewitched. The remedy is to sit down and turn your stockings. "*Pisky-led*, often whiskey-led."

**Pisky-stool**, a mushroom.

**Pitch**, the working of a piece of a mine, sold by public auction to two or four workmen every two months. The whole mine is let out in *pitches*. "A good *pitch*" is a good bargain.

**Pitched**, *p. p.* taking root after transplanting. "The turmats (turnips) are *pitched*." "Also fruit *set* after the flower is gone is said to be *pitched* (the meaning in all these cases is *set*)." J. W.

**Pitch-to**, *v.* to set to work.

**Planchen**, a board; a wooden floor. "Thrawed his hat on the *planchen*, and died kickeky rather," "Tendar! tendar! stop

the injun, left ma boondle on the *planchen*" (called out of a railway carriage to the guard).

**Plashet**, a moist place where a stream rises; a quagmire.

**Plat-footed**, **Splat-footed**, *adj.* splay-footed.

**Plethan**, *v.* to braid; to plait. Polwhele.

**Ploffy**, *adj.* fat; plump. "A *ploffy* young mabyer" (hen).

**Plosh**, a puddle.

**Ploser**, a half-grown bream.

**Plough**, a wheel-carriage drawn by oxen.

**Pluff**, fur.

**Pluffy**, *adj.* soft; out of condition, applied to feathers, &c., sometimes to a spongy turnip.

**Plum**, *adj.* soft; light; stupid; foolish. "This tye (feather-bed) is as *plum* as 'ool (wool)." "Pretty *plum* weather." "He's as *plum* as botten dough." To fall *plum* is to fall soft, as in mud.

**Plum**, **Plim**, *v.* to swell. "Twill *plum* in boiling."

**Plum-cake**, a light cake.

**Plum-dough**, well risen dough.

**Plumming**, yeast, raising dough with yeast.

**Plump**, a pump; a well. *v.* to pump.

**Plumpy**, *v.* to churn. Halliwell.

**Poam**, *v.* to pummel; to knock with the fist.

**Poaming**, a pummelling.

**Pocks**, shoves or pushes. *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

**Poddling**, *adj.* meddling; interfered. "She goes *poddling*."

**Podging**, *part.* as *adj.* poking about. "Podging about the

- house." "In this thing, and *podging* in that."
- Podgy**, short and stout. "A *podgy* man."
- Poldavy**, coarse, hempen cloath.
- Pollet**, **Polleck**, a stick, crooked or knobbed at one end. W. F. P.
- Pol-yn**, a stick, B. V.
- Polrumpious**, *adj.* restive; obstreperous.
- Poltate**, **Tatie**, a potatoe.
- Pomster**, *v.* to cure a sick person by quackery. "For there's doctors as *pomsters* all sorts of diseases."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Pooch-mouth**, a protruding mouth.
- Poochy**, *v.* to make mouths.
- Pook**, hay-cock.
- Poor**, bad. "It's gone *poor*"—turned sour (as beer).
- Poor-money**, bad money.
- Poor-tempered**, ill-tempered.
- Poot**, a push with the feet.
- Poot**, *v.* to push. "To be *pooted* and flopt so; I wesh I was dead." "This young fellow caught him by the hair of his head and gauve him a bit of a shake, and gauve him a *poot* or two with his foot, but as to kicking him, he didn't." Towednack, T. O.
- Pop-dock**, **Pop-glove**, **Poppy**, the flower of the fox-glove.
- Pope**, a puffin; a sea-bird.
- Popple**, **Popple-stone**, a pebble.
- Popple-stone pavement**, a pebble-stone pavement.
- Popples**, poplar trees.
- Por**, a bustle or fuss. "What a *por* you're in."
- Porf**, a pool of stagnant water.
- Portens**, a butcher's term; appurtenance. "Sheepshead and *portens*."
- Porth**, a cove.
- Portmantle**, a portmanteau. "Did 'ee see or hear tell of sich a thing as a *portmantle*?"
- Porvan**, a rush-wick for a lamp.
- Posh**, a heaviness on the chest from mucus, occasioning a loose cough. **Polwhele**.
- Poss** (*plural* *posses*), a gate-post. "Water will wear away stonen *posses*."
- Possed up**, *p. p.* posted up; pushed up; placed up. "With a make-wise faace, *possed* on top of his awn."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Pots**, the entrails.
- Pots**, wooden boxes without covers, and with moveable sides, formerly used to carry dung on horses' backs to the fields.
- Pot-water**, water for common household use: not drinking water.
- Pound**, a cider mill; the place where cider is made.
- Powdered**, slightly salted. "A *powdered* cod."
- Powers**, a great number. "Maade of pasty-board, with *powers* of beads and looking-glass."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Prall**, *v.* to tie a tin pan to a dog's tail.
- Preedy**, *adj.* forward; conceited. "A *preedy* piece of goods." "I shall not make myself *preedy*." Redruth, T. C.
- Preedy**, *adv.* with ease. "She does it bra' and *preedy*."
- Preventive-man**, a coastguard.
- Preventive-station**, a coastguard station.
- Prid-prad**, a tomtit.
- Priden-prall**, a blue-tit.
- Pridy**, handsome; good-looking;

- smart. "All prinked up so *pridy*" (all dressed).—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Prill**, a small stone, as "a *prill* of tin." Masons speaking of a stone which does not at once make mortar, but afterwards bursts out, call it "a hot *prill*."
- Prill**, *v.* to mix.
- Prill**, *v.* to turn sour (as beer).
- Prill**, *v.* to get drunk.
- Prilled**, *p. p.* drunk.
- Prink**, *v.* to walk jauntily.
- Prinkt**, *p. p.* dressed finely. "You're *prinkt* up for the nones."
- Prong**, a silver fork; also a hay-fork.
- Proper**, *adj.* handsome; well-formed. "He's a *proper* man."
- Proud-flesh**, fungus flesh around wounds (exuberant granulations).
- Pru-it-Pru-it**, a word used in calling cows.
- Psalmasunting-person**, a hypocrite; a person who continually goes to church to the neglect of other duties.
- Pud**, the fist.
- Pullan**, a pool of salt water among the rocks.
- Pullcronack**, a small fish found in pools left by the sea (bully-cods); the shanny; small-fish.
- Pul-rose**, the wheel-pit. Bottrell. The pit in which the wheel of a water-mill revolves.
- Pult**, the pulse. T. Q. Couch.
- Punick**, "a small person; a dwarf." B. V. "*Punick*, a small eater." W. F. P.
- Punion**, **Punyon-end**, the end of a house, not having any windows or doors; the gable-end.
- Pure**, **Pewer**, *adj.* good-looking; *adv.* very many. "He's a *pure*-looking boy." "Pure and stout." "A *pure* lot of people."
- Purgy**, a short, thick, stout person. "She's a regular little *purgy*."
- Purgy**, a fat little boy.
- Purl**, a guard or watch. "One need be always upon one's *purl*," *i. e.* one's watch. Polwhele.
- Purvan**, shreds of cloth. W. F. P. See **Porvan**.
- Purvans**, "shreds of cotton used in wick-making for a 'chill.'" B. V. The *purvans* were rush wicks, the plaited rag wicks were called "boobas." H. B. C.
- Pussivanting**, *part.* fussing; meddling. In the latter part of the seventeenth century the *Poursuivants* came into the county to search out all those entitled to bear arms: hence the term.
- Put-going**, *adj.* murdered.
- Put-home**, *v.* to shut. "Put home the door." To see a person safely home. "Shall I put you home?"
- Quab**, *v.* sickly, infirm person. Garland.
- Quaff** (*pron.* quaif), *v.* to puff up.
- Quaffed**, *p. p.* used as *adj.* satisfied; full. "I'm *quaffed*." Sometimes called *quatted*.
- Quail**, *v.* to wither; *p. p.* as *adj.* quailed. "These flowers soon *quail*." "Your flowers are *quailed*."
- Quail-a-way**, a sty on the eye.
- Qualk**, a heavy fall.
- Quarry**, **Quarrel**, a square or diamond-shaped piece of glass: sometimes applied to a sheet of paper.
- Quarterer**, **Quaterman**, a lodger.
- Quarters** (*pron.* quaarters), lodgings.

- Quat, Quatty**, *v.* to hide by stooping down, as boys behind a hedge, or a hare when pursued.
- Queans, Qweans**, scallops. "Periwinkles." Bottrell.
- Queedy**, *adj.* sharp; shrewd; cutting.
- Quignogs**, foolish notions or fancies. "Get out with your *quignogs*." "You're full of *quignogs*."
- Quilkin**, a frog or a young toad. Wilky. Lostwithiel. J. W. "As cold as a *quilkin*."
- Quillet**, three-leaved grass, clover. Bottrell.
- Quilter**, *v.* to flutter. "I veeled sich a *quilting* come over my heart."
- Quilting**, a beating. "I'll give 'ee sich a *quilting* as you never had in your life."
- Rab**, decomposed granite used for mending roads.
- Rabbin**, a robin. F. C. More generally *rudbrist*; occasionally *ruddock*.
- Race**, a go-cart.
- Race**, *v.* to place in a row. "Cups *raced* along a shelf."
- Radgell**, an excavated tunnel. W. Briton, December 27th, 1877.
- Rafe**, a tear or rent in a garment.
- Rafe**, *v.* to rend or tear.
- Raff, Raffle-fish**, unsaleable fish divided amongst the fishermen.
- Rames**. "Looking like the *rames* of death:" said of a sickly person. M. A. C.
- Rames of a goose**, the bony framework of a goose after most of the meat has been cut off. J. W. Lostwithiel.
- Rams-cat**, a male cat. "Every thing is a he in Cornwall but a *rams-cat*, and that's a she." "As teasy as a *rams-cat*." Ramcat, J. W.
- Randigal**, a string of nonsense; rhodomontade. "It's a regular *randigal* of lies."
- Randivoose**, a noise; a bustle. "What's all the *randivoose*?—I can't hear myself speak."
- Ranter-go-round**, an old-fashioned game of cards played in divisions, marked with chalk upon a bellows or tea-tray. Now at a table, and called Miss Joan. "Here's a card, as you may see! Here's another as good as he! Here's the best of all the three; And here's Miss Joan, come tickle me. Wee, wee."
- Rap and rind**, *phr.* got together by hook or crook. F. C.
- Rare**, *adj.* early. "The broccolow (brocoli) are bra' and *rare* this year." "We go to bed pretty *rare* on Sundays." T. C. Lelant.
- Rash**, *adj.* crisp; brittle. "This lettuce is very *rash*." "The wood is *rash*."
- Rauning, Raunish**, *adj.* ravenous; voracious. "This is a *rauning* pollock, a whiting pollock is better."
- Raw cream**, the cream that rises naturally to the top; not scalded or clotted, **Raw-ream**, J. W.
- Raw milk**, milk that has not been scalded.
- Ream**, *v.* to stretch. "Don't *ream* it out of shape."
- Reamer**, a milk-skimmer (*pron.* ramer).
- Rechat**, Richard.
- Reed**, unbruised straw used for bedding horses.
- Reen**, *prop. noun*, a steep hill-side.
- Reese, Reeze**, grain is said to *reeze* when from ripeness it falls out of the ear.

- Reeve**, *v.* to separate by means of a sieve, seeds, small corn, &c. from the good grain.
- Remlet**, a remnant.
- Resurrection-day**, Easter Sunday.
- Ribble-rash**, **Rabble-rash**, the rabble.
- Rifle**, a break in a roof made by a strong wind carrying away the slates or thatch.
- Riffled**, *v.* carried away by the wind. "The wind *riffled* lots of housen last night; the hellings (slates) were flying about."
- Rig**, fun; frolic; noise.
- Ringle**, *v.* to ring; to tinkle. "The bells are *ringling* all day long. "I heard something *ringle* on the floor."
- River** (*pron.* revver), any small stream of water is called a *river*.
- Reach**, a rash.
- Robin's alight**, a game of forfeits played around the fire. A piece of stick is set on fire, and whirled around rapidly in the hand of the first player, who says, "*Robin's alight*, and if he go out I will saddle your back." It is then passed to the next who says the same thing, and so on. The person who lets the spark die out has to pay a forfeit. Scilly. "Jack's alive."  
"Jack's alive and likely to live;  
If he die in my hand a pawn  
I'll give."  
J. W. Lostwithiel.
- Rode**, sense or wit. "He hasn't the *rode* to do it."
- Rodeless**, *adj.* without sense or wit.
- Rodeling**, **Rotling**, *part.* talking deliriously. "She's bin *rodeling* all the night."
- Roostcock**, a domestic cock. "As red as a *roostcock*."
- Roper's-news**, anything told as news that is not news. "That's *Roper's news*—hang the crier!"
- Rory-tory**, *adj.* very gay; tawdry. "I wouldn't wear such a *great rory-tory* pattern."
- Rosum**, rosin. "Short of *rosum*," short of cash.
- Roup**, *v.* to gulp down; to drink noisily.
- Rousabout**, a bustling woman. "She's a regular *rousabout*."
- Rout-out**, a Saturday-pie (spoken in jest).
- Roving**, *p. p.* raving. "He's *roving* mad."
- Row**, rough.
- Row**, **Rows**, coarse, undressed tin ore; refuse from the stamping mills.
- Row-cast**, rough-cast (a compost of lime and pebbles plastered over the outside of houses).
- Rudded**, *v.* made red. "Es feace all *rudded* and whited." *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Rudge**, "a partridge." Polwhele.
- Rud locks**, the rood loft. Bottrell.
- Rully**, **Rull**, *v.* to wheel; to roll along.
- Rulls**, rolls of carded wool.
- Rumbelow**. "With Halantow, *Rumbelow*," the burden of the Furry song.
- Rumbustious**, *adj.* noisy; troublesome. "They strutted about so braave and *rumbustious* as lubber-cocks" (Turkey-cocks). *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Rummage**, rubbish. "A good riddance to bad *rummage*."
- Rummet**, dandriff.
- Rumpin**, *adj.* small; miserable. F. C.
- Rumpy**, *adj.* coarse; uneven. "This cotton is *rumpy*."

**Runky**, *adj.* wheezy; hoarse.

**Running**, rennet.

**Rush, Rish**, a list; a number made at playing at ball, &c., for another to beat. "He's gone on another *rush*" (another course). To make a new *rush*, *v.* to turn over a new leaf.

**Rustring-comb**, a dressing-comb.

**Rusty**, *adj.* rancid. This bacon is *rusty*.

**Sabby**, *adj.* soft; moist; rotten. "These tatures (potatoes) are brave and *sabby*."

**Sammy Dawkin**, a stupid person. "You are a regular *Sammy Dawkin*, can't scull a boat" (a Padstow proverb).

**Sam-oven, Zam-oven**, a luke-warm oven.

**Sampson**, a drink made of brandy, cider, sugar, and a little water. "*Sampson* with his hair on." The same kind of drink with double the quantity of spirits.

**Sam-sodden, Zam-sodden**, half-cooked, whether by boiling or baking; also bread not properly risen, baked in a half-heated oven.

**Sape, Sapey**, a stupid person.

**Save-all**, a large pinafore with long sleeves to keep children's dresses clean.

**Savour**, meat or fish eaten as a relish. "I allus like a *savour* for breakfast."

**Say**, the sea. In Penzance, on Midsummer-day, a fair is held on the quay; the boatman take the country people out for a short row (a great number at one time) for a penny each; they call it, "A pennord of *say*."

**Say-fencibles**, old coast-guards.

**Scabby-gullion**, a stew — meat

and potatoes hashed. B. V. **Scably-gulyun**, W. F. P.

**Scal, Scale**, loose ground about a mine; it sometimes does great injury by falling down and stopping the shaft of a mine.

**Scald-cream** (*pron.* scaal'd cream), clotted cream.

**Scald-milk**, skim-milk, milk from which the clotted cream has been taken.

**Scalpions**, salt dried fish; salt whitening.

**Scaly**, *adj.* miserly. "A regular *scaly* old fellow."

**Scam**, *v.* to scam a shoe is to twist it out of shape by wearing it wrongly.

**Scat**, a slap. "I'll *scat* your chacks" (face).

**Scat**, a long season. "A *scat* of fine weather."

**Scat**, diarrhoea.

**Scat**, a game played by boys with a small flat board or paper knife. One player holds out his hand, which the other tries to strike before he can draw it away.

**Scat**, *v.* to slap; to break; to become bankrupt. "He let fall the cup and *scat* un to pieces." "He's a *scat* merchant." "The bal is *scat*." "Scat up and go home!" (break up your meeting). "Scat her face."

**Scat abroad**, *v.* to enlarge; to open. "The rose has *scat abroad*."

**Scat-to**, a fight. "They had a little *scat-to*."

**Scavel-an-gow**, a pack of lies; a great chatter; a noise of scolding. "I heard such a *scavel-an-gow*."

**Scavernick**, a hare. Polwhele. Halliwell.

**Scaw-coo**, night shade.

**Scaw-dower**, water elder.



**Scawnse, Sconse**, sense; understanding. "He hasn't the *sconse* to do it."

**Scawsy-buds**, elder flowers. "Rub the hive with *scawsy* buds."

**Scaw-tree, Scow-tree, Skew-tree**, an elder tree.

**Scethen**, a piece of fish cut out for bait. F. W. P. **Shethen**, B. V.

**Scelow, Scelum**, *v.* to scratch. "Ah, you old *scelum*-cat." F. W. P., J., M. B.

**Scoad, Scud**, *v.* to scatter manure over fields.

**Scoanse**. See **Coanse**.

**Scool, School**, a shoal of fishes.

**Scotch-dew** (*pron.* Scott's-doo), a mist.

**Scouring-guard** (*pron.* gear'd), decomposed granite used for whitening floors.

**Scovy**, *adj.* spotted; mottled. "Streaked, smeared, for example, a badly painted flat surface would, if the paint were uneven and smeared, be called *scovy*." F. W. P. J., M. B.

**Scoy**, *adj.* thin silk or stuff; *v.* to make a thing thin or small. "For my fangings (wages) would look *scoy*."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

**Scramblings**, scraps of broken meat.

**Scranny**, a scramble.

**Scrawl, Scroal**, *v.* to broil fish over a fire. They are split open, slightly dried, and seasoned with pepper and salt.

**Screech**, a short, sudden blaze. "Come to the fire; I'll put on a fuz' (furze) and make a *screech*."

**Screed**, a little piece. "Gi' me a *screed* o' mait."

**Screedle**, *v.* to cower over the fire.

**Screw**, a shrew mouse.

**Serid**, *v.* to descend partly by sliding, partly by climbing.

**Serif-scrat, Scrof, Scruf**, odds and ends, rubbish.

**Seriff, Scruf**, *v.* to shrink together; to crouch. "I'm *scruffed* with the cold." *Scrified* up in a corner.

**Serimp, Serimpy**, scant. "She gov' me *serimpy* meayer" (measure).

**Serink, Scrinkle**, *v.* to screw up. "He *scrinkt* up his eyes."

**Seroach**, *v.* to scorch.

**Seroaching**, *part.* scorching.

**Scrolls**, pieces of hard fat left after melting down lard.

**Scrome up**, *v.* to arrange roughly. "I *scromed* up my hair."

**Scrow** (*pron.* like how), *v.* to scratch; to graze. "The cat will *scrow* you." "I *scrowed* all the skin off my arm."

**Scruff**, the skin. "Take the dog out by the *scruff* of the neck."

**Scruff**, to fight; to wrestle. "We pitched to *scruff*." "Then we *scruffed*."

**Scrump**, *v.* to shrink or draw together with cold.

**Sery**, the report of the approach of a great body of fish; formerly applied to wild fowl.

**Scud**, the hardened crust on a sore.

**Scud, Skid, Upscud, Upskid**, *v.* to spill; to run over. "If you throw the petcher on the floor won't the water *scud*." "She broke the petcher and *upscud* the water."

**Scumbered**, spoken of a bird discharging excrement. St. Just., T. C.

**Scute**, an iron with which the toe and heel of a shoe are protected

- (see Cue); the iron point of a wooden plough.
- Scute**, a small piece of leather put on the sole of a shoe; the outside piece sawed off a balk of timber.
- Scutter**, *v.* to throw a flat stone so as to slide on the top of the water; to make ducks and drakes. **Skitter**, F. C.
- Sea-adder**, a pipe-fish.
- Sea-hedgehog**, a kind of shell-fish.
- Sea-holm**, sea holly (angelica).
- Seam**, a measure; a cartload of clay.
- Sean**, **Seine**, a pilchard net. A net not less than 160 fathoms in length.
- Seaner**, **Seiner**, a man employed on the pilchard fishery.
- Seed**, *imp.* saw.  
 "I *seed* his picter on the slat (slate),  
 Haf an anyull (angel), haf a cat."—*Tregellas*.
- Seed-lip**, a wooden basket to carry seed when sowing.
- Servy-day**, the day after a feast when all the scraps are served up. See **St. Aubyn-day**.
- Set again**, *v.* to reopen a business.
- Set**, a mining licence to work a piece of ground. The piece of ground is also called a *set*. As a good *set*.
- Shab-off**, *v.* to sneak off in a shabby way. "He wanted to *shab-off* without paying."
- Shaddocks**, a slate axe.
- Shag**, a cormorant. "As sick as a *shag*."
- Shaker**, "two good ones and a *shaker*."
- Shakes**. "No great *shakes*" (not worth much). "He's no great *shakes* of a character."
- Shale**, a scale of a fish; a flake.
- Shale**, *v.* to come off in thin slices; to peel; shell peas.
- Shaly**, *adj.* rich and flaky. "This cake is very *shaly*." "As *shaly* as a rusty iron hoop."
- Shale-stone**, **Shilstone**, slate.
- Shallal**, a serenade on tin kettles and pans, given to notorious persons on their wedding-night. "A great noise is said to be a regular *shallal*."
- Shank**, the spoke of a wheel.
- Shape** (*pron.* shaape), a great mess; a dirty state. "What a *shape* you've got here." "What a *shapes* you are." J. W. "To make a *shape* is to make a dirty mess."
- Sharps**, the shafts of a carriage.
- Shear**, a good shear of hay.
- Shed your hair out of your eyes**,  
*phr.* put your hair, &c.
- Shee-vo**, a disturbance; a row. "There was such a grand *shee-vo*."
- Shenagrum**, **Shenachrum**, a drink made with hot beer, rum, sugar, and lemon.
- Shig**, *v.* to cheat.
- Shigged out**, cheated out of every thing. "They *shigged* me of all my marbles."
- Shigged**, cheated in a mean manner. "I was *shigged* out of that money." T. C.
- Shiner**, a sweetheart.
- Shivereens**, small pieces or shreds. "Torn or broken into *shivereens*."
- Shoad**, loose stones of tin mixed with earth.
- Shoading - heaps**, heaps from pits sunk in search of veins of metal.
- Shocky**, a small fish (goby). F. C.

**Shoe-lift**, a shoe-horn.

**Shong**, a broken mesh. W. F. P., B. V.

**Shoot**, water led to a point by a pipe or drain, and then bursting out. In Cornwall they often took the place of pumps.

**Shote**, a small kind of trout.

**Showl**, a shovel.

**Shrim**, a cold shiver. **Shrim**, *v.* toshiver. **Shrimmed**, chilled. "I feel'd sich a *shrim*." "**Shrimmed** to death with the cold."

**Shuffer**. "When I'm *shuffer* I'll pay." Mousehole. "A *shuff* old woman." St. Just. "A *shuff*-old man." St. Levan. "Full, stout, well." T. C.

**Sigger**, **Signre**, *v.* to leak. "It *siggers* through the wall." **Zig-ar**, H. R. C.

**Sim-mee**, *v.* it seems to me. "*Sim-mee* it's bra' and nonsical" (seeming to me it's very non-sensical).

**Sis-sling**, moving uneasily in sleep. Garland.

**Sives**, a species of small onion (chives).

**Skal**, calling out. "You great *skal*;" term of abuse. Newlyn, T. C.

**Skate**, a rent or tear.

**Skate**, *v.* to rend.

**Skatercens**, small pieces.

**Skedgwith**, privet. Sometimes **Skerrish**.

**Skeeney**, sharp; gusty. Couch.

**Skeer**, *v.* to graze. "The stone *skeered* my head."

**Skeer**, *v.* to skim a stone on the surface of the water.

**Skeese**, **Skeyze**, *v.* to frisk about; to walk quickly. "*Skeesing* about like a pisky (pixie)." *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*. **Scouse**, J. W.

**Skeet**, **Skeeter**, a syringe.

**Skeet**, to wash windows with a syringe. "*Skeet* the windows."

**Skeet**, *v.* to eject saliva through the teeth. W. F. P. **Skit**, F. W. P. J. M. B.

**Skew**, a sudden gusty shower of thick drizzling rain.

**Skewy**, *adj.* gusty, showery.

**Skibbet**, a small covered compartment in a large chest, always near the top.

**Skimper**, a person who slurs his work. "This bed is not weeded clean; John is a *skimper*." **Skemper**, H. R. C.

**Skimping**, the smallest fragment of stone thrown out of a mine. Sometimes, as an adjective, applied to a miserly person. "He's a *skimping* ould fellow."

**Skip akop night**. In Padstow, on one night in November, the boys go about with a stone in a sling, with which they strike the doors; they then sily throw in winkle-shells, dirt, &c. Couch says, "They strike violently against the doors of the houses, and ask for money to make a feast."

**Skirt**, *adj.* scanty; short. "Her coats were very *skirt*." "*Skirt* measure." Also **Skeerty**.

**Skit**, a jest or witticism. "A 'lectioneering *skit*' (or anything else aimed at one). J. W.

**Skitter**, *v.* to slide; to scatter. "The things go *skittering* about."

**Skittery**, slippery, like ice or smooth stones. F. W. P. J., M. B.

**Skiver**, a skewer.

**Skivered down**, skewered down. "She walks about with her arms *skivered* down to her sides."

**Skuat**, **Skute**, a legacy or wind-fall. "A *skuat* of money is a

- phrase I have heard." F. W. P. J., M. B.
- Skubmaw**, pieces or fragments. A ship is said to have gone "all to *skubmaw*" when she is wrecked and broken in pieces. Another use of the word is, "I'll knack thee to *Skubmaw*." W. F. P.
- Slab**, a kitchen range; a cooking stove.
- Slack**, impertinent talk. "Come, none of your *slack*." "Loose talk." Garland.
- Slack, Slacket**, *adj.* slight; thin. "You're looking but *slack*."
- Slag**, tin dross; misty rain; sleet.
- Slaggy, Shlaggy**, *adj.* wet; drizzling; miry. "The weather is very *slaggy* to-day." "What a *slaggy* mess the streets are in."
- Slam**, *v.* to trump. "I'll *slam* that card."
- Slamming**, *part.* tramping.
- Slam**, *v.* to beat.
- Slammed**, beat. **Slamming**, a beating. "He *slammed* to un wi' a stick."
- Slams, Scrams**, broken meat.
- Slatter-cum-drash**, a great noise.
- Sleep**, *v.* starched, but not ironed linen, put by wet, and allowed to mildew, is said "to go to *sleep*."
- Sligerin, Slaggering** (*g* soft). "There was a *sligerin* outside the door," *i. e.* a great row, and fighting and tumbling about. Penzance. T. C.
- Slight**, *adj.* ill. "He's but *slight*."
- Slights**, half clad. "He was walking about in his *slights*."
- Slim**, *v.* to slim the teeth of pigs by giving them their meat too hot. Polwhele.
- Sling**, a dram. **Slingers**, uninvited guests. Garland.
- Slintrim**, an incline.
- Slip**, a young pig.
- Slivar**, a large slice; *v.* to cut into slices. **Slice** (*pron.* *slish*).
- Slock**, *v.* entice. "He *slocked* away my dog." Polwhele says, to pilfer; to give privately.
- Slocking-stone**, is a rich, enticing stone of ore, tempting one.
- Slocking-bone**, spoken of the hip joint.
- Slone**, a sloe. "Eyes as black as a *slone*."
- Slosh**, to spill or splash about water.
- Slotter**, *v.* to make a mess.
- Slotter**, filth.
- Slotterer**, a slovenly woman.
- Slottery**, *adj.* dirty. "The roads are *slottery*." Sometimes applied to the weather.
- Slow cripple**, a blind worm.
- Slummock**, a dirty, sluttish woman.
- Slummockin, Slammakin**, *adj.* careless; untidy.
- Slump**, a careless work-woman.
- Slydom**, *subs.* cunning. "They have too much of *slydom* to venture on that."—Uncle Jan Tre-noodle.
- Small deer**, vermin. F. C.
- Small men**, fairies.
- Smeech, Smitch**, the smell or smoke arising from anything burnt in frying.
- Smellers**, cat's whiskers.
- Smulk**, a dirty, drinking woman.
- Snag-tooth, Snaggle**, an irregular tooth. "What *snaggles* the cheeld has."

**Sneivy**, *adj.* low; mean; cunning.  
"He's a *sneivy* fellow."

**Snippet**, a small piece. F. W. P., J., M. B.

**Snite**, a snipe.

**Snuff**, "to be *snuff*," *i. e.* to be affronted. Polwhele.

**Soace, Soas**, friend; companion; love. "Ess, *soas*." "Houd your tongue, *soas*." "Come along, *soas*."

**Soak**, *v.* to bake thoroughly.  
"This bread is not *soaked*."

**Society**, *phr.* a member of society (a Wesleyan).

**Sog**, a sleep. "She is in a sweet *sog*." *Sogh*, Polwhele.

**Sog**, *v.* to sleep.

**Sogging**, *part.* sleeping.

**Soile**, a seal. "And coming nearer home, here was a sentence spoken last year by a person living at Crowan Churchtown, which to very many even in Cornwall, would be as unintelligible as a foreign tongue: 'Ef a *soile* es en a zawn he do troach about the paace that a man ken jaale.' This was spoken of seals at Hell's Mouth in Gwithian Cliff. '*Soile*' was 'seal,' as 'moile' was 'mule,' and 'zawn' was a sandy cove in a cliff. Pedlars were called troachers, and hence the verb, to troach—to go along as if with a load on one's back; and to 'jaale' was to walk at a fast pace, which one could keep up for some time. With this explanation, it would be seen that the sentence very well expressed the manner and speed of a seal's movements.—T. C.

**Sollar**, a temporary floor at the bottom of a mine level, through which the air passes for ventilation.

**Soons**, amulets; charms. Mystic

words given by "white-witches" to their customers. See **White-witch**.

**Sound**, a swoon. "She fell down in a *sound*."

**Sound-sleeper**, a red and black moth, sometimes called "a seven sleeper."

**Sour-sops**, sour-dock, or common sorrel. **Soursabs**, F. C.

**Souse**, *adj.* heavily; clumsily.  
"He sat down *souse*." **Down souse**, down right. *Souse* is sometimes used as a verb. "She *soused* down in her chair."

**Sowdling**, *adj.* burly; ungainly.

**Sows**, Grammar-sows, Old sows, woodlice; millipedes.

**Spadiards**, the labourers or mine workers in the Stannaries of Cornwall are so called from their spades. Kennet, M. G. Halliwell. Polwhele calls them *spalliers*.

**Spal**, *v.* to break stones. "He was set to *spal* stones." "I seed un *spalling* stoanes on the road."

**Spale**, a fine. *v.* to mulct or fine; to make anything last a long time. To spare, J. W.

**Span**, *v.* to tether.

**Spanjar**, **Span**, a tether.

**Spanking**, *adj.* large; big; a *spanking* woman.

**Spanyer**, **Spangar**, a Spaniard. The Spaniards were formerly disliked for having landed in W. Cornwall and burnt a church.

**Sparables**, small hobnails.

**Spare-work**, **Sparey-work**, work that takes a long time doing.  
"Fine sewing is *sparey-work*."

**Spar-stone**, quartz; Cornish diamonds.

"A man of penetration he,  
For through a *spar-stone* he  
could see."

**Spars, Sparrows**, willow rods used for thatching.

**Spell**, a turn of work. "I'll taake a *spell* at et."

**Spell**, a long time; often used with the adjectives *bra'*, *pure*.  
"A *bra' spell* of fine weather."  
"You've bin a *pure spell* on your arrant."

**Spence**, a pantry or larder, usually joining the kitchen; a cupboard for keeping provisions.

**Spend**, *v.* to break ground. Halliwell.

**Spickaty**, *adj.* speckled; mottled. "A *spickaty* cow."

**Spiller**, a fishing-line with several hooks attached (for salt water fishing) left for some hours and then drawn.

**Spinning-drone**, a cockchafer.

**Spise**, *v.* to exude. Couch.

**Spiteous**, *adj.* spiteful. "She was looking so *spiteous*."

**Splat**, a spot; a piece. "A purty *splat* of tatur." "A garden *splat*."

**Splatty**, *adj.* covered with spots or pimples. "A *splatty* face."

**Spooty**, *v.* to dispute. "Not going to *spooty* with you." St. Just. T. C.

**Spragging pattern**, a large, gay stragging pattern.

**Sprawl**, a disease incident to young ducks. They are said to have the *sprawls* when they have not strength to stand on their legs.

**Sprawl, Sproil**, energy. "I am so weak that I have no *sprawl* to move."

**Spray, Spre**, *v.* to chap, or crack with the cold.

**Sprayed, Spread**, *p. p.* as *adj.* "My lips are *sprayed*."

**Spraying, Spreeing**, *adj.* cold; cutting. "A *spraying* east wind."

**Spriggan**, a fairy; a sprite.

**Springle**, a springe; a bird snare.

**Sprit**, *v.* to split. "*Sprit* open the fish."

**Sproosen**, an untidy, ungartered woman. "She's a regular *sproosen* about the heels."

**Spud**, a garden tool for cutting out the roots of weeds. Also potatoes, H. R. C.

**Spud**, a brat. "Be quiet you young *spud*."

**Spudder**, a fuss, or bother. "I don't want to ha' no *spudder* about et."

**Spur**, a short job. "I'll do a *spur* arter my day's work." A *bra' spur*, a long time. "She has been gone a *bra' spur*."

**Spur**, a glass of spirits.

"A *spur* in the head is worth two in the heel.

Gi' me a glass and I'll shew 'ee my *skeel*."

**Squab**, *v.* to push; to squeeze.

**Squab-pie**, a pie made of well seasoned fat mutton, with layers of apples and an onion or two.

**Squabbed, Squadged**, *p. p.* squeezed. "I were *squabbed* agen the wall."

**Squard**, a rent.

**Squard**, *v.* to rend or tear.

**Squarded**. "And thro' hes *squarded* hat hes heer appear'd."

**Squeer**, a pane of glass. "I crased (cracked) a *squeer*."

**Squinge-grub**, a small, shrivelled pippin. "She's a regular old *squinge-grub*." Newquay.

**Squinny**, *v.* to look or peer about with the eyelids half closed.

- "Then Knuckey rubb'd his hat  
'all round.'  
And *squinned* on the floor."  
*Uncle Jan Trenoodle.*
- Squinny-eyed**, *adj.* short-sighted.
- Squitch**, a sudden jerk; a twitch.
- Squitch**, *v.* to twitch; to jerk out of one's hand.
- Squitchema**, gas is said to have the *squitchema* when water has got into the pipes.
- St. Aubyn's day**, the d y after a feast; a second day's feast given to inferior guests to eat up what may be left from the first.
- Stacy-jar**, a quart stone bottle.
- Stag, Stog**, *v.* to stick in the mud; to cover oneself with mud.
- Stagged, Stogged**, *p. p.* stuck in the mud; covered with mud.
- Stain**, an earthen pot shaped like an urn.
- Standards**, a term in wrestling for a man who has thrown two opponents, and thereby secured a chance of trying for a prize.
- Stand witness**. "Considered a sure sign of being sweethearts, if a young man and woman *stand witness* together, *i. e.* become godfather and godmother of the same child. T. C. Towed-nack, 1868." Not in all parts; for I remember once hearing in Penzance a couple refuse to do so, saying that it was unlucky, "first at the font, never at the altar." M. A. C.
- Standings**, stalls erected in the streets for the sale of fruit, small wares, &c.
- Stank**, a fuss; a disagreeable situation. "I am in a *stank*."
- Stank**, *v.* to tread; to step; to walk fast. "*Stank* on that spider." "He's *stanking* along." Sometimes "*sanking* along." H. B. C.
- Stare**, a starling.
- Starry-gasy-pie**, a pie made of pilchards and leeks; the heads brought up through a hole in the crust. Halliwell.
- Stave**, *v.* to move quickly and noisily. **Staver**, a fussy, noisy person. "She's a regular *staver*; she *staves* about from morning to night."
- Stave**, *v.* to knock down. "And snatched up a shawl for to *stave* ma owt rife." *Uncle Jan Trenoodle.*
- Staded**, *p. p.* supplied. "Are you *staded*?"
- Steeve**, *v.* to stave in. "Shall I *steeve* in the head o' the cask, Missus?"
- Steeve**, *v.* to stow away; *p. p.* steeved.
- "Yet I've some little *cobshans* (savings),  
I've *steeved* at Oak-farm."  
*Uncle Jan Trenoodle.*
- Steeved**, *p. p.* frozen. "I'm *steeved* to death with the cold."
- Stem of a fork**, the handle.
- Stem**, a job; work not paid by time.
- Stemming**, a turn; in rotation. Formerly when people were obliged to fetch their water from a common pump (or "shute") they were obliged to take their *stemming*.
- Stent**, the limits of a bargain in tutwork. Garland. See Tut-work.
- Stickings**, the last of a cow's milk.
- Stickler**, an umpire in a wrestling match.
- Stiddle**, **Stoodle**, the upright pole to which an ox is tied in a stall.
- Stile**, a flat iron.
- Stinkard**, a disagreeable person.

- Stinks-aloud**, *phr.* to smell strongly. "This book *stinks* aloud of tobacco."
- Stir-a-coose**, a bustling woman; a busy-body.
- Stirrage**, a stir. "What a *stirrage* (sometimes *sturrage*) there was in a few minutes."
- Stodge**, porridge. "As thick as *stodge*." A fog is sometimes said to be "as thick as *stodge*."
- Stoiting**, the leaping of fish; or the colour they impart to the surface.
- Stompes, Stamps** (always plural), perpendicular wood or iron bars for crushing tin ore to powder. They beat alternately, and are worked either by water or steam. "Working away like a *stompes*."
- Stope-a-back**, a mining operation. A stepform in a rock. Tregellas.
- Stound**, a fit, *v.* (*p. p.*) stunned by a blow or fall.
- Strake, Straky**, *v.* to steal marbles.
- Stram**, *v.* to slam. "Don't *stram* the doors so." To run violently against a person; to strike. "I ran *stram* up agen un." "Told 'im if he didn't let go, I would *stram* to un with a horse-whip, and I *strammed* to him." Illogan, T. C.
- Stram-bang, Slam-bang**, *adv.* quickly.
- Stramming**, *adj.* big; monstrous. "A *stramming* big lie." A notorious falsehood is sometimes called a *strammer*. "That's a *strammer* if ever there was one."
- Straw-mot**, a straw.
- Stream works** (*pron.* *strame*), tin works in valleys. The tin pebbles being placed in heaps, a stream of water is turned on to carry off the refuse. "A *strame* o' rain," heavy rain.
- Stream**, *v.* to dip clothes in blueing water.
- Streaming pot**, a watering pot.
- Strike**, a Winchester bushel; the third of a Cornish one, which contained 24 gallons.
- Strike**, *v.* to anoint as with ointment.
- Stroil**, long roots of weeds; couch grass; twitch grass. H. R. C.
- Stroil**, strength; ability. "He has no more *stroil* than a child." Polwhele.
- Strop**, a piece of twine or rope.
- Stroth** (like both), a hurry or fuss. "What's all the *stroth* about?"
- Strother**, a person always in a fuss or hurry.
- Strothing**, *part.* hurrying. "She went *strothing* down the street."
- Stroping**, said he did it all, and he was *stroping* about; but, in fact, he did very little. St. Just. T. C.
- Strove**. "He *strove* me down to a lie."
- Strow, Strawl**, a confusion; a litter. "The kitchen war in such a *strow*." "Terribly *strow* over there," meaning a row or disturbance. Ludgvan. "There was a bit of a *strow* (row, noise, fight) outside the door." Sennen. T. C. (*Strow pron.* like how.)
- Strub**, *v.* to rob birds' nests; to strip. "The boys quite *strubbed* the trees."
- Strunty**, *adj.* misty; foggy. "Warm *strunty* weather."
- St. Tibb's-Eve**, a day neither before nor after Christmas. "I'll do et next *St. Tibb's eve*."
- Stubberd, Stubbet**, an apple peculiar to Cornwall.



- Stuff**, ore. "Tin *stuff*" (tin ore).
- Stug along**, *v.* to walk with short, quick steps.
- Stuggy**, **Sturgy**, *adj.* short; thickset.
- Stull**, timber placed at the back of levels (mine galleries) to prevent the falling of rubbish.
- Sturt**, a run of luck; more than the usual gain; a mining term. "He had a bra' *sturt* last month."
- Su**, *v.* to go dry: as a cow that has stopped giving milk. "The cow has gone to *su*, the milk has gone into her horn."
- Suant**, *adv.* smoothly. "My cotton doesn't work *suant*."
- Subsist**, **Sist**, an advance on account of wages.
- Sugary-quartz**, friable quartz resembling loaf sugar.
- Sump**, the bottom of a shaft.
- Sumpmen**, men employed in sinking mine shafts.
- Sunbeams**, the long, light cobwebs which float in the air.
- Survey**, a public auction.
- Survey-day**, the day on which the under-ground workings of a mine are let.
- Suss**, a great fat woman. "I never seed such a *suss* in my born-days."
- Swabbers**, certain cards at whist, by which the holder was entitled to part of the stakes. "I never cared for whist since *swabs* went out of fashion." Said by an old lady at Penzance about ten years since. Still played in some parts of Cornwall. The *swabs* are ace and deuce of trumps, ace of hearts, knave of clubs. Each player before beginning to play puts in the pool a fixed sum for *swabs*. The four cards are of equal value, but should hearts be trumps the ace would count double.
- Swab-stick**, a mining tool.
- Swail**, **Sweel**, to scorch; to singe. "A *sweeled* cat," a singed cat.
- Swaising**, *part.* swinging. "He went down street *swaising* his arms." Sometimes *whazing*.
- Swap**, a gadfly.
- Swellack**, a red-wing. A person whose self-esteem has been snuffed out, is called "a poor *swellack*." H. R. C. See **Whinard**.
- Swike**, a twig of heath. "A *swike* broom," a broom made of heath twigs.
- Sy**, a scythe.
- Tab**, dried roots and grass raked up and burnt; a cow-dung dried for burning. Sometimes a turf. J. W.
- Table-board**, a table.
- Tabn**, food. Garland.
- Tack**, a slap. *v.* to slap with the open hand. *Tackhands* is to slap hands by way of approval.
- Tacking**, a thrashing or flogging.
- Tadago-pie**, a pie made from abortive pigs.
- Taer**, a rage. "She got into a pretty *taer*." "He's in a pretty temper" would mean a bad temper.
- Tag**, the tail end of a rump of beef.
- Tail-corn**, refuse corn.
- Tailings**, the poorest tin; the sweepings; the refuse.
- Tail-on-end**, *adj.* full of expectation.
- Take a heave**, *v.* to lose the

trace of a vein of metal by the shifting of the earth.

**Take-horse**, *phr.* when a vein of metal is split into two by a wedge of a different earth, it is said "to take horse." The wedge is called the *horse*.

**Taking**, a sad condition. "I never saw a woman in such a taking."

**Talfat**, a raised alcove to contain a bed.

**Tallet**, a loft over a stable.

**Tally-ho**, a wide covered passage between two houses.

**Tamlyn**, a miner's tool.

**Tammy**, a sieve; a cloth for straining.

**Tamping**, material used in blasting.

**Tamping-iron**, a tool to beat down the earthy matter in a charge used for *tamping*.

**'T Andrew's dance**, St. Vitus' dance.

**Tantrum-bobus**, **Tantra-bobus**, applied to a noisily playful child, often used thus—"Oh, you *tantera-bobus*." F. W. P. J. There's a proverb, "Like *tantra-bobus*, lived till he died." Sometimes, like *Tantra-bobus*' cat. M. A. C.

**Tap**, the sole of a shoe. "The *tap* of your shoe is wearing; it wants tapping."

**Tap**, *v.* to sole a shoe.

"Tap a tap shoe, that would I do,  
If I had but a little more  
leather," &c.

*Old Nursery Rhyme.*

**Tarve**, **Tarvy**, *v.* to struggle; to rage.

**Tarving**, struggling; raging.

**Tarvied**, *p. p.* struggled; raged; convulsed. "And when he had

*tarvied* about."—*Uncle Jan Tre-noodle.*

**Tates**, potatoes.

**Taunt**, *adj.* pert. "A *taunt* piece of goods."

**Teat**, a draught of wind.

**Teating**, a whistling of the wind.

**Teel**, *v.* to till or set.

**Teeled**, *p. p.* buried. "The owl mon was *teeled* to-day."

**Teem-out**, to pour. "*Teem out* the liquor."

**Teen**, *v.* to close. "I haven't *teened* my eye."

**Teen**, *v.* to light. "*Teen* the fire."

**Teening-time**, the time to light the candles; twilight.

**Teeth-haler**, a dentist.

**Tell**, *v.* to say. "Can you *tell* your lessons?"

**Tell-tale-tit**, a tell tale.

"*Tell-tale*, pick a nail; hang to the bull's tail."

**Temper**. "There's no *temper* in the ground" (no moist heat).

**Tend**, *v.* to wait.

**Tendar**, a waiter at an inn; the guard of a train.

**Term of a time**, *phr.* a long time. "She's bin a *term of a time* over her work."

**Tern**, a bittern. "Crying like a *tern*."

**Tetty rattle**, Cornish stew. F. W. P. J., M. B.

**Thicky**, **Thacky** (*pron.* this; that).

**Thirl**, *adj.* lank; thin. "Our horse is very *thirl*."

**Thirt-eyed**, squint-eyed. "I never seed sich a *thirt-eyed* fellow."

**Thoft**, *v. imp.* thought. "I *thoft* it was you."

- Throy-ting**, *v. part.* cutting chips from sticks.
- Thumb-beans**, straw ropes twisted around labourer's legs to keep off the wet.
- Thumper**, a large person. "That's a *thumper*!" a great falsehood.
- Thumping**, *adj.* very large. "A *thumping* woman."
- Tic-tac-mollard**, a game; ducks and drakes.
- Tiching**, *v. part.* setting up turves to dry, to prepare for fuel." Grose.
- Tidden**, *adj.* tender; painful. "It came somewhat *tidden* to him, that had helped to maintain his mother all along," i. e. hard; he felt it a hardship. Gulval. T. C.
- Tiddly**, *v.* to do the better or lighter household work. These three words, used long ago to the mother of an old friend, thus: "What can you do?" said the mistress. "I can louser and fouser, but I can't *tiddly*," said the Cornish servant. See *Louser*. F. W. P. J., M. B.
- Tiddy**, a teat; mother's milk. Titty, H. R. C.
- Tiddy bit**, a tiny bit.
- Tidy**, *adj.* decent; clever. "A *tidy* little fellow," well-made; plump. "A *tidy* little pig."
- Tie**, a large wooden trough, through which a stream of water runs for the purpose of separating the ore from the dross.
- Tife, Tifle, or Tifing**, a raveling; an unwoven thread from a piece of cloth.
- Tife-out, Tifle-out**, to unravel cloth; to unweave. "This cloth does not wear well; it *tifes out*."
- Tight slap**, a sharp, sudden slap. "I gov' her a nice *tight slap* on the chacks."
- Timbal**, a mining tool.
- Timbering** (*pron.* temberin), made of timber. "To go up the *temberin* hill" is to go upstairs.
- Tember-man**, a mine carpenter.
- Timdo e**, a stupid.
- Timersome**, *adj.* nervous; timorous.
- Tin-dresser**, a man who prepares tin ore for the smelting furnace.
- Ting**, *v.* to tie together.
- Tinged up**, *imp.* tied up. "She's allus going about with that man *tinged up* to her aiperat string."
- Tink**, a chaffinch. J. W.
- Tinker arter**, *v.* to go courting.
- Tinner**, a tin miner. "A water wagtail." Bottrell.
- Toad-in-the-hole**, a piece of meat with batter pudding baked round it.
- Toat**, the whole lot. "The *toat* of them were there."
- Toatlish**, *adj.* foolish; weak. "He's getting owld and *toatlish*." Totling, J. W.
- Toit, Toitish**, *adj.* curt; saucy. "She's bra' and *toit*."
- Token**, *v.* to betroth; to point out. "He *tokened* me the way."
- Toller**, a man who collects the tolls or revenues of the mine.
- Tom-holla**, a noisy, bragging man.
- Tom-horry**, a sea-bird. "The common name of two or three species of Skua." Couch.
- Tom-toddy**, a young frog; a tadpole. "*Tom-toddy*, all head and no body."
- Tom-toddy**, a game in which each person in succession has to drink a glass of beer or spirits, on the top of which a piece of lighted candle has been put, whilst the others sing,

"*Tom-toddy es coom hoam, coom hoam;*

*Tom-toddy es coom hoam;*  
With his eyes burnt, and his  
nawse burnt,  
And his eyelids burnt also.

*Tom-toddy es," &c.*  
*Uncle Jan Trenoodle.*

**Tom-trot**, hard-bake; toffee.

**Tom Twist and Harry Dingle!**  
*interj.*

**Tongue Tavas, Tongue Tab**, a  
chatterbox.

**Tootle dum pattick**, a foolish  
person.

**Top-dress**, *v.* to manure land.

**Top-dressing**, manure.

**Tor**, *prop. noun*, a rugged hill, as  
*Rough-tor* (*pron.* Row-tor).

**Tose**, *v.* to pull wool.

**Tosing**, *part.* cleaning wool by  
pulling.

**Tosh**, a large bunch. "She'd a  
*tosh* of yellow ribbon in her hat."  
"A *tosh* of flowers."

**Touch-pipe** (*pron.* tich-pipe), a  
rest from work to smoke a pipe.  
"A change of work is as good as  
a *touch-pipe*."

**Tousse**, a fuss or hurry. "What's  
all the *tousse*?"

**Toussing**, *part.* hurrying; fuss-  
ing. "What are you *toussing*  
about now?"

**Tousser**, a large, coarse, round  
apron, worn by servants to keep  
their dresses clean when doing  
dirty work; it often has a  
"mocket" (bib).

**Towans**, *prop. noun*, sand-hills  
(Dunes).

**Town-place**, a farm-yard.

**Towze**, *v.* to pull about roughly.

**Towzing**, *part.* pulling about  
roughly; whirling round. "I  
want something to stand rowing  
and *towzing*."

**Toze**, *v.* to walk quickly.

**Tozing**, *part.* walking quickly.  
"I saw him *tozing* down street."

**Trade** (*pron.* tra-ade), a mean  
thing. **Doctor's trade**, medi-  
cine. **Sweet trade**, sweetmeats.  
Spoken of with contempt. "I  
wouldn't take sich *trade*."

**Train-oil**, expressed fish-oil, most  
commonly pilchard.

**Trapes**, *v.* to walk; to saunter.

**Trapesing**, *part.* walking. "I've  
been *trapesing* the streets all day  
to try and find my man" (hus-  
band).

**Trawy**, a trough. T. C.

**Treesing**, *part.* idling. "*Treesing*  
away your time."

**Trestrem**, bait cut up to put on  
hooks. Mousehole fishermen, F.  
W. P.

**Tribut** (*pron.* trib-ut), tribute;  
a percentage paid on ores raised.

**Trib-ut-ers**, tributers; miners  
who work for a percentage.

**Trickster, Tricker**, an adept.  
"He's a *trickster* for dancing."

"**Triddling**, *part.* trifling; talk-  
ing nonsense," *Garland*.

**Trig**, *v.* to support; to set up;  
to put a stone under a wheel to  
stop it.

**Trig-meat**, any kind of shell-fish  
picked up at low water. Large  
quantities of limpets and peri-  
winkles are gathered in Penzance  
on Shrove Tuesday; this is called  
*going a trigging*. It was formerly  
the custom for boys and women  
to stand at the corners of the  
streets on that day, with black-  
ened hands, which they rubbed  
over people's faces. After dusk  
the men and boys went about,  
throwing handfuls of shells, bot-  
tles of filth, &c., in at open doors,  
taking down signs, and unhang-  
ing gates.

**Troach**, *v.* to hawk smuggled goods; now sometimes applied to hawking vegetables, &c.

**Troach**, *v.* to trample. "The pigs are *troaching* on the flower-beds." J. W.

**Troacher**, a hawker of smuggled goods.

**Troil**, a short row on the sea, when paid for called a "pennord o' say." *Troil* is old Cornish for feast.

**Troll-foot**, a crooked foot; a club-foot.

**Troll-footed**, *adj.* club-footed.

**Trone**, the depression between furrows.

**Trool**, *v.* to turn round like a wheel. To roll a ball is to *trool* it.

**Troy town**, a maze; a labyrinth of streets. "I lost my way; 'twas a regular *Troy town*."

**Troy town**, a litter. "She had quite a *Troy town* round her." A hard-working man is said "to work like a Trojan."

**Truff**, a trout. "As fat as a *truff*."

**Trug** (*g* hard), used for trudge. Towednack, T. C.

**Trunk**, a mining tool.

**Trunking**, one of the processes of tin-dressing.

**Tub**, a red gurnard.

**Tubbal**, a miner's tool.

**Tubban**, **Tab**, a turf. "She thraved a *tubban* at me." "He was cutting *tubbans*."

**Tuck**, *v.* to chuck under the chin.

**Tucker**, a fuller.

**Tucking mill**, a fulling meal.

**Tucking**, a term used in seine pilchard fishing.

**Tuck-net**, a net used in tucking.

**Tulky, Tulgy**, a slovenly woman. "As black as a *tulky*."

**Tummals**, a heap; a quantity. "*Tummals* of letters."

**Tuntree, Tuntry**, the pole by which oxen draw a wain.

**Turf-tye, Tye**. See **Bed-tye**.

**Turmut**, turnips.

**Turpentine-soap**, yellow soap.

**Tut**, a footstool; a stupid person.

**Tut-work**, job-work in mining.

**Twingle**, *v.* to wriggle; to writhe.

**Ugly**, *adj.* cross. "She's fine (very) and *ugly* to-day." "I never knawed sich an *ugly*-tempered wretch."

**Unbeknown**, not known. "'Twas quite *unbeknown* to me."

**Uncle**, a term of respect applied to old men.

"Uncle Jan Duff, had money enough," &c.

*Old Nursery Rhyme.*

**Unfrooze**, *v.*, *p. p.*, thawed.

**Unkid**, *adj.* solitary, dull.

**Unlusty**, *adj.* unwieldy. Couch.

**Unopen**, *v.* to open.

**Unream**, *v.* to take the cream off milk.

**Unreamed**, *p. p.* "Have you *unreamed* the milk?"

**Unrip**, *v.* to rip.

**Unripped**, *p. p.* "My dress is *unripped* in the seams."

**Upping-stock**. See **Hepping-stock**.

**Uprise, Upraise**, *v.* to church women.

**Uprose**, *p. p.* "She was *uprose* last Sunday."

**Upscud, Upskid**. See **Scud**.

**Urge**, *v.* to retch.

**Uzzle** (*pron.* ooze), the throat.

**Uzzle-pipe**, the wind-pipe.

**Vady**, *adj.* damp; musty.

**Van**, a kind of omnibus entered from the front part.

**Van**, a rude process of trying tin ores by crushing and washing on a shovel.

**Vargood**, a spar about 23ft. long used as a bowline to the foresail of our fishing boats. W. F. P.

**Veak**, **Veach**, an inflammation near a finger-nail; a whitlow.

**Vean** (Old Cornish), *adj.* little. Still occasionally used, but more as a term of endearment. "Cheeld-*vean*."

**Veor** (Old Cornish), great. Used in proper nouns, as Vounder-*veor*, great lane.

**Veer**, a sucking pig.

**Venom**, a gathering in the finger, not near the top; a whitlow.

**Veskin**, a protection for a sore finger; a glove.

**Vestry**, the smiling of infants in their sleep.

**Victor-nuts**, hazel-nuts. See **Cock-haw**.

**Vinnied**, *adj.* mouldy. Blue-ripe cheese is called *vinnied* cheese.

**Visgie**, an agricultural implement, in shape between a mattock and a hammer, for beating down hedges.

**Visnan**, **Vidnan**, a sand lance or sand eel.

"**Vizzery**, vazzery, vozery, vem, Tizzery, tazzery, tozery, tem, Hiram, jiram, cockrem, spirem, Poplar, rollin, gem.

There stands a pretty maid in a black cap.

If you want a pretty maid in a black cap,

Please to take she."

Salf, *The Queen*, Aug. 23, 1879. Said by children in E. Cornwall when they want to know who shall hide, &c. See **Ene**, **Mene**, &c.

**Vla**, **Flaw**, the colic in cattle produced by their eating too much green food.

**Voach**, *v.* to tread on heavily.

**Volyer**. See **Folyer**.

**Vore**, a furrow.

**Voryer**, a horse-way; a border round a field.

**Voyder**, a clothes basket; a large basket for holding unended linen sold by gipsy women.

**Vug**, **Vugh**, **Hugo**. See **Fogo**.

**Wagel**, a grey gull.

**Waiter**, a tea-tray.

**Walk** (*pron.* waalk), *v.* to make a journey or visit, not a walk.

**Walk**, a journey. "Have you had a nice *waalk*?" asked on a return from France.

**Walve**, *v.* to wallow. "I'm *walving* in riches."

**Wambling**, a rumbling. "I have a *wambling* in my innerds."

**Want**, a mole. "What's that?" "What you rich people never have in your house, a *want*."

**Want-hill**, a mole-hill.

**Wanting**, *phr.* "How long have you been *wanting*?" = how long have you been away from home?

**Warsail**, a corruption of wassail. About New Year's Day four or six men join together; after dark, carrying with them a little bowl, they go from house to house, opening the doors, and calling out "*Warsail*." They

- then sing some doggrel rhymes, asking people to give something to  
 "These poor jolly *Warsail* boys, Come travelling through the mire."  
 This custom has long been confined to the villages (*pron.* wars-ail).
- Watty**, a name for the hare in use amongst poachers. Couch.
- Way**, reason. "The *way* I said so." "The *way* I did it."
- Wayst**, **Wust**, ways. "Go thee *wust* home," go thy way. A woman taking a pig home, not being able to get it along, at last let it go, saying, "Go thee *wayst*; I waan't have anything moore to do wi' 'ee."
- Wee's nest**, a mare's nest. "They have found a *wee's nest*, and are laughing over the eggs."
- Weelys**, wicker pots or traps for catching crabs. Also **Cunner-pots**.
- Weered**, *imp.* of wear. "She *weered* her blue gownd."
- Weet**, **Weel**, *v.* to pull. "I'll *weet* thy loggers (ears) for thee."
- Weeting**, a flogging.
- Weeth**, *prop. noun*, a field.
- Weethans**, *prop. noun*, small fields.
- Wee-wow**, *adj.* bent; crooked. "My needle is all *wee-wow*."
- Well-near**, *adv.* well nigh. "There were *well-near* a hundred people in the field."
- Werret**, *v.* to worry; to tease by over-talking. "She *werrits* me out of my life."
- Whap**, a knock. "O.C. *whaf*, a blow." *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Wheal**, a mine. "O.C. *huel*." "*Wheal* Mary."
- Whelk**, **Whilk**, a styne on the eye.
- Whem**, **Whim**, a part of the machinery of a mine worked by horse-power. "I druv'a *whem*."
- Whimseys**, whims. "She's full of her *whimseys*."
- Whinard**, a redwing. "As cold and starved as a *whinard*." See **Swellack**.
- Whip-up**, *v.* to raise; to hoist.
- Whip and while**, *adv.* now and then. "Every *whip and while* he goes away."
- Whipsidery**, a machine for raising ore.
- Whistercuff**, a box on the ear.
- Whit'-neck**, a white-throated weasel. "Screeching like a *whit'-neck*."
- Whit'-pot**, a dish made of cream or milk, flour, sugar, and nutmeg; a kind of custard.
- White-rent**, a duty formerly annually paid by tanners (miners).
- White-witch**, a person (either male or female) supposed to be able to charm toothache, stop bleeding at the nose, &c.; also to be able to give assistance in recovering lost or stolen property, to cure ill-wished (bewitched) persons: often consulted by the ignorant. See **Pellar**.
- Whiz**, a fussy, troublesome person. "A dreadful old *whiz*."
- Whiz**, *v.* to bustle about fussily.
- Whizzing**, *part.* bustling. "He's always *whizzing* about the house."
- Whiz-agig**, a whirligig.
- Whizzy**, *adj.* confused. "My head feels but *whizzy*."
- Widdershins**, from N. to S., through E.

**Widdle, Whiddle**, a whim; nonsensical idea. "Nothing more than an old woman's *whiddle*." "Pshaw! go *widdle*."

**Widdy, widdy, way**, a boys' game.

"*Widdy, widdy, way*, is a very pretty play; Once, twice, three times, and all run away."

**Widow-man**, a widower. "He was left a *widow*." Towednack and Sennen Cove. T. C.

**Wiff**, a small pelerine.

**Wildfire**, erysipelas.

**Wilver**, a baker or pot under which bread is baked. Couch.

**Wimmick**, *v.* to cheat; to beggar.

**Wince-along**, *v.* to swagger; to walk with a swing.

**Windan-sheet**, a winnowing-sheet.

**Windmow**, a rick of corn put up in a field where it has been cut.

**Wingerly**, *adj.* thin; miserable. "A poor, white *wingerly* fellow."

**Wingery**, *adj.* oozing; shiny, as tainted meat. "The mait is *wingery*."

**Windspur-broach**, a crooked stick thrust into each end of a thatch to secure the windspur rope. H. R. C.

**Windspur-rope**, a rope fastened over a hay-stack to prevent its being blown about by the wind.

**Winky-eye**, a game. An egg is put on the ground some distance off, the number of paces being previously decided on. Each player in turn is blindfolded, and with a stick tries to hit and break it.

**Winze**, a small shaft with a windlass.

**Wisht**, *adj.* sick; ill; white; melancholy. "You're looking pure (very) and *wisht*." "Funny, but *wisht*." "It's *wisht*, but it's quiet." J. W.

**Wonders**. See **Gwenders**.

**Worms** (*pron.* warms), poor old people. "Poor auld worms," spoken of an old man and his wife, both near ninety and disabled. Morvah, T. C.

**Wranny**, a wren. F. C.

**Wriggle out the ashes**, *phr.* clear the bars of the grate. Sometimes **Riddle out**.

**Wrinkles**, periwinkles.

**Wroxle**, *v.* to walk unsteadily; to stagger.

**Wustn't**, *v.* wilt not. "Thou *wustn't* do et."

**Yaffer**, a heifer.

**Yaffle**. See **Jaffle**.

**Yap**, *v.* to yelp.

**Yowl**, *v.* to howl.

**Zacky**. See **Cousin Jacky**.

**Zang, Sang**, a small sheaf of corn such as leasers (gleaners) make. Couch.

**Zeer**, *adj.* "worn-out: generally used in regard to clothing, but applied also metaphorically to persons. 'She's very *zeer*.'" Stackhouse.

**Zew**, *v.* "to work alongside of a lode before breaking it down." Garland.

**Zukky**, *v.* "to smart. 'I wish I had un here, I'd make un *zukky*.'" Camborne, *Cornish Telegraph*.

**Zwele**, *v.* to singe. "A *zweled* cat," a singed cat,



## ADDENDA.

**Crum**, cramped with the cold.  
See **Crum**.

**Flap**, a flash of lightning.

**Huscen**, scolded. T. W. S.

**Parrick**, a little jug. T. W. S.,  
Gwinear, *Cornishman*, Feb. 16,  
1880.

**Peasen** (*pron.* paisen) **Monday**,

the Monday before Shrove Tuesday. So called in E. Cornwall from the custom of eating pea-soup on that day.

**Sharp Tuesday**, Shrove Tuesday.  
*Illustrated News*, Feb. 14, 1880.

**Udjiack**, a small moveable block of wood used by builders in fitting the planks of a boat.

*Words kindly contributed by Mr. W. Copeland Borlase, Laregan, Penzance, too late for insertion in the Glossary. The two last are from an old Tithe-book for the parish of St. Just, now in his possession.*

**Coot**, a beating.

**Graow**, gravel. See **Growan**.

**Kenack**, a term applied to a weakly child.

**Kenack**, a worm.

**Kip**, a small net used to hang vegetables.

**Morgye**, an ill-looking wench; a dog-fish. See **Murgy**.

**Pezac**, a pilchard with a broken back. *Pezzac* is a Cornish surname.

**Tigga, Tiggy**, a game played by

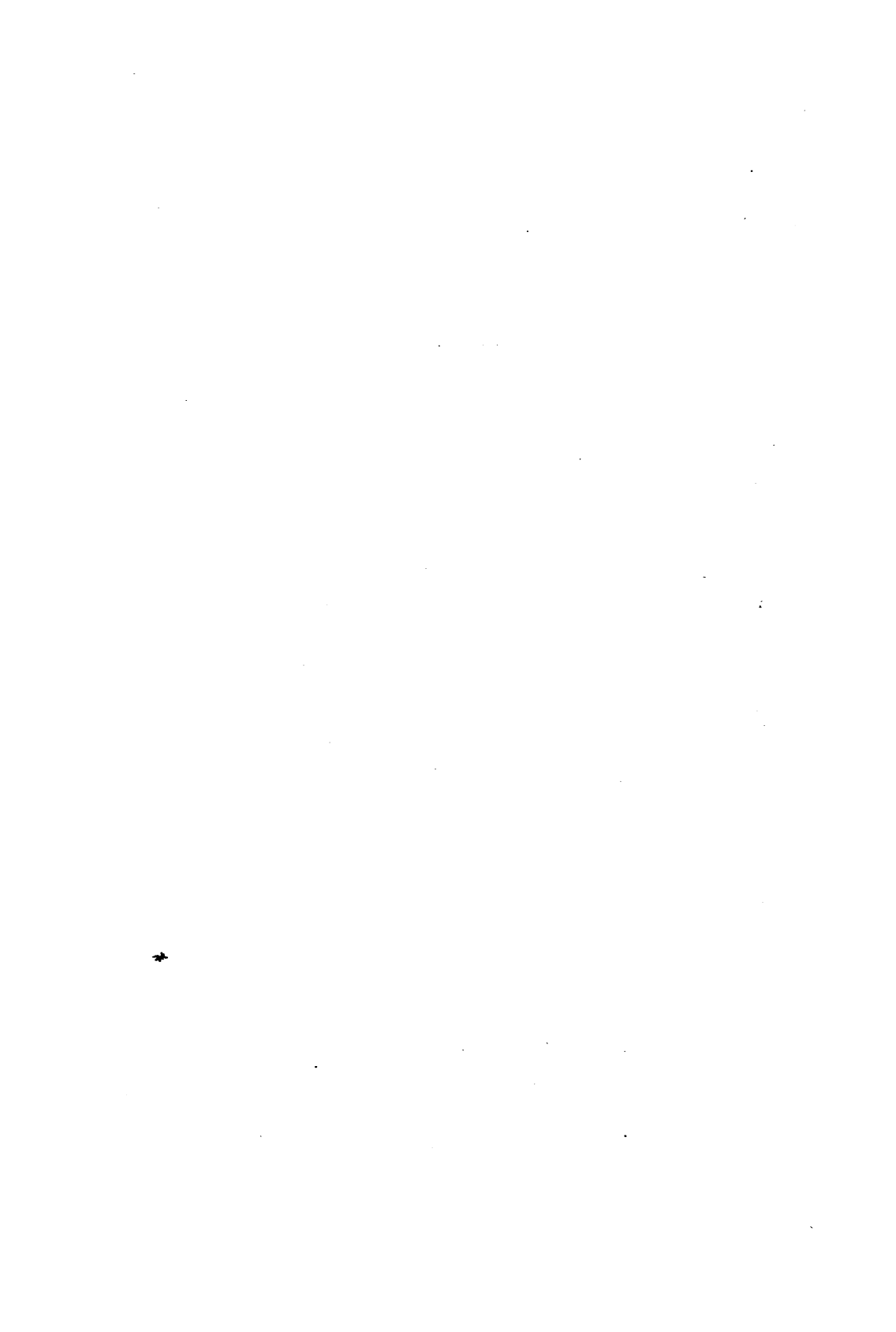
boys in which they touch and run. See **Stig**.

**Willen**, a beetle.

*Obsolete.*

**Vannte, Vann-stone**, of doubtful interpretation, possibly the stoup.

**Whitesoolde**, cheese. Carew says of the Cornishmen, "their meat was '*Whitsul*,' as they call it, namely milke, sowre milke, cheese and butter."



# **EAST CORNWALL WORDS.**

**By THOMAS Q. COUCH.**



## INTRODUCTION.

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DURING a long and intimate acquaintance with the folk of East Cornwall, it has been my habit to make note of such words as are in common use among them, but which have now dropped, or are dropping, out of the talk of cultured society. Many of these good words, obsolete or obsolescent in polite English, hardly deserve their fate, but should be retained as brief, apt, and vivid expressions of thought, only to be represented otherwise by verbose and often clumsy periphrase. Our greatest authors were glad to use them, and their persistent survival, both in sound and sense, in the rustic talk, should be a plea for their restoration to modern English speech.

In the presence of the English Dialect Society, I have shrunk from giving many etymological remarks, and those I have ventured on may be taken as mere surplusage, to be accepted or rejected. I have given such instances of their use by our Middle English and earlier Modern English writers as my memory and scant shelves supply me with.

A few of the peculiarities of our speech, common in many particulars to the south-western dialects generally, but differing from the spoken English of to-day, are here given :—

A. The past participle of verbs has often the affix *a* (the Anglo-Saxon *ge*), as *a-zeed*, *a-heerd*. There are many, but ill-defined, irregularities in the accentuation of this vowel, as *slăt* for slate, *tăkle* for tackle.

*D* is commonly elided from the termination of words, as *bans*, bands; *groun*, ground; e. g. "I owed 'n vorty pouns."

E. *en*. This old English mode of ending the adjective is retained

by us to a larger extent than in our common tongue : *elmen* tree, *cloamen* dish, &c.

*F* is sounded as *v* before vowels and liquids.

*G*. This letter is elided in the present participle, as *doin* for doing.

*I* has often the sound of *e*, as *chēld*, child ; *kēnly*, kindly, &c.

*Of* loses its *f* before a consonant : "the nap o' the hill."

*R* is often transposed, as *girts*, groats ; *afeard*, afraid ; *apern*, apron.

*S*, at the beginning of words and when followed by a vowel or liquid, is replaced by its softer kin-letter, *z*.

*Th* is pronounced *d* : *dresh* for thresh, *datch* for thatch.

*V* and *u* are interchangeable in a most erratic way. We have *belve* for bellow, *walve* for wallow, *hauen* for haven, *eual* for eval (see glossary, *sub voce*). The ancient and knightly family of Beville bore a passant bull in their canting arms.

*F* is occasionally substituted for *h*, but not so frequently as in the other south-western dialects. We have *yaffel* for armful, *yeffer* for heifer ; and the semi-consonantal *e* in *ewe* is with us *yawe*.

In most instances the past tense of verbs is weak, as "I knowed it" for "I knew it ;" and in a few cases where it is weak in national English it is strong with us, as "I gove," for "I gave."

The infinitive mood has *y* often added in termination, as to mowy, to reapy, to milky.

Words ending in a mute consonant undergo metathesis, as *haps* for hasp, *crips* for crisp.

There is a marked difference between the speech of East and West Cornwall, not only in structure and vocabulary, but in the intonation of sentences. We have none of that indescribable cadence, a sort of sing-song, which marks the *patois* of the West, and which I judge to be as truly Keltic as the Cornu-British words which remain to it. At the beginning of the present century mining adventure, especially in the search for copper, became a furor in East Cornwall, and a passionate enthusiasm brought hither the skilled miners of the West, who flocked to the banks of Tywardreath Bay, and further east to the central granite ridge about the tors

of Caradon. These immigrants brought with them and have left an infusion of their language, especially its technical portion, but I remember when it was a great mimetic feat, and productive of much mirth amongst us, to be able to imitate the talk of Cousin Jacky from Redruth or St. Just. This intermixture of tribes, increased still later by facilities of travel, traffic, telegraphy, &c., has rendered it almost impossible to draw any but a very broad and blurred line between the dialects. The comparison can only be made by such glossaries as that furnished by Miss Courtney from the extreme west, and mine from the easternmost parts of the shire. If asked to define roughly a boundary, I know none better than the Parliamentary line from Crantock Bay, on St. George's Channel, to Veryan Bay, on the English Channel, which bisects the county. The late John T. Tregellas, who more than any other had the faculty of seizing and vocally representing with minute accuracy the subtlest distinctions of word and tone, even between neighbouring parishes, thought he could plainly trace the limits of the two dialects. The opinion of so well-known an expert may be here given :—

“To any one who may be disposed to jeer at the idea as fallacious or ridiculous, I should be desirous of placing such a one at Mousehole or any village in the neighbourhood of Penzance, and for an hour to enter into easy conversation with its rustic inhabitants, and having well rivetted their sing-song (chant) on his ear, to perceive the lessening and altering of the intonation of the inhabitants as he proceeds eastward, through Towednack, St. Ives, Hayle, and Camborne. Eastward of Camborne, even at Redruth, the natural chant has died away; nor is it again heard from the more guttural speakers of Redruth, Gwennap, and St. Agnes. But be it known to the curious in these matters, the miner of Perranzabuloe expresses himself uniformly in a full note higher than his adjoining parishioners of St. Agnes, and no sooner have you passed *Crantock and Cubert* and entered the St. Columb's, than you find the people's conversation partake, in a very small on to a very large degree, of the peculiar “zalt” for salt, “yeffer” for heifer, &c., of St. Gennys and the whole neighbourhood of Camelford and Boscastle, until you hear in its fullest form the ‘I zim’ for I think, ‘spewn’ for spoon, &c., of

Bideford, where the peculiarity of Devon is so manifest."<sup>1</sup> The popular tongue of East Cornwall, indeed, resembles that of Devonshire and of those counties generally which formed the ancient kingdom of Wessex.

Carew (*temp.* Elizabeth), whose loved dwelling-place Anthony, the home of many ancestors, was where the River Lyner "winneth fellowship with the Tamer," gives us in his *Survey* some account of the language of his time. In those days of difficult travel and intercourse, his knowledge of the tongue generally spoken over the county was probably slight, and chiefly drawn from East Cornwall. In his book, admirable for its keenness of observation and felicity of description, often in vernacular phrase, we learn that "most of the inhabitants can speak no word of Cornish, but very few are ignorant of the English." A few did yet so still "affect their own" that to an inquiring stranger they would answer, "Meea nauidua cowzasa-zwneek," = I can speak no Saxonage. However, he says of the old Keltic speech, "The English doth still encroache upon it, and hath driven the same into the uttermost skirts of the shire;" the fate also of the old Kymric on the opposite shores of Wales and Brittany. The English which the East Cornish speak "is good and pure, as receyuing it from the best hands of their owne gentry, and the Easterne Merchants." There was still, our historian says, "a broad and rude accent, *eclipsing*," after the manner of the Somersetshire men.

Considering that the Cornish branch of the Keltic was in use down to a late date, it is remarkable how few and unimportant are its remains. Those grand and almost changeless objects of nature, mountains, valleys, headlands, bays, rivers, submarine hills, and dells, with the more mutable territorial divisions into towns, villages, hamlets, farms, and even fields, still keep their old and very descriptive names untouched by changeful time. Here and there we meet with a few of the old designations of animals, trees, and herbs. These are the last to part with the old language. "Mountains and rivers," remarks Sir Francis Palgrave, "still murmur the voice of

<sup>1</sup> *Homes and Haunts of the Rural Population of Cornwall*, p. 2, by J. T. Tregellas.



nations long denationalized or extirpated ;" and, says Canon Farrar, "though the glossaries of Gael and Cymry should utterly pass away, the names they gave to the grandest features of many a landscape will still stand upon the map."

Many of our ancient names are most happily descriptive of the natural peculiarities of the scenes as they still exist : others lead us back in fancy to the pre-historic condition of the spots, so changed, but still keeping their old designations. Lostwithiel, a town on the banks of the River Fowey, long connected with the earls and dukes of Cornwall, by its name alone takes us far into the past, when it was the place or residence of woodmen, the simple and sylvan habitation of a people leading a wild and venatic life. The Cymro-Keltic tongue, to which, the Cornish being dead, we are fain to appeal, tells us that the word is derived from *Lios*, *Llys*, or *Les*, a place, and *Gwddel*, of the woods. In the near neighbourhood we have a large parish called *Withiel*, and *Cuddle* and other variations or corruptions are to be traced to the same root. *Maen*, a stone, is nearly as common a prefix as the *Tre*, *Pol*, and *Pen*, "by which you shall know the Cornishmen." *Mennear*, *maen-hir*, is still a common patronymic, the first bearers of it being dwellers by the long stone. As names of places we have our *Menadu*, *Menacuddle*, *Menabilly*, *Menhenniot*, and a host of others. In our topographical nomenclature here and there occur designations which mark the steps of the intruder, as *Tresawsen*, the residence of the Saxon. The only traces of the Roman domination remaining to us are on a few sepulchral stones by moor or wayside, where the old name is disguised by a Latin termination. A typical instance is found on the road to Fowey, near the ancient camp at Castle-dore, and not far from *Polkerris*, where a monolith bears an inscription which is read thus :

CIRVSIVS HIC JACIT CVNOMORI FILIVS.

The similarity between *Cirusius* and *Kerris* is fairly evident.

Later on, our Teutonic invaders made deeper changes in our language, driving the Keltic into the extreme west, and leaving the speech of East Cornwall essentially English, with just a sparse sprinkling of Norman words. This neo-Latin influence is chiefly noticeable on the scutcheons of our ancient gentry, armigers. The

Tremaynes, dwellers by the rock, when French was fashionable took for arms the three hands; the Trewinnards, their three winnards or redwings; and the Trefusises, their three fusils. The Carminows held to their Cornish motto, *Cala Rag Whethlow*; and the Polwhales to their *Karenza whelas Karenza*.

In the compilation of my list I have gleaned from the collection of Jonathan Couch, who, as "Video," contributed it to *Notes and Queries* (vol. x., First Series, 1854). The glossary in the *History of Polperro*, commonly attributed to my father, is, with the chapter on folk-lore, entirely my own. I have also had assistance from the *Verbal Provincialisms of South-Western Devonshire*, by W. Pengelly, F.R.S. In this pamphlet, reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, are many words contributed by Mr. Pengelly from Looe in East Cornwall, and they are so identical in sound and meaning with those in use at Polperro, that I much doubt the accuracy of Mr. Bond's informant when he says:—

"I have been informed that about a century ago the people of Polperro had such a dialect among them, that even the inhabitants of Looe could scarce understand what they said. Of late years, however, from associating more with strangers, they have nothing particularly striking in their mode of speech, except a few of the old people."<sup>1</sup>

Many words have been taken from the comic and burlesque verse of Henry Daniel, a native of Lostwithiel, who has with exquisite humour and true poetic faculty made free use of our vernacular; and also I am indebted to an interesting series of articles contributed by Dr. F. W. P. Jago, of Plymouth, to the pages of *The Cornishman*, a Penzance weekly paper.

I have been much guided in the proper rendering of the words by Mr. Ellis's *Pronunciation of English Dialects*, and have striven to give them as phonetically as I could in ordinary spelling.

<sup>1</sup> *Topographical and Historical Sketches of E. and W. Looe.*

# A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

## IN USE IN

# EAST CORNWALL.

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**Abroad, Abrawd,** open. "The door is all *abrawd*."

**Adder.** The Rev. J. L. Stackhouse, Curate of St. Mellion, says, that in his neighbourhood this name which generally means the viper, *Pelias Berus*, is applied to the newt, *Lissotriton punctatus*.

**Afeard,** afraid.

**Agate,** "all *agate*," descriptive of earnest attention.

**Agen,** against; until.

**Agg,** *v.* to incite; set on; provoke. A.S. *eggian*.

**All,** used frequently as an augmentative, as "*all* abroad."

**Alley,** the Allis shad, *Alosa vulgaris*. From its bony nature sometimes locally called chuck-childern.

**Allsanders,** the herb, *Smyrniurn olusatrum*.

**Ampassy,** the &c. (et cetera) at the end of the alphabet.

**Anan.** This interjection, used within remembrance, is now nearly extinct. It seemed to imply a wish to have the question repeated, and to mean, "what did you say?"

**Anend,** on end; straight. "Tail *anend*."

**Angelmaine,** the Monk fish, *Squatina angelus* (Mevagissey).

**Angle-twitch, Angle-touch,** the earth-worm.

Tagwormes which the *Cornish* English terme *angle-touches*.—*CAREW*.  
Your bayte shall be a grete *angyll-twytch* or a menow.—*Treatise of Fysshynge by Juliana Berners*.

**Anist, Anest,** near to; nigh. "I wan't go *anist* en."

**Anker,** a keg or small cask of handy size for carrying by hand, or slung on horse-back. Used by smugglers.

**Apple-drane,** the wasp.

**Apstentree,** the aspen, *Populus tremula*.

**Arg.** to argue.

**Arrant**, errand.

Go soul the body's guest

Upon a thankless *arrant*.

*The Lie*, by Sir W. Raleigh, (a Devonshire man).

**Arrish.** See **Erish**.

**Ary mouse**, hairy mouse; the bat. A.S. *hrere mus*.

To war with *rere-mice* for their leathern wings.

*Mids. N. Dream*, II. ii. 4.

The village boys at Polperro address the bat as it flits above them in this song:—

*Ary-mouse, ary-mouse!* fly over my head,

And you shall ha' a crust o' bread,

And when I brew and when I bake,

You shall ha' a piece o' my wedding cake.

**Ascrode**, astride.

**Attle**, rubbish; refuse. The Cornish tinner, in Carew's time, called the heaps of abandoned tin works, Attal Sarazin, which he translates, "The Jewes offcast" (*Survey of Cornwall*, ed. 1769, p. 8). The word is spelt by Pryce (*Mineralogia Comubiensis*), attal, attle, adall, addle, and said to mean corrupt, impure, off-casts, deads. A.S. *aidlian*. Whatever the root, there are many branches, as addle, idle, &c.

**Avore**, before.

**Ax**, to ask.

**Azew**. A cow is said to be *azew* when drained of milk before calving. In some parts, when milking is discontinued, the cow is "gone to *zew*."

**Bal**, a mine.

**Ball**, (1) to beat.

(2) to ball, or as noun, a bawl. "Hold thy *ball*," hold your noise.

**Balch**, a stout cord used for the head-line of a fishing net.

**Balk**, in some places *bulk*. To *balk* pilchards is to pile them *wall-like*, in layers of pilchards and salt. *Balk* seems to mean a hedge, ridge, and metaphorically, an obstacle. Shakspeare used this word as we do. Sir Walter Blount brings news of the discomfiture of Douglas, and describing the field, speaks of—

Ten thousand bold Scots, two and twenty knights,

*Bulk'd* in their own blood.—*Henry IV.*, Pt. 1, I. i.

That like a *balk* with his cross builded wall.

PHINEAS FLETCHER'S *Purple Island*, Canto iv. Stanza 11.

**Ballywrag**, to scold or abuse. Barnes, in the Glossary appended to his *Poems of Rural Life* in the Dorset dialect, suggests a derivation from A.S. *bealu*, evil, and *wregan*, to accuse.

**Bankrout**, bankrupt. In the first folio edition of Shakspeare, 1623, the form *bankrout* is generally used. See *Mer. of Venice*, III. i. 47; IV. i. 122. In *Love's Labour Lost*, I. i. 27, the form is "bankerout." Marston in *Antonio's Revenge*, II. ii. has—

Rich hope: think not thy face a *bankrout* though.

**Bannel**, the broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). From the Cornish *hanah*. Williams (*Lexicon Cornu Brit.*) says, "this is a late form. In the Cornish vocabulary it is written *banathel*, *genista*. It enters into the name of many places in Cornwall, as *Bannel*, *Banathlek*, *Bennathlick*, *Bennalack*." He gives instances from cognate dialects.

**Barm**, yeast. There is in some parts a trill on the *r*, as *barrum*.

**Bassom**, **Bassomy**, bluish red, with inclination to purple, as in congestion of the cutaneous circulation.

**Bean**, a withy band.

**Beat**, burnt turf.

**Beat-burrows**, a heap of burnt turves. In Carew's time, as now, farmers "a little before ploughing time scatter abroad their *beat-boroughs*" (*Survey of Cornwall*, ed. 1769, p. 20).

**Becker**, a species of bream, *Sparus pagrus*.

**Bedman**, sexton. A word going out of use.

**Bee-but**, bee-hive.

**Belk**, *v.* to belch.

Till I might *belk* revenge.

MARSTON, *Antonio's Revenge*, I. i. *Ibid*, I. iii.

**Belong**. A curious employment of this word is observed here, *e. g.* "I *belong* working to Wheal Jane."

**Belve**, to bellow.

**Bettermost**, much the best.

**Bever**, to shiver.

**Biddicks**, a mattock: perhaps from *beat*, burnt earth, and *axe*.

**Bilder**, the herb *Heracleum sphondylium*. In some parts called *cowflop*. The *bilder* in many districts is that hurtful herb the hemlock water-drop wort, *Enanthe crocata*.

**Bishop**, the fish, *Cottus scorpius*.

**Black-head**, a boil or furuncle.

**Blacky-month**, November. The *mis diu* of the old Cornish.

**Black-worm**, the cock-roach.

**Blame**, a word of objurgation. "I'm *blamed* if I don't."

**Blinch**, to catch a glimpse of. *E. g.* "I just *blinched* en gain round the caunder."

**Blindbuck-a-Davy**, the game of blind-man's buff.

**Bloody warrior**, the wall-flower, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

**Blooth, Blowth**, blossom.

No fruit I promise from the tree  
Which for this *blooth* hath brought.

CAREW's *Survey of C. Prosopopeia*.

**Blue-poll**, a species, or more probably a variety of salmon remarkable for the steel blue colour of its head, and for ascending our rivers (e. g. the Camel), about Candlemas; hence, when occurring in numbers they are called "the Candlemas schull." The great majority are observed to be males or kippers.

**Bobble**, a pebble.

**Boldacious**, audacious; bold; impudent.

**Bon-crab**, the female of the edible crab, *Platycarcinus pagurus*.

**Boostis**, fat; well conditioned.

**Boots and Shoes**, the columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

**Bewerly**, stately and comely. "A *bowerly* woman."

**Boy's love**, southernwood.

**Brage**, to scold violently.

**Braggaty**, spotted; mottled. In an old manuscript account book which belonged to a white witch or charmer of East Cornwall, I find a charm in which this adjective is applied to the adder.

"A charam for the bit of an ader. 'Bradgty, bradgty, bradgty, under the ashing leaf,' to be repeated three times, and strike your hand with the growing of the hare. 'Bradgty, bradgty, bradgty,' to be repeated three times, nine before eight, eight before seven, seven before six, six before five, five before four, four before three, three before two, two before one, and one before every one. Three times for the bit of an ader."

**Brandys**, a tripod or trivet used in cooking.

**Brath**, broth. Here chiefly noticed for a curious idiom we have, "a few *brath*," a dish of broth with a few cubes of bread soaked in it.

**Brave**, fairly good; tolerably well. It is sometimes used without any well-defined meaning to qualify a noun, implying that the thing is moderately good of its sort. E. g. "'Tis *brave* weather." "How be you?" "Bravish." Pepys writes (September 19, 1662), "that he walked to Redriffe by *brave* moonshine."

**Breek**, a rent or hole in a garment. Qy. break. E. g. "There isn't a *breek* in it."

**Briming**. The name given to those scintillations of light in the sea waves at night, produced by several species of entomostraca, medusæ, &c., when excited. Carew calls it *briny*.

**Brouse**, thicket.

**Brown-wort**, the figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*. The leaves are much used as an application to ulcers.

**Browthy**. Light and spongy bread is *browthy*.

**Buck**. The *buck in the dairy* is a change in the milk and cream, produced by some unknown influence, perhaps electrical, or more probably some fungoid or other growth by which they acquire a disagreeable taste and smell. It is very difficult to eradicate from the dairy when once in.

**Buckhorn**, whiting, salted and dried. Once a considerable article of export from Polperro and other fishing towns; but in these days when we cannot wait for fish to be salted the trade is discontinued.

**Buffle-head**, thick-head; dunder-head.

But my Lord Mayor, a talking, bragging, *buffle-headed* fellow.—*Pepys*, March 17, 1663.

**Bullard**, bullward? In the cow, *maris appetens*.

**Bullum**, the fruit of the *Prunus interstitia*, or bullace tree.

**Bultys**, **Boulter**, a term applied by fishermen to an apparatus for catching conger, pollack, &c. It consists of a long line, having at intervals hanging from it snoods of a fathom length armed with tinned hooks. The snoods have many separate cords to prevent the fish liberating themselves by gnawing. The whole is moored, and its position marked by a buoy. Carew calls it a *boulter*.

**Bumfire**, bonfire.

**Bunt**, the concavity or bellying of a net or sail.

**Burrow**, a mound or heap; a sepulchral tumulus. See **Beat-burrows**.

**Buss**, a yearling calf still sucking.

**Bussy-milk**, the first milk after calving.

**Buts**, **bots**, a disease of the horse. Shakspeare uses the word. Tusser bids the farmer beware of giving his cattle "green peason for breeding of bots."—*Five Hund. Points*: December Husband, V. 17.

**Butt**, (1) a heavy two-wheeled cart.

(2) a hive; "a bee-but."

**Butter and Eggs**, the flower *Narcissus poeticus*.

**Butterdock**, the herb burdock, *Arctium majus*. The fruit are called cockle-bells.

**Cab**, a dirty mess; a slovenly, untidy thing.

**Cabby**, *adj.* dirty.

**Caff**, refuse; especially refuse or unsaleable fish.

**Cannis**, to toss about carelessly.

**Caper-longer**, the shell-fish, *Pinna ingens*.

**Caprouse**, a tumult, or row. "He keek'd up zich a *caprouse*."

**Care**, the mountain ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*.

**Cats and dogs**, the catkins of the willow.

**Catty-ball**, a ball used in play.

**Cauch**, a mess.

**Cauchy**, sloppy; miry. "The roads be *cauchy*."

**Candle**, entanglement; mess.

**Cawed**, a disease in sheep, &c., produced by the liver fluke, *Distoma hepaticum*. A sheep affected by that disease, elsewhere known as rot, is *cawed*. In Dorset it is *a-cothed*. Barnes (*op. cit.*) quotes the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: "swile *coth* com on mannun:" such a disease came on men.

**Chacking**, half famished. "I'm *chacking* with hunger." See *N. & Q.*

**Chak**, cheek. "I'll scat the' *chaks*."

**Chakky cheese**, the fruit of the common mallow, much liked by children.

**Chall**, the building where kine are housed.

**Chap**, a young fellow.

**Cheeld**, child.

**Cheens**, the loins.

**Cheese**, the cake of alternate pounded apple and straw from which the cider is pressed.

**Chien or Cheen**, to germinate. Potatoes in a dark cellar *cheen*, in some parts *cheem*.

**Chitterlings**, the small guts and mesentery. *Chitter* means thin; a furrowed-faced person is called "chitter-faced."

**Chop**, to barter.

As for the *chopping* of bargains.—BACON, *Essay of Riches*.

*Chopping* and changing.—GOSSON, *School of Abuse*.

**Chow**, to chew.

**Chuck**, choke.

**Chuck-children**, the Allis Shad, *Alosa vulgaris*. So called from the bony nature of the fish, and its inelegibility as an article of infant diet.

**Chuff**, sulky; sullen.

**Church-hay**, churchyard. *Hæz*, an inclosure. This word is dropping out of use, but is often heard in the adage,

A hot May  
Makes a fat *Church-hay*.

**Church-town**, the church village.



**Churer**, a char-woman.

**Clam**, the starfish, *Asterias glacialis*.

**Clan**, a rude wooden foot-bridge over a stream.

**Clib**, to stick or adhere.

**Clibby**, sticky ; adhesive.

**Click-handed**, **Click-pawed**, left-handed. Cornish, *dorn-gliken*:  
*dorn*, hand ; *gliken*, left.

**Cliders**, the herb, rough bed-straw, *Galium aparine*.

**Clidgey**, *adj.* descriptive of a gelatinous, sticky consistence in bread confectionery, &c.

**Clome**, earthenware, distinct from the more pellucid china-ware.

**Clop**, to limp. Cornish *clof*, lame ; *kloppik*, a cripple.

**Clout**, a napkin for infants.

When clothes are taken from a chest of sweets  
To swaddle infants, whose young breath

Scarce knows the way ;  
Those *clouts* are little winding-sheets  
Which do consign and send them unto death.

HERBERT, *Church Mortification*.

**Cluck**, to crouch ; stoop. *E. g.* " *Clucky* down."

**Cluck**, the sitting *œstrum* in hens.

**Clum**, benumbed. "My hands are *clum* with the cold."

**Clunk**, to swallow. That action by which food passes from the tongue into the pharynx.

**Clunker**, the uvula.

**Clush**, to lie close on the ground.

**Clusty**, a close, heavy consistence in bread, potatoes, &c.

**Cockabell**, **Cocklebell**, icicle.

**Collybrand**, smut in corn.

**Composants**, the meteor Castor and Pollux, known to sailors as ominous of storm. *Qy.* Spanish *cuervo santo*.

**Condiddle**, to take away clandestinely ; to filch.

**Conger doust** or **Conger douce**, ?sweet conger. The fish, *Conger vulgaris*, was within the memory of our oldest, and for reasons which might well be inquired into, immensely more abundant than now. Up to the beginning of the present century, a large trade existed between Cornwall and Catholic countries in *Conger-douce*. For further information as to the mode of its preparation, see Couch's *Fishes*, vol. iv. p. 345.

**Coomb**, a narrow valley.

**Corrat**, pert; impudent; saucy; sharp in rejoinder. "As *corrat* as Crocker's mare." E. C. proverb.

**Corwich**, the crab, *Maia squinado*.

**Cow-flop**, the herb, cow parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*.

**Cowshern**, cow-dung.

**Cowsherny**, *adj.* applied to the sea when it assumes an olive green, turbid appearance, as if coloured with cow-dung. This appearance is probably owing to the presence of animalcules, such as entomostracæ, medusæ, &c.

**Crabbit**, crabbed; sharp and contradictory.

**Creem**, to squeeze. It is metaphorically used to describe that sensation of rigor or creeping of the flesh, known as goose flesh, *cutis anserina*. "I felt a *creem* go over me." "*Creemed* wi' the cold."

**Green**, to wail, or moan. "The cheeld hest been *creening* all day."

**Crib**, a crust of bread.

**Cribbage-faced**, small and pinched in face.

**Cricket**, or **Crecket**, a low stool. Qy. A.S. *cric*, a crutch, or prop.

**Crickle**, to break down through feebleness.

**Crim**, a morsel; a small quantity of anything. Allied to the word *crumb*. Often applied to time. E.g. "After a *crim*," in a very short time.

**Crowdy**, to fiddle. **Crowd**, a fiddle. **Crowder**, a fiddler. "So long as you'll *crowdy* they'll dance." E. C. proverb. Crowdero had his name from this word, said to be Keltic. *Crwth* is Welsh for a fiddle.

O sweet consent between a *crowd* and a Jew's harp.

JOHN LILLY, *Campaspe*, II. i.

**Crow-sheaf**, the terminal sheaf on the gable of a mow.

**Cruddle**, *v.* to curdle.

See how thy blood *cruddles* at this.

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER, *A King and no King*, I. i.

**Cruel**, in common use to qualify almost any noun, and has nothing of the meaning usually conveyed. *Cruel slow*, very slow; *cruel hard*, very hard (Qy. slang).

**Crumpling**, a stunted apple.

**Cry out**, travail; parturition. Shakspeare makes King Henry VIII. (V. i.) say to Lovell concerning his discarded Queen Catherine:—

What say'st thou? ha!

To pray for her? What is she *crying out*?

*Lovell*. So said her woman; and that her sufferance made Almost each pang a death.

**Cuckle-dock**, the herb burdock, *Arctium majus*.

**Cuckoo-spit**, the froth of the insect, *Cicadia spumaria*. In that exquisitely dainty feast which Herrick spreads for Oberon is—

A little

Of that we call the *cuckoo spittle*.—*Hesperides*.

**Cue**, an ox shoe. There are two on each division of the hoof, somewhat resembling a Q, from which the name may be derived.

**Culch**, oyster spat.

**Cullers**, the same as **Hollibubber** (Delabole).

**Culver-hound**, the lesser spotted dogfish, *Squalus catulus*.

**Custis**, a smart blow on the open palm. A common school punishment; also the name of the instrument inflicting it.

**Cuttit**, sharp in reply; pert; impudent.

**Dafter**, sometimes **Darter**, daughter.

**Daps**, likeness; image. "He's the very *daps* o' es vather."

**Datch**, thatch.

**Daver**, to fade or soil.

**Davered**, faded; soiled.

**Dayberry**, the wild gooseberry.

**Deave**, or **Deeve**, barren; empty. A nut without a kernel is *deeve*.

**Delbord**, the fish, nurse hound, *Squalus canicula*, N.E. C.

**Derns**, the wooden frame in which a door swings. The dead and dry stock of an apple-tree is *apple-dern*.

**Dew-snail**, the slug, *Limax agrestis*.

**Dish**, (1) a toll of tin; a gallon, according to Carew. *Vide Pryce*, Mineralogia Cornub.

(2) to be suddenly downcast or dismayed.

**Dishwasher**, the bird, water wagtail.

**Disle**, the thistle. **Milky disle**, *Sonchus oleraceus*.

**Dogga**, the picked dog-fish, *Acanthius vulgaris*.

**Dole**, confusedly stupid.

**Doll**, *Qy. Toll*, a tribute by the Lord of a tin-sett, *tollere*.

**Dory-mouse**, the dormouse.

**Dossity**, spirit; activity.

**Doust**, chaff; dust.

**Down-danted**, cast down; depressed in spirits; daunted.

**Dowse**, to throw on the ground.

**Drang**, a narrow passage or alley. A.S. *thrang*, *thringen*, to press, squeeze, or thrust.

**Drash**, to thrash.

**Drashel**, a flail.

**Draxel**, the threshold.

**Dredge-corn**, a mixed crop of barley, oats, and wheat.

**Driff**, a small quantity. A word now not commonly used.

**Dringed**, or **Dringed up**, crowded.

**Drith**, **Dryth**, dryness.

**Drover**, a fishing boat employed in driving or fishing with drift or floating nets.

**Drug**, to drag. "*Drug the wheel.*" Chaucer says:—

And at the gate he profred his servyse

To *drugge* and drawe what so men wold devyse.

*Knightes Tale.*

**Drule**, to drivel.

**Drumble-drane**, the humble bee.

**Dubbut**, short; dumpy.

**Duggle**, to walk about with effort and care, like a very young child.

**Dumbledory**, the cockchafer.

**Dummet**, the dusk.

**Dwalder**, to speak tediously and confusedly.

**Ear-bussums**, the tonsils.

**Easy**, idiotic.

**Eaver**, in some parts pronounced **Hayver**. The grass, *Lolium perenne*.

**Eglet**, or **Aglet**, the fruit of the white thorn, haw.

**Elleck**, a species of gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*. Carew in his enumeration of Cornish fishes mentions the "*Illek*."

**Elvan**, probably a purely Cornish term applied to intrusive dykes of porphyritic felsite, but sometimes locally and ignorantly to coarse sandy beds of killas.

**Emmers**, embers.

**En**. The old plural termination still kept by some English nouns, as ox, oxen; chick, chicken, is retained by us in pea, peasen; house, housen, &c.

**Eppingstock**, the step from which a horse is mounted by women. A common convenience in most farm-yards. Qy. *upping-stock*.

**Errish**, sometimes **Arrish**, stubble.

**Errish-**, or **Arrish-mow**, field stacklets of wheat or barley.

**Eval**, a dung fork. In the Easternmost parts of Cornwall it is, 'yule,'  
*eual*.

**Eve**, to become moist. A stone floor is said to *eve* before wet weather.  
A good hygrometric mark among country folk.

**Evelt**, sometimes **Ebbet**, the newt.

May never *evel* nor the toad

Within thy banks make their abode.

BROWNE'S *Britannia Pastorals*, Book I. Song 2.

**Eyle**, the eel.

**Faggot**, a feminine term of reproach. Also used to designate a secret and unworthy compromise. A man who, in the wrestling ring, sells his back, is said to *faggot*. I presume it has some relationship to the word in use among electioneering people, *faggot vote*.

**Fairy**, a weasel.

**Fang**, more commonly pronounced **Vang**, to take; collect; handle, or receive. A.S. *fengan*.

And Christendon of priests handes *fonge*.

CHAUCER, *Man of Lawes Tale*.

**Fare-nut**, **Vare-nut**, the earth-nut or tuberous root of the *Bunium flexuosum*.

**Feather bow**, fever few, *Matricaria parthenium*.

**Fellon**, inflammation. Culpepper says that the berries of the bitter-sweet (*Solanum dulcamara*) are applied with benefit to *felons*, Vide *Amara dulcis*.

**Fellon-herb**, the mouse-ear hawk-weed, *Hieraceum pilosella*.

**Fern-web**, a coleopterous insect, *Melorontha horticola*.

**Fetterlock**, fetlock.

**Fit**, to prepare or arrange. "Shall I *fit* a cup o' tay for 'ee?"

**Fitchett**, a polecat.

**Fitty**, fitting; proper.

**Flaygerry**, a frolic; spree.

**Fleet**, *v.* to float.

Ere my sweet Gaveston shall part from me

This isle shall *fleet* upon the ocean.

MARLOWE, *Troublesome Reign of King Edw.* 11.

**Flikkets**, flashes; sudden or rapid change of colour.

**Flox**, to agitate water in a closed vessel.

**Flying-mare**, a peculiar and dangerous hitch or grip in wrestling.

**For**, during. "Once *for* the day."

**Forthy**, officious ; forward.

**Fouse**, to soil or crumple.

**Frape**, to bind.

**Freath, or Vreath**, a wattle.

**Fumade**, a pilchard prepared by the process of balking, perhaps formerly smoked.

**Furnigg**, to deceive ; desert, or fail in a promise. Qy. From the Cornish "*fadic*," a runaway. "Fenigy," *Vide*.

**Gad**, a chisel for splitting laminated rocks. A.S. *ga*, *gaad*, *goad*.

**Gaddle**, to drink greedily.

**Gale**, an impotent bull.

**Gambrel**, the hock of an animal.

**Gange**. To *gange* a hook is to arm it and the snood with a fine brass or copper wire twisted round them to prevent their being bitten off by the fish.

**Gawky**, stupid ; foolish. C. *gog*, a cuckoo. A.S. *gaec*, *geac*, *gæc*, a cuckoo.

**Geese**, a girth of a saddle.

**Gerrick**, the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*.

**Giglet**, an over merry, romping girl.

Away with those *giglets* too.—*Measure for Measure*, V. 352.

**Ging**, the whip employed to spin a top.

**Gladdy**, the yellow hammer.

**Glawer**, the fish, power, *Morrhua minuta*, N.E. C.

**Glaze**, to stare.

**Glint**, to catch a glimpse of.

**Goad**. Land in small quantities is measured by the *goad* or staff with which oxen are driven. It represents nine feet, and two *goads* square is called a yard of ground.

**Go-a-gooding**. On the day before Christmas day poor women go round to their richer neighbours asking alms. This is called *going-a-gooding*.

**Goody**. To *goody* is to thrive or fatten.

**Goog, or Gūg**, a seaside cavern. N.E. C.

**Goosey-dance**. Burlesque sport on Christmas Eve. *Vide Hist. of Polperro*, p. 161.

**Gore**. "A *gore* of blood."

**Gorry**, a wicker flasket with two long handles, carried in the mode of a sedan chair.

**Goss**, the reed, *Arundo phragmites*.

**Grab**, to grasp ; seize.

**Grainy**, proud ; haughty.

**Grange**, to grind the teeth.

**Green-sauce**, the herb, *Rumex acetosa*.

**Greet**, earth ; soil.

**Greet-board**, the earth-board of a plough.

**Grey-bird**, the thrush, *Turdus musicus*.

**Gribble**, the young stock of a tree on which a graft is to be inserted.

**Gripe**, a ditch. **Hedgy-gripe**, the ditch by the hedge of a field.

**Griste**, grist. Corn sent to the mill to be ground.

**Grizzle**, to grin ; to laugh.

**Guff**, stuff ; refuse.

**Gulge**, to drink gluttonously.

**Gumption**, sense ; shrewdness ; aptitude of understanding.

**Gur**, the fish, shanny, *Blennius pholis*, S.E. C.

**Hack**, to dig lightly. "To *hack* tetties" (potatoes).

**Hallihoe**, the skipper fish, *Scomberesox saurus*.

**Hall-Monday**, Collop, or Shrove Monday, probably Hallow-monday.  
*Vide Nicky-nan night.*

**Hall nut**, the hazel.

**Hame**, a circle of straw rope ; a horse-collar. A *hame* is used to fasten the fore leg of a sheep to his neck to prevent straying, or breaking fence.

**Handsel**, to use or handle for the first time.

**Hange**, the heart, lungs, and liver of an animal on a butcher's stall.  
"Head and *hange*."

**Hapse**, a hasp.

**Hardah**, elvan rock.

**Hard-head**, the herb, black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*

**Hares-meat**, the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*.

**Harve**, a harrow.

**Hastis**, hasty ; sudden. " *Hastis* news."

**Hauen**, haven ; harbour.

**Havage**, lineage ; extraction. The children of a family of ill repute are said to be "o' bad *havage*."

**Hayne**, *v.* to withdraw cattle from a field with a view to a crop of hay.

**Hayrish**. See **Errish**.

**Haysing**, poaching.

**Heal**, or **Hail**, to hide or conceal. A.S. *helan*. "The *hailer's* as bad's the stailer." Local proverb.

**Hedgyboar**, the hedgehog.

**Hedgygripe**, a ditch at the foot of a hedge.

**Heel-tap**, *n.* the heel-piece of a shoe. Metaphorically, the remainder of an ill-drained glass of liquor.

**Hekymal**, the blue tit (*Parus cæruleus*).

**Helling**, in some parts **Hailing**, roofing stone ; flat slate.  
His howses were unhilid  
And full i yvel dight.—*Cokes Tale of Gamelyn*.

**Herringbairn**, the fish, sprat, *Clupea sprattus*.

**Hile**, the beard of barley.

**Hoaze**, hoarse.

**Hobbin**, a countryman's pasty which he takes to his work for a mid-day meal.

**Hog**, **Hogget**, a sheep after six months of age.

**Hollick**, an alliaceous plant, common in cottage gardens.

**Holm-bush**, the holly.

**Holmscritch**, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*.

**Holt**, hold ; place of retreat. ? From *helan*.

**Home**, pronounced *hom*, near to ; nigh ; close. "Make *hom* the door."

**Homer**, homeward.

**Horney-wink**, the lapwing plover.

**Horse**, a fault in a rock. A portion of dead ground splitting a lode, named a *rider* or *rither* in Yorkshire. Pryce.

**House-warming**, a wedding gift, or present on first keeping house.

**Howsomever**, however.

**Hudd**, the husk of hard fruit.

**Huer**, a man on shore who directs by signs the movements of the seine fishermen.

**Hull**, the empty and rejected shell of nuts, peas, &c.



**Hulster**, a hold ; place of retreat, or concealment, like **Holt**. *E. g.*  
 "This rubbish es only a *hulster* for snails."

**Hurrisome**, hasty ; passionate.

**Hurry-skurry**, confusion ; intemperate haste.

**Hurts**, whortleberry.

**Ile**, the liver fluke, *distoma hepatica*, productive of *rot* in sheep.

**Ill-wished**, bewitched.

**Inkle**, tape ; narrow webbing. "As thick as *inkle*-weavers."

**Inwards**, intestines.

**Jack o' Lantern**, *Ignis fatuus*, the pisky Puck.

**Jack o' Lent**, a figure made up of straw and cast-off clothes, carried round and burnt at the beginning of Lent, supposed to represent Judas Iscariot.—*Hist. of Polperro*, p. 125.

**Jakes**, a state of dirty untidiness.

**Jam**, to squeeze forcibly ; to crush.

**Janders**, jaundice.

**Jenny-quick**, an Italian iron.

**Jew's ears**, some species of fungi.

**Joan the Wad**, the name of an elf or pisky.

**Joice**, juice.

**Jowter**, a travelling fishmonger. Carew says of Polperro, that there  
 "plenty of fish is vented to the fishdrivers, whom we call *jowters*."

**Keenly**, deftly, as, "he does it *keenly*." Also kindly ; favourable.  
 "Brave *keenly* gossan."

**Keeve**, a large tub.

**Kenning**, an ulcer on the eye.

"What is called a *kenning*, kerning, or a horny white speck on the eye, we have several old women who profess to cure by a charm. Possibly *kenning* may imply a defect in the *ken* or sight. The old word *ken* is used for sight in Cornwall as well as in Scotland. I should not omit to state that the application of some plant to the part affected accompanies the muttered incantation. In the present case it is the plant or herb here yclept the *kenning* harb."—POLWHELE'S *Traditions and Recollections*, vol. ii. p. 607.

The plant I have seen most commonly used for clearing opacities of the cornea is the celandine, *chelidonium majus*.

**Kerls**, swollen and hard glands. Same root as kernels.

**Kern**, to harden, as corn does after blossoming. A word with large relationships.

**Kib**. To kib a gap, is to mend a hedge with thorns, and put *tabs* or turves to keep them down.

**Kibble**, a mine bucket.

**Kiddywink**, a beer-house. *Vide Tiddlywink*.

**Killas, Kellas**, a local name in Cornwall and Devon for every kind of clay slate. It includes, in different districts, soft clay slate, roofing slate, fine-grained cleavable sandstone, &c. It may be said to include all fine-grained sedimentary rocks of silicious nature and schistose in structure.

**Killick**, a stone set in a frame of wood, used by fishermen to anchor a boat in rough ground, instead of a grapnel. "The word *kellick*, as I am informed, signifies a circle in Welsh; and it is probable that the circle of wood which holds the stone is the foundation of the name."  
— *Video*.

**Kimby**. "The name of a thing, commonly a piece of bread, which is given under peculiar circumstances at weddings and christenings. It refers to a curious custom which probably at some time was general, but now exists only at Polperro, as far as I know. When the parties set out from the house to go to the Church, or on their business, one person is sent before them with this selected piece of bread in his or her hand (a woman is commonly preferred for this office), and the piece is given to the first individual that is met, whose attention has been drawn to the principal parties. I interpret it to have some reference to the idea of the evil eye, and its influence from envy which might fall on the married persons or on the child, and which is sought to be averted by this unexpected gift. It is also observed at births in order that by this gift envy may be turned away from the infant or happy parents. This *kimby* is commonly given to persons bringing the first news to persons interested in the birth."—  
JONATHAN COUCH, Polperro.

**Kink**, a twist in a rope; entanglement.

**Kipper**, a male salmon.

**Kit**, (1) kith.

(2) the buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris*. Perhaps applied to the kite, *Milvus regalis*, before the bird became so exceedingly rare.

**Klip**, to strike or cuff. "I *klipped* 'en under the ear."

**Knagging**, inclined to be contentious, and ill-tempered.

**Knap**, the top or brow of a hill.

Hark! on the *knap* of yonder hill

Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill.—BROWNE.

As you shall see many fine seats set upon a *knap* of ground.—  
BACON'S *Essays*.

**Knap-kneed**, knock-kneed.

**Ko!** an exclamation of entreaty. *Video* says *Coh* is an exclamation

of no very decided meaning; but it signifies *to put off*, as much as to say, "You don't mean what you say," "Go along with you." Generally in E. C. it is used as supplementary to any earnest request, and is very expressive of eager entreaty.

**Lairy, Leery**, *adj.* descriptive of emptiness or sinking at the stomach.

**Lake**, a small stream of running water. Sometimes a space in the open sea where a particular current runs, as the *lake* off Polperro. Gwavas *lake*.

**Lamper**, the lamprey.

**Lampered**, mottled. "*Lampered* all over," like the sea lamprey.

**Lank**, the flank, or groin.

**Lapstone**, the stone on which a shoemaker beats his leather.

**Lask**, a slice taken off the tail of a mackerel; a favourite bait in whiffing for mackerel or pollack.

**Latten**, tin.

**Launder**, a shute running under the eaves of a house.

**Lawrence, Larrence**, the rural god of idleness. "He's as lazy as *Larence*." "One wad think that *Larence* had got hold o'n." A most humorous illustration of the dialect of Somersetshire, by Mr. James Jennings, printed in Brayley's *Graphic and Historical Illustrator*, p. 42, shows that *Larence* is there held in the same repute.

**Leasing**, gleanings.

**Leat**, a mill stream.

**Lent-lily**, the daffodil, *Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus*.

**Lerriping**, expressive of unusual size. A slang term like "whopping."

**Let**, to hinder or stop. Still in common use among boys at play: "as you *let* my marble."

**Levers**, the plant, *Iris pseudacorus*. From *lyfren*, leaves; thin laminae, very descriptive of the flag or marsh iris.

**Lew**, sheltered. A common word in the Wessex dialect, signifying a sunny aspect, but protected from the wind, eminently descriptive of our towns, the Looses.

**Lewth**, shelter.

**Lidden**, a monotonous song or tale. Carew says it means a "by-word."

**Lide**, the month of March.

**Liggan, or Lig**. The manure composed of autumnal leaves washed down by a stream, and deposited by side eddies (Fowey). A species of sea-weed. See *Worgan's General View of Agriculture in Cornwall*, p. 126.

**Liggy**, sloppy ; drizzly, applied to weather.

**Lights**, the lungs. The rising of the *lights* is the name given to the *globus hystericus*, a prominent symptom in the disease *hysteria*.

**Linhay**, a shed consisting of a roof resting on a wall at the back, and supported by pillars in front.

**Lintern**, a lintel. -

**Loader**, a double apple.

**Lob**, a stone tied to the end of a fishing-line to keep it fast when thrown from the rock.

**Locus**, toffy ; sugar-stick.

**Loitch**, refuse.

**Longeripple**, the lizard. In some parts of E. C. it is the name of the snake and viper.

**Long-nose**, the fish *Belone vulgaris*.

**Loon**, the bird, the northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis*.

**Lords and Ladies**, the wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*.

**Louning**, lank ; thin ; meagre.

**Louster**, to work hard. "He that can't schemy must *louster*." Local proverb.

**Lugg**, (1) the beach-worm, *Arenicola*.

(2) the undergrowth of weed in a field of corn.

**Maa**, the maw or stomach. The *a* pronounced as in the next word, *male*.

**Male**, the fish shanny, *Blennius pholis*.

**Malkin**, a mop of rags fastened to a long pole, and used to sweep out an oven. Metaphorically, a dirty slut.

**Manchent**, a small loaf.

No *manchet* can so well the courtly palate please  
As that made of the meal fetch'd from my fertile leaze.

DRAYTON, *Polyolbion*.

**Maré crab**, the harbour crab, *Carcinus Mænas*. Also applied to the velvet crab, *Portunus puber*, and other harbour crabs.

**Mash**, marsh.

**Maur, Moor**, a root, or fastening. Hence, perhaps, "to *moor* a vessel."  
"Maur and mule," is a common expression, meaning, *root and mould*.

**Mawnge**, to chew ; masticate ; munch.

**May**, the flowering whitethorn.

**Mazed**, bewildered. Expressive of confused madness.

**Mazegerry**, a wild, thoughtless, giddy fellow. Very possibly the clown of a rustic play. *Guaré, Huare*, are old Cornish for play or sport. "The Cornish people," says Carew, "have their Guary miracles," or miracle plays. *Vide Flaygerry*.

**Mazzard**, a black cherry.

**Mead**, a mower. This word appears in the following verse of an old, and I suppose, an unpublished song:—

Summer now comes, which makes all things bolder;  
The fields are all deck'd with hay and with corn;  
The meader walks forth with his scythe on his shoulder,  
His firkin in hand, so early in the morn.

**Mermoids Purses**, the egg-cases of some Chondropterious fishes, often drifted to the beach with *oreweed*.

**Merry dancers**, the flickering *Aurora borealis*.

**Miche**, to play truant.

To *miche*, to lurk, with a slight deviation from Fr. *muser*. — RICHARDSON.

In our older writers the word used to mean an idle pilferer.

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher*.

SHAKESPEARE, *First Henry IV.*, II. iv. 450.

The moon in the wane, gather fruit for to last,  
But winter fruit gather when Michel is past;  
Though *michers* that love not to buy or to crave  
Make some gather sooner, else few for to have.

TUSSER, September Husbandrie.

**Miching**, idling; skulking.

I never look'd for better of that rascal  
Since he came *miching* first into our house.

HAYWOOD, *A Woman killed with kindness*.

**Miley**, *adj.* descriptive of bread or flour made from corn which has germinated. The loaf has a sweet taste and close consistency.

**Mimsey**, the minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus*.

**Mismaze**, bewilderment.

**Mock, Mot**, a log of wood. The Christmas *mock* or *mot* is the yule log.

**Moil**, the mule, hybrid between stallion and female ass. *Vide Mute*.

**Mole**, the fish, rock goby, *Gobius niger*, N.E. C.

**Molly-caudle**, a man who intrudes into women's household affairs. Such a character was down to late date known as a *cotquean*. Addison uses this latter word.

**Mood**, the vegetable sap.

**Moody-hearted**, easily disposed to tears.

**Moor-stone**, granite.

**Mor**, the guillemot.

**Mord**, lard ; pig's grease.

**Mother Carey's chicken**, stormy petrels, *Procellaria pelagica*.

**Mowhay**, the inclosure where stacks and mows are made.

**Muffles**, freckles in the skin.

**Muggets**, the small entrails, chitterlings. In a MS. cookery-book of the time of Queen Elizabeth, in my possession, and probably Cornish, there are directions how "to boyle calves *muggetts*."

**Mule**, to beplaster with mud. "He was *muled* in mud." The same as moiled or bemoiled.

**Mule**, to knead or make dough. In Riley's *Munimenta Gildhallæ Londinensis*, vol. iii., a story is given in Latin of a roguish baker who used to cheat his customers by having a hole in his table, "*quæ vocatur molding borde*," A.D. 1327.

**Mur**, the sea bird Guillemot (*Uria*).

**Mute**, the hybrid between male ass and mare.

**Nacker**, the wheatear, *Saxicola cenanthe*.

**Naert**, night.

**Nail**, a needle.

**Natey**, *adj.* applied to fat when fairly composed of fat and lean.

**Nattlings**, the small guts. *Qy.* from *C. enederen*.

**Neat**, *adj.* simple ; undiluted. This word has wide distribution with many variations among the North-western branches of the Aryan languages. With us its use is fast dying out, and is chiefly applied to spirituous drinks. *E.g.* "I'll ha' it *neat*," *i.e.* without water. Christopher Marlowe in his *Hero and Leander* uses it in our sense.

Wild savages that drink of running springs  
Think water far excells all earthly things;  
But they that drink *neat* wine despise it.

**Neck**, a miniature sheaf of wheat with four plaited arms, intertwined with *everlastings*, and the more durable of flowers. The stalks of wheat brought down by the last sweep of the scythe are brought home in thankful triumph, and woven as described. In the evening the sheaf or *zang* is taken into the mowhay, where are assembled all the harvest party. A stout-lunged reaper proclaims—

"I hav'en ! I hav'en ! I hav'en !"

Another loud voice questions:—

"What hav'ee ? What hav'ee ? What hav'ee ?"

"A neck ! A neck ! A neck !"

is the reply ; and the crowd take up, in their lustiest tones, a chorus of "Wurrah." General merriment follows, and the draughts of ale or

cider are often deep. The *neck* may be seen hanging to the beam of many of our farm-houses between harvest and Christmas eve, on which night it is given to the master bullock in the *chall*. "Hollaing the *neck*" is still heard in East Cornwall, and is one of the cheerfulest of rural sounds.

**Neggur**, the ass.

**Nessel**, a snood of twisted twine, home-made, to which the hook is fastened in fishing for smaller fish, whiting, pollack, &c.

**Nessel-bird**, the smallest of a brood.

**Nessel-taker**, the little engine for making *nessels*, fixed to the beams of the fishermen's dwelling.

**New-fang**, **New-vang**, something newly got; new fangled. *Vide Fang*.

**Nibby-gibby**, narrowly escaped or missed.

**Nicky-nan-night**, the night of Shrove Monday. For an account of the curious customs which distinguish this day, *vide Rep. R. Inst. of Corn.*, 1842, and Couch's *Hist. of Polperro*, p. 151.

**Niddick**, occiput, or nape of the neck.

**Niff**, a slight offence; a tiff.

**Nimpingale**, a whitlow.

**Nut-hall**, the hazel, *Corylus avellana*.

**Oak-web**, the cockchaffer, *Melolontha vulgaris*.

**Oile**, the awn or *hile* of barley.

**Ood**, wood.

**Oost**, a disease of cattle, a symptom or cause of which is the presence of worms in the windpipe and bronchial tubes.

**Open-asses**, the medlar, *Mespilus germanica*. A vulgar and ill-savoured story is told here as well as in Chaucer's *Prologue of the Reeve*, where it is said of the *open-ers*, "Till we be roten, can we not be rype."

**Orestone**, the name of some large single rocks in the sea, not far from land. Some fish are said to taste *ory*, some things to smell *ory*, that is, like *oreweed* or seaweed.

**Oreweed**, seaweed.

**Orrel**, a porch or balcony. The ground-floor of a fisherman's house is often a fish-cellar, and the first floor serves him for kitchen and parlour, which is reached by a flight of stone steps ending in an *orrel* or porch (Polperro).

**Orts**, scraps or leavings, especially of food. J.

**Ovees**, eaves of a house.

**Overlook**, to bewitch ; to have under spell ; to cast an evil eye on.

Beshrew your eyes

They have o'erlook'd me.—SHAKSPERE, *Merchant of Venice*.

**Ozel**, the windpipe.

**Paddick**, a small pitcher.

**Palace**, a cellar for the bulking and storing of pilchards. This cellar is usually a square building with a pent-house roof, *enclosing an open area or court*. Has our word any connection with that applied to a regal mansion which had a court (*area circa aedes*), for giving audience ?

**Palched**, patched. A confirmed invalid is said to be a *palched*, or patched up man.

**Panger**, a pannier.

**Pank**, to pant.

**Pay**, to lay on a coat of pitch or tar.

**Peendy**, tainted (applied to flesh). The peculiar taste or smell just short of decomposition.

**Peize**, to weigh ; to poise.

I speak too long, but tis to *peize* the time

To eke it, and to draw it out in length.—SHAKSPERE.

Tho' soft, yet lasting, with just balance *paized*.—FLETCHER'S *Purple Island*.

Norden also uses it, 1584.

**Pend**, to shut in. In English we retain the participle past, *pent*.

**Penny-cake**, the herb navel-wort, *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

**Penny-liggy**, penniless.

**Pilch**, a warm, flannel outer garment for children.

**Pill**, a pool in a creek.

Even as a sturgeon or a pike doth scour

The creeks and *pills* in rivers where they lie.

SILVESTER'S *Du Bartas*.

**Pillus**, the oat grass, *Avena* (Worgan op. cit.).

**Pilm**, **Pillem**, dust. "The dust which riseth." Carew, who says that this was one of the rude terms with which Devon or Cornishmen were often twitted.

**Pimpey**, the after-cider made by throwing water on the nearly exhausted *cheese* or alternate layer of apple and straw. It is sometimes called *beverage*, and is only fit for immediate use.

**Pinnikin**, puny.

**Pisky**, an elf or fairy.

**Pittis**, pale and wan. Qy. piteous.



**Planchin**, a wooden or planked floor.

And to that vineyard was a *planchid* gate.

SHAKSPERE, *Measure for Measure*.

**Plashet**, a moist place where a brook begins. Carew says of woodcocks, that they arrive in Cornwall "on the north coast, where almost every hedge serveth for a road, and every *plashshoot* for springles to take them."

**Pluff**, soft; light and spongy; out of condition. An old turnip is said to be *pluff*. "How are 'e to-day?" is often answered, "rather *pluff*." The fur of a hare or rabbit is also called its *pluff*.

**Plum**, soft; light and spongy; soft and yielding. *Plumming* is raising dough with yeast or *barm*.

**Pook, Puke**, a small heap of hay or turves.

**Poot**, to strike about with the feet, as children do when uneasy.

**Popdock**, the fox-glove.

**Porr, Purr**, hurry; fluster; pother.

**Portens**, a butcher's term: probably *appurtenances*.

**Power**, the fish, *Gadus minutus*.

**Prease, Prize**, to force a lock by means of a lever.

**Preedy**, evenly balanced. The beam of a scale nicely adjusted is *preedy*.

**Progue**, to probe.

**Proud-flesh**, exuberant granulations of a healing wound.

**Pult**, the pulse.

**Punkin-end, Punion-end**, the gable-end of a house.

**Purgy**, thickset; stout.

**Purt**, a sharp displeasure or resentment. "He has taken a *purt*."

**Quailaway**, a styne on the eyelid.

**Quarrel**, a pane of glass; probably at first a *small square* of glass.

Some ask'd how pearls did grow, and where;

Then spoke I to my girl

To part her lips and show me there

The *quarrellets* of pearl.

HERRICK, *Amatory Odes*, I. i.

**Quat**, so squat, or stoop down, as a hare sometimes does when pursued.

**Quilter**, to flutter. "I veel'd sich a *quilterin'* com over my heart."

**Quinted**, over filled; stuffed to repletion, applied to animals.

**Rabble-fish**, unsaleable fish, shared by the fishermen. Video, *N. & Q.*, vol. x. No. 265. *Vide Raffle*.

**Race**, a string. *E. g.* Of onions.

**Raffle**, refuse. The less saleable fish which are not sold, but divided among the boat's crew, are called *raffle fish*.

**Rag**, a large roofing stone.

**Rany**, a ridge of low rocks in the sea covered and uncovered by the tide.

**Rare**, raw.

**Rauning**, ravening; voracious. That voracious fish, *Merlangus Corbonarius*, is called the *rauning* pollack.

**Ream**, (1) *v.* to stretch. A.S. *ryman*, to extend.

(2) *n.* the rim or surface. Cold cream is called "*raw ream*."

**Reese**, *v.* Corn is said to *reese* when from ripeness it falls out of the ear.

**Rheem**, to stretch or extend, as india-rubber will do.

**Riding, Ram-riding**. A rude method, once common in our villages, but now suppressed, of marking disapproval of, or holding up to infamy, any breach of connubial fidelity. A cart, in which were seated burlesque representatives of the erring pair, was drawn through the village, attended by a procession of men and boys, on donkeys, blowing horns. This custom was often the occasion of much riotous behaviour.

**Rig**, fun; frolic.

He little thought when he set out  
Of running such a *rig*.

COWPER, *John Gilpin*.

**Rish**, the rush; a list. Our people, instead of "turning over a new leaf," begin "a new *rish*." I have thought that this may have been derived from a primitive way of keeping a tally by stringing some sort of counters on a rush.

**Rode**, skill; aptitude. "He hasn't the *rode* to do et."

Not *rode* in mad-brain's hand is that can help,

But gentle skill doth make the proper whelp.—*Tusser*.

**Rodeless**, without rode or skill.

**Rodeling**, helpless; tottering; wandering in mind.

**Roper's news**, news told as new, but heard before. "That's *Roper's news*." *E. C.* adage.

**Rouch, Roche**, rough.

**Round-robin**, the angler fish, *Lophius piscatorius*.

**Roving**, severe pain.

**Row**, rough, as in row-hound, the fish *Squalus canicula*, and in the Cornish hill, *Rowtor*.

**Rud**, red.

**Rummet**, dandriff.

**Ruttling**, a gurgling or rattling noise in the windpipe.

**Sabby**, soft, moist, pasty.

**Sam, Zam**, half or imperfectly done. "A *zam* oven," is one half heated. "*Zam-zodden*," means half sodden or parboiled. To leave the door "*a zam*" is to half close it.

**Sample**, soft and flexible.

**Sang, or Zang**, a small sheaf such as *leasers* (gleaners) make.

**Scam**. To *scam* a shoe is to twist it out of shape by wearing it wrongly.

**Scantle**, small irregular slate, too small to make "size slate" (Delabole).

**Scat**, to split or burst; to bankrupt.

**School, Schule**, a body of fish. Carew spells it *schools*. Variously spelt.

My silver scaled *skulls* about my streams do sweep.

DRAYTON, *Polyolbion*, Song xxvi.

In *sculls* that oft

Bank the mid-sea.—MILTON.

**Sclow**, to scratch.

**Sclum**, to scratch violently.

**Scoad**, to scatter; to spill. "To *scoad* dressing" (manure).

**Scoce**, to exchange or barter.

**Scollops**, the dry residuum after lard is melted out; an article of food.

**Scollucks**, blocks of refuse or indifferent slate (Delabole).

**Sconce**, brains; wit.

**Scovey**, spotted; mottled.

**Scranny**, a scramble.

**Scrawed**, scorched in the sun, as fish are frequently prepared. "A *scrawed* pilchard." *Scrowled*, at St. Ives. *Tregellas*.

**Screw**, the shrew or field-mouse, *Sorex araneus*.

**Scritch**, a crutch.

**Scry**, a report of the appearance of a body of fish, such as pilchards on the coasts of East Cornwall. Dame Juliana Berners, in her *Treatise of Fysshynge with an Angle*, says, "the noyse of houndys, the blastes of hornys, and the *scry* of foules."

"They hering the *scry* cam and out of eche of the spere yn hym."—  
LELAND.

- Scry* is probably connected with the old practice of crying out, or vociferating on the approach of a schule of fish.
- Scud**, the hardened crust on a sore.
- Scudder, Skitter**, to slide ; skate.
- Scute**, an iron plate with which the toe or heel of a shoe is armed.  
Fr. *escusson*. Lat. *scutum*.
- Sea-adders**, the vulgar generic name for pipe-fish.
- Seam, or Zeam**, a load of hay ; manure, &c. It means with us no definite quantity, but a cart-load, waggon-load, &c. Tusser in speaking of the good crops of barley which he raised at Brentham, says (*October's Husbandrie*),—  
Five *seam* of an acre I truly was paid.  
Again, in *November's Husbandrie*, he says—  
Th' encrease of a *seam* is a bushel for store.
- Sea-vern**, sea fern ; the coral, *Gorgonia verrucosa*.
- Seech**. The rush of sea waves inundating the streets at high tides.  
BOND's *Hist. of Looes*.
- Seedlip**, the wooden basket in which the sower carries his seed.
- Sense**, stop. An exclamation used by boys at marbles, when they want to stop for a moment. (Polperro.)
- Shammick**, a contemptuous epithet applied to a man.
- Shanny**, the fish, *Blennius pholis*.
- Shenakrum**, a drink composed of boiled beer, a little rum, moist sugar, and slices of lemon. (Qy. Snack o' rum.)
- Shive**, to shy, as a horse does.
- Shiver**, a bar of a gate.
- Shoal**, *adj.* shallow.
- Shortahs**, masses of loose rubbish in slate quarries which have fallen in, and filled up cracks and rents.
- Shot**, the trout. Carew makes a distinction between the trout and *shot*. "The latter," he says, "is in a maner peculiar to Devon and Cornwall. In shape and colour he resembleth the Trowts: howbeit in biggnesse commeth farre behind him."  
The *shoates* with which is Tavy fraught.—BROWNE's *Brit. Past*.
- Shouell**, shovell.
- Shute**, a conduit, or fountain of *falling* water.
- Siff**, to sigh.
- Sives**, a small pot-herb of the alliaceous kind.
- Skease**, to run along very swiftly.
- Skeeney**, sharp and gusty. "A *skeeney* wind."

**Skerret**, a safe drawer in a box. In some places it is *skivet*, or *skibbet*.

**Skerrish**, the privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*.

**Skew**, a driving mist.

**Skit**, a lampoon.

**Skitter**, to slide.

**Skiver**, a skewer.

**Skiver-wood**, dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*.

**Sladdocks**, a short cleaver used by masons for splitting and shaping slate. Probably a corruption of slate axe.

**Slat**, slate.

**Slew**, to twist or bend aslant.

**Slip**, a young weaned pig.

**Sloan**, the sloe, *Prunus spinosa*.

The meagre *sloan*.—BROWNE'S *Brit. Pastorals*.

**Stock**, to entice ; allure. *Stocking* stones are tempting, 'selected stones shown, to induce strangers to adventure in a mine.

**Slotter**, to draggle in the dirt.

**Snead**, the handle of a scythe.

**Sneg**, a small snail.

**Snite**, the snipe.

**Soce**, an interjection of doubtful meaning. Qy. C., *Sūas*, alas !  
Arm., *Sioas*, alas.

**Sogg**, or **Zogg**, to dose or sleep interruptedly or lightly.

**Sound**, or **Zound**, to swoon, or go into a fainting fit.

"Did your brother tell you," says Rosalind, "how I counterfeited to *sound* when he showed me your handkerchief?"—SHAKSPERE,  
*As You Like It*.

**Sound-sleeper**, a moth.

**Sowl**, or **Zowl**, to serve roughly ; to soil.

**Sow-pig**, the wood-louse.

**Spale**, **Spal**, to deduct an amerciement or forfeiture from wages when not at work in good time ; a fine.

**Sparrow**, **Sparra**, a double wooden skewer used in thatching.

**Spell**, a turn of work.

**Spence**, a cupboard or pantry under the stairs.

**Spiccaty**, speckled.

**Spiller**, a ground-line for fish.

**Spise**, exude.

**Splat**, a spot.

**Splatty**, spotty.

I've lost my *splatty* cow.—*Old Song*.

**Sprayed**, chapped by the wind.

**Springle**, a snare for birds.

**Sproil**, strength ; energy. Most commonly used negatively, as, "He's no *sproil*."

**Spudder**, bother. "I don't want to ha' no *spudder* about et."

**Squab-pie**, a pie made of meat, apples, and onions.

**Squinty**, to squint.

**Stag**, a cock.

**Standards**, a term used in wrestling for a man who has thrown two opponents, and thereby secured a chance of trying for a prize.

**Stare**, the starling.

**Stean**, an earthenware pot such as meat or fish is cured in.

**Stemming**, a turn in succession, as when in dry seasons people have to take their regular turn for water at the common schute or pump.

**Stingdum**, the fish *Cottus scorpius*.

**Stint**, to impregnate.

**Stogg**, to stick in anything tenacious. "*Stogged* in the mud."

**Stoiting**, the leaping of fish in schull. At a distance this imparts colour to the sea, and is a valuable guide in seine-fishing.

**Stomach**, *v.* generally used negatively. To feed against inclination. "I cud'nt stomach it." In some of our Elizabethan dramatists it is used not as expressive of appetite, but rather of loathing, as with us:

*Elder Morton*. Doth no man take exception at the slave.

*Lancaster*. All *stomach* him, but none dare speak a word.

MARLOWE, *Edward the Second*.

**Stool-crab**, the male of the edible crab, *Platycarcinus pagurus*.

**Strat**, to drop. A mare aborting is said "to *strat* voal."

**Straw-mot**, a straw stalk.

**Strike**, to anoint, or rub gently.

**Stroil**, weed, especially the couch-grass, *Triticum repens*.

**Strub**, to rob, or despoil. "To *strub* a bird's nest."

**Stub**, to grub. "*Stubbing* vuz."

*Stub* roots so tough

For breaking of plough.—TUSSEER.

**Stubbard**, the name of an early variety of apple.

**Stuffle**, to stifle.

**Stuggy**, stout ; thickset.

**Style**, steel.

**Suent**, smooth ; equable ; even.

**Summering**, store cattle turned wild in summer for pasturage on the wild, unenclosed moors, are sent *summering* under the care of the moorland herdsmen.

**Survey**, an auction.

**Swail, or Zwail**, to scorch ; singe.

**Swarr**, a swathe, or row of mown corn or hay.

**Swop**, to barter.

**Sych**, the edge or foaming border of a wave as it runs up a harbour or on the land. *Vide Seech.*

**Tab**, a turf.

**Tack**, to clap ; to slap sharply. "He *tacked* his hands."

**Tail, Teel**, to till or set. "To *tail* corn," or "to *tail* a trap."

With us it is usual for a person who has gone through mud or water to say that it *teeled* him up so high as he was immersed or covered.—*Video, N. & Q.*, vol. x. No. 266.

**Tailders, or Tailor's Needles**, the herb *Scandix pecten Veneris*.

**Tale**, measure. A *tale* lobster is one eleven inches from snout to tail ; all that fall short of this the master of a lobster smack will only give half-price for.

**Tallet**, a loft. "Hay *tallet*."

**Tam**, short ; dwarf. The dwarf furze, *Ulex nanus*, is here called "*tam vuz*."

Furze of which the shrubby sort is called *tame*.—*CAREW*.

**Tang**, an abiding taste.

**Tap**, the sole of a shoe. Used also as a verb, "*tap* a shoe."

**Teary**, soft, like dough.

**Teen**, to close. "I haven't *teen'd* my eye."

**Tell**, to count or enumerate.

Why should he think I *tell* my apricots.

*Every man in his humour*, I. i.

**Tend**, to kindle ; to set a light to. (Tinder, here pronounced *tender*.)

Wash your hands, or else the fire

Will not *tend* to your desire.

*HERRICK, Hesperides*, lxxii.

**Thekky, Thekka**, that one ; that person, or thing.

Syn *thilke* day.—*CHAUCER, Knightes Tale*.

**Thirl**, thin ; lean.

**Tho**, then ; at that time. In common use among the older poets.

*E. g. :—*

And to the ladies he restored ageyn  
The bodies of hir housbondes that were slain,  
To don the obsequies as was *tho* the guise.

CHAUCER, *Knight's Tale*.

**Thumb beend**, thumb band. The band for a bundle of hay.

**Tiddlywink**, sometimes **Kiddlywink**, a small inn only licensed to sell beer and cider.

**Tiddy**, the breast or teat ; sometimes the milk.

**Tifing**, the frayed-out threads of a woven fabric.

**Tig**, a child's game ; a game of touch.

**Timberin**, made of wood.

**Tine**, the tooth of a harrow. *Qy.* from *dyns*, teeth, *C.* *L. dens*.

**Tink**, the chaffinch. Onomatopoeitic from its call-note.

**Tittivate**, to make neat ; dress up.

**Tom-horry**, a sea-bird. The common name of two or three species of *skua*.

**Tor**, **Tarr**, the rocky top of a hill. The word is chiefly used in the central granite ridges of Cornwall and Devon.

**Toteling**, silly ; demented.

**Town**, **Town-place**, applied to the smallest hamlet, and even to a farm-yard. Here is an instance of the retention of the primitive use of a word. "The *town* or *town-place*, farm or homestead inclosure, is derived from *tynan*, to inclose, denoting its primary sense," says Sir F. Palgrave, "the inclosure which surrounded the mere dwelling or homestead of the lord."—*English Commonwealth*, p. 65.

**Trade**, stuff ; material. Medicine is "doctor's *trade*."

**Train-oil**, expressed fish oil.

**Träpse**, to walk slovenly ; to slouch.

**Tribute**. A consideration or share of the produce of a mine, either in money or kind, the latter being first made merchantable, and then paid by the takers or *tributors* to the adventurers or owners for the liberty granted of enjoying the mine or a part thereof called a *pitch*, for a limited time.—PRYCE.

**Trig**, to set up ; to support. "To *trig* the wheel." "To put a *trig*" on the sole of a shoe worn on one side.

**Troll-foot**, club-foot.

**Trone**, a groove or furrow ; a trench. *Qy.* a line. In describing heavy rain a countryman said the streams were "like *trones* from the *tids* of a cow."



**Truckle**, to trundle.

**Truff**, the sea-trout or bull-trout.

**Tub**, the sappharine gurnet fish, *Trigla hirundo*.

**Tubbut**, short and thick. The tub-fish is the shortest and thickest of its kind.

**Tuck**, an operation in seine fishing described in Couch's *Fishes of Brit. Islands*, iv. 91.

**Turf-tie**, the bed on which the turf-rick is piled (*bed-tie*).

**Tush**, a tooth.

**Tut work**. "By the lump: as when they undertake to perform a certain work at a fixed price, prove how it may."—FRYCE.

**Un**, aunt. An address of familiar respect to an old woman, not implying relationship: "*Un Jinny*."

**Uncle**, an address of familiar respect to an old man, not implying relationship: "*Uncle Jan*."

**Unlusty**, unwieldy.

**Unvamped**, not added to or embellished. It is used in this sense in Ford's play, *The Lady's Trial*, I. i.—"The newest news *unvamped*."

**Uprose**, a woman churched is *uprosed*.

**Vady**, damp. "Bishop Berkely, in his *Farther Thoughts on Tar Water*, p. 9, uses what appears to be the same word, *fade*, in the same sense."—Video, *N. & Q.*, Vol. x. No. 266.

**Vamp**, a short stocking; the foot of a stocking.

**Vang**. *Vide Fang*.

**Vare**, **Veer**, a suckling pig.

**Veak**, a whitlow.

Carew says, in his account of John Size, the uncouth creature in the household of Sir William Beville: "In this sort he continued for diuers yeeres, untill, (upon I know not what *veake* or unkindnesse), away he gets and abroad he rogues."—*Survey of C.*

**Vencock**, fencock, the bird, water-rail.

**Vester**, a feather stripped of its vane, all except the point, and used by children at a dame's school, to point out the letter or word they are studying. A corruption of *fescue*.

**Vinnied**, mouldy (*Fynig*). Qy. past participle of *Fynigean*, to spoil; corrupt; decay.

**Visgy**, a mattock.

**Vist**, fist.

**Vitty**, fitting; proper; appropriate.

**Voach**, to tread heavily.

**Vogget**, to hop on one leg.

**Voider**, a small wicker basket of the finer sort. In the stage directions to Heywood's *Woman Killed with Kindness* is this:—"Enter three or four serving men, one with a *voider*, and a wooden knife."

**Voks**, folk; people.

**Volyer**, the second boat in a pilchard seine. Qy. a corruption of *follower*.

**Vore**, a furrow of a plough.

**Wad**, a bundle. "A *wad* o' straw." "Joan the *wad*" is the folk-name of a pisky.

Jack the lantern, Joan the *wad*,  
That tickled the maid and made her mad,  
Light me home, the weather's bad.—POLPERRO.

**Wadge**, to bet or lay a wager.

**Walve**, to wallow.

**Wang**, to hang about in a tiresome manner.

**Want**, the mole, *Talpa Europæa*.

**Waps**, wasp.

**Warn**, warrant. "I'll *warn* 'ee."

**Watercase**, the herb *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, often made into pies in the neighbourhood of Polperro.

**Watty**, the hare. A name in common use among poachers. Shakespeare, in a beautiful description of the hare and its many shifts to elude pursuit, uses the abbreviation, *Wat*.

By this poor *Wat*, far off upon a hill  
Stands on his hinder legs with listening ear.

*Venus and Adonis.*

**Well-a-fyne**, a common interjection, meaning "it's all very well."

*Wel a fyn*.—CHAUCER, *Rom. of the Rose*, also *Coke's Tale of Gamelyn*.

**Wettel**, a child's clout. Can this be a corruption of *swaddle*?

**Whelve**, **Whilve**, to turn any hollow vessel upside down (Polperro).

**Whiff**, to fish with a towing-line under a breeze.

**Whip-tree**, the spreader by which the chains of iron traces are kept asunder (Whippetree).

**Whitneck**, the weasel.

**Whole**, to heal. A.S. *halian*.

**Widdow-man**, widower.

**Widow-woman**, a widow.

**Wilk, Welk**, sometimes **Welt**, a ridgy hump or tumour.

Little low hedges round like *welts*.—BACON'S *Essay of Gardening*.

**Wilky**, a toad or frog. *C. quilken*, or *quilkin*. In some parts the immature reptile.

**Wilver**, a baker or pot under which bread is baked by being buried in burning embers. N.E. C.

**Winnard**, the red-wing, *Merula Iliaca*.

**Winder**, window.

**Wink**, the wheel by which straw rope is made.

**Winnick**, to circumvent; to cheat.

**Wisht**, melancholy; forlorn. This word is so expressive that we have no English synonym fully descriptive of its meaning. Browne, a Devonshire man, uses it in his *Brittania Pastorals*, Bk. I. Song 2:—

His late *wisht* had-I-wists, remorseful bitings.

In Latimer's Sermons it is apparently used as a noun:—

And when they perceived that Solomon, by the advice of his father, was anointed king, by and by there was all *whisht*, all their good cheer was done.—*Parker's Edit.*, p. 115.

Far from the town where all is *wisht* and still.—MARLOWE, *Hero and Leander*.

**Woodwall**, the green woodpecker, *Picus viridis*. Some doubt exists as to the bird originally designated the woodwall. With us it is undoubtedly the green woodpecker. In the glossaries commonly appended to Chaucer's works it is said to mean the golden oriole. The green finch has also been set down as the bird intended.

The *woodwele* sung and would not cease

Sitting upon the spraye,

So loud he waken'd Robin Hood

In the greenwood where he lay.

*Robin Hood* (Ritson).

In many places Nightingales,

And Alpes, and Finches and *Woodwales*.

*Rom. of the Rose*.

The note of the green woodpecker is very unmelodious, far from a song. The extreme rarity of the golden oriole is conclusive against its being the bird intended. The greenfinch has been suggested, but its song is hardly loud enough to have stirred the slumbers of the freebooter. Although the voice of the green woodpecker can scarcely by any poetic licence be called a song, I incline to think it the bird meant. Yarrel (vol. ii. p. 137) gives some interesting information on the etymology of this word. Brockett, in his glossary of North-Country words, considers it derived from the Saxon '*whytel*,' a knife. In Yorkshire and in North America a *whittle* is a clasp-knife, and to *whittle* is to cut or hack wood. The origin and meaning of the woodpecker's name are therefore sufficiently obvious, *whytel*, *whittle*, *whytele*, &c.

**Wornal**, the lump produced by the larva of the gadfly in the skin of cattle.

**Wrath**, the generic name of the fishes, *Labri*.

**Wrinkle**, the periwinkle shell, *Turbo littoreus*.

**Wurraw!** hoorah !

**Yaffer**, heifer.

**Yafful**, arms full.

**Yap**, to yelp.

**Yaw**, ewe.

**Yewl**, a three-pronged agricultural tool for turning manure.

**Yock, Yerk, Yolk**, filth, especially the greasy and *yellow* impurity of fleece.

**Zacky**, imbecile.

**Zam.** *Vide Sam.*

**Zang.** *Vide Sang.*

**Zeer**, *adj.* worn out ; generally used with regard to clothing, &c., but applied also metaphorically to persons. *E. g.* "She is very *zeer*."

**Zog**, (1) a doze ; nap.

(2) *v.* to doze.

**Zwail.** *Vide Swail.*

**Zye**, scythe.

## ADDENDA.



**Barker**, a whetstone.

**Barton**, the demesne land or home farm, often the residence of the lord of the manor.

**Clavel**, the impost on a square-headed window, door, or chimney.

**Goil**, the cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis*.

**Skirtings**, the diaphragm of an animal.

**Spuke**, a roller put in a pig's snout to prevent grubbing.

**Ugly**, applied not so much to faults of visage as of temper. "My husband's terrible *ugly*." He is a well-favoured man, but cross-tempered.

**Bungay :**

**CLAY AND TAYLOR, THE CHAUCER PRESS.**







A GLOSSARY OF WORDS  
IN USE IN  
THE COUNTIES OF  
ANTRIM AND DOWN.

BY  
WILLIAM HUGH PATTERSON, M.R.I.A.,  
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND;  
MEMBER OF THE BELFAST NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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IN the earlier part of the reign of Elizabeth the Irish language was generally spoken by the people in the North-east of Ireland, the exceptions being in some few centres of English occupation, such as Carrickfergus, Belfast, the shores of Strangford Lough, the neighbourhood of Ardglass, and that of Carlingford.

During Elizabeth's reign considerable numbers of English, and of Lowland Scots, came over and settled in the thinly-populated territories of Antrim and Down; their leaders got grants of lands, and the native inhabitants moved away to less accessible districts of the country, or, to some extent, took service with the new-comers. This influx of English and Scotch settlers marks the introduction of English as a generally-spoken language into Antrim and Down. In the succeeding reign the number of English-speaking settlers was largely augmented, for as the forests were cut down the space available for colonization increased, and after the flight of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell in 1607, many Scotch settlers came into the district, along with Welsh and English. Still later, after the quelling of the rebellion of 1641, by the Parliamentary armies the number of English-speaking settlers was further increased, and for a considerable time afterwards a slow and gradual immigration went on, chiefly of Scots.

Richard Dobbs, Esq., writes thus in May, 1683, while speaking of the traffic between Scotland and the North of Ireland:—"Only people (with all their goods upon their backs) land here from Scotland. Take in from Glenarn to Donaghadee and the ports

between: [*i. e.* Belfast Lough, and a short distance to the north and south of it] there are more than 1000 of this sort that land every summer without returning." Centuries before this time, large numbers of Scots had passed over into the county of Antrim, but they were Gaelic-speaking Highlanders; they spread themselves over the district known as the 'Glens of Antrim,' and kept up for a long time a close connection with their mother country, passing to and fro continually, and causing great trouble to the English rulers in Ireland. Their descendants, having amalgamated with the native Irish, still occupy the Glens, and Gaelic is spoken among them to this day.

The spread of these turbulent Scots in Ulster is thus noticed by Mr. Hill in his *Macdonnells of Antrim*:—"In the year 1533 the council in Dublin forwarded this gloomy announcement on the subject to the council in London. 'The Scottes also inhabithe now buyselly a greate parte of Ulster which is the kingis inheritance; and it is greatly to be feared, oonless that in short tyme they be dryven from the same, that they bringinge in more nombre daily, woll by lyttle and lyttle soe far encroche in accquyryng and wyning the possessions there, with the aide of the kingis disobeyasant Irishe rebelles, who doo nowe ayde them therein, after siche manner, that at lengthe they will put and expel the king from his hole seignory there.'"

Canon Hume, in an interesting paper on the Irish Dialects of the English language, reprinted from the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, thus speaks of the tide of immigration from Great Britain into the north of Ireland:—"About the year 1607, when much of Ulster required to be planted or resettled, immigration, instead of being, as previously, a mere rivulet—or largely dependent on the condition of the regiments serving in the country—became a flood, and strangers settled not by tens, but by thousands. A large number of these were from the apple districts of Warwickshire, Worcester, and Gloucester; several were from Chester, through which the adventurers passed to take shipping at the mouth of the Dee; a few were from the adjoining county of Lancaster; and some from London. The great English settlement commenced on

the two sides of Belfast Lough. It included the town of Belfast, which was at first English, but, like Londonderry, became Scotticised, owing to the preponderance of North Britons in the rural districts on both sides. Pressing on by Lisburn and to the east bank of Lough Neagh, the English settlers cover eleven parishes in Antrim alone, all of which preserve to this hour their English characteristics; and crossing still further, over Down to Armagh, they stopped only at the base of the Pomeroy mountains in Tyrone. Thus, from the tides of the channel to beyond the centre of Ulster, there was an unbroken line of English settlers, as distinct from Scotch; and the district which they inhabit is still that of the apple, the elm, and the sycamore—of large farms and two-storied slated houses. The Scotch settlers entered at the two points which lie opposite to their own country—namely, at the Giant's Causeway, which is opposed to the Mull of Cantyre on one side, and at Donaghadee which is opposed to the Mull of Galloway on the other. Two centuries and a half ago Ireland was to them what Canada, Australia, and the United States have been to the redundant population of our own times." In another paper Canon Hume particularizes still further the lines of Scottish immigration:—"The Scotch entered Down by Bangor and Donaghadee, and pushed inland by Comber, Saintfield, and Ballynahinch, to Dromara and Dromore; while in Antrim they proceeded by Islandmagee, Ballyclare, Antrim, and Ballymena, surrounding the highlands and reaching the sea again by Bushmills and the Causeway. In 1633 and 1634 the emigrants from Scotland by way of Ayrshire, walked in companies of a hundred or more from Aberdeen or Inverness-shires, and were about 500 per annum, mostly males, and many of them discontented farm-servants."

Canon Hume thus describes how the native inhabitants of the forfeited lands met this tide of immigration:—"The Irish or natives, broken and conquered, reduced also in number by war, famine, and disease, occupied when possible strong positions. They still regarded as specially their own the land which was least accessible, or least desirable, and fled to the hills and morasses. It is curious to see how popular language has embodied these facts in such expressions

as 'Mountainy people,' 'Back of the hill folk,' 'Bog-trotters,' etc. There they still remain, though many of the humbler classes have found permanent homes in the towns." In Down, the extensive Baronies of Mourne and Lecale, and the Lordship of Newry, changed the lords of the soil, but retained the population. As bearing upon the dialect of the district it is interesting to enquire as to the numbers and the proportions in which these various nationalities of English, Scotch, and Irish now occupy the district.

A valuable series of articles from the pen of the Rev. Canon Hume on these subjects was published in the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*. The following papers were some of those which appeared :—

Origin and Characteristics of the People of Down and Antrim, in nine chapters, *Ulster Journal*, i. 9; i. 120; i. 246. Topographical Map, Physical Map, and Speed's Map of 1610.

Ethnology of the Two Counties, iv. 154. Ethnological Map.

The Elements of Population, Illustrated by the Statistics of Religious Belief, in six chapters, vii. 116. Ecclesiastical Map, constructed from the Creed Census of 1834.

Surnames in the County of Antrim, in five sections, v. 323. Unique Coloured Map.

Surnames in the County of Down, in five sections, vi. 77. Unique Coloured Map.

The Irish Dialect of the English Language, vi. 47.

A Dialogue in the Ulster Dialect, vi. 40.

The county electoral rolls afford a convenient way of ascertaining the leading names, and hence, pretty closely, the nationalities of the inhabitants. With this view the roll of the Co. of Antrim has been examined by the Rev. Edmund McClure, A.M., and the results made known in a paper read before the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club in January, 1874. The title of the paper is, 'The Surnames of the Inhabitants of the Co. of Antrim and their Indications.' The following extract sums up one branch of the subject :—

"In the 1357 names of the Roll I find that 565 are Lowland Scotch, 18 of which are Norman names. There are 234 Highland

names. There are in all 181 Irish names, and 16 Anglo-Norman of the time of the Conquest. The English names amount to 251, the Welsh to seven, the Huguenots to six. The remaining names, about 100, are those of a few foreigners, and those which I have left as undetermined. This shows simply the relative position of the names on the Roll. The number of Lowland Scotch I find represented by the 565 names amounts to 5682, or about 55·80 per cent. of the entire Roll. Of Scotch of foreign origin there is a per-centage of 1·48.

“The Scottish Celts represented by the 234 names exhibit a proportion of 23·68 per cent. of the Roll. The number of Irish names (181) represents only 824 of a native population, or about 8·09 per cent. Here the results, from an examination of the Electoral Roll, seem to vary from those obtained from other sources. To represent the proportion of the native Irish in the county we should have to add 3 per cent., or even a little more, to this per-centage of 8·09. For I find that the native population, as a rule, are much poorer than their neighbours, so that a far less proportion of them have the qualifications of county voters, that is, holdings valued at £12 per annum.

“By private enquiry in the districts in which the native population is large I find this to be the case, and that many of their names do not figure on the Roll at all. I think, however, that the per-centage over the entire county is not over 12 per cent. The English represented by the 251 names amount to 783. Those of long settlement in the county—*i. e.* who came centuries before the Plantation—number 40 in addition. The Welsh names represent 28. All these taken together make 851, or show a per-centage of 8·35 of the entire Roll. Foreigners, Huguenots, and Germans are represented by 21 people on the list. The undetermined names represent 243 on the list, or about 2·38 per cent. of the Roll. The native population is descended in the main from well-known Irish tribes who dwelt in this part of the country before the wars of Essex (Queen Elizabeth’s time).”

The words and phrases in the accompanying Glossary will be found in the main to be of Scottish origin, and many of them have

already found a place in Jamieson's dictionary, and in the various glossaries already printed by the English Dialect Society. The forms of the words may vary somewhat, because they naturally underwent changes consequent upon the lapse of time since their introduction to an alien soil. In many cases it was a difficulty how to spell the words, because I only had them as sounded, and the difficulty was increased when I frequently found that the same word was pronounced in two or more ways by different persons, either natives of different districts, or persons whose mode of speaking had been influenced by different surroundings or by more or less of education. In some districts in the east of the two counties the people still talk a Scotch dialect, but with a modified Scotch accent; the old people talk more 'broadly' than the young. Owing to the spread of well-managed schools the Scotch accent and the dialect words are passing away. Some of the words in the accompanying Glossary are now obsolete, and doubtless in a few years a much greater number will have become so. I have not attempted to collect the proverbs that are in use here, but so far as I know they are much the same as those used in other parts of these countries. There are in use many phrases of comparison, of which the following are examples:—

- 'As big as I don't know what,' a vague comparison.
- 'As black as Toal's cloak.'
- 'As black as Toby.'
- 'As blunt as a beetle' (*i. e.* a wooden pounder).
- 'As broad as a griddle.'
- 'As busy as a nailor.'
- 'As clean as a new pin.'
- 'As close as a wilk' (*i. e.* a periwinkle): applied to a very reticent person.
- 'As coarse as bean-straw.'
- 'As coarse as praity-oaten.'
- 'As common as dish water,' very common: applied to a person of very low extraction.
- 'As common as potatoes.'
- 'As could as charity.'
- 'As crooked as a ram's horn.'
- 'As crooked as the hind leg of a dog.'
- 'As cross as two sticks.'
- 'As dry as a bone.'



- 'As easy as kiss.'
- 'As frush as a bennel' (the withered stalk of fennel).
- 'As frush (brittle) as a pipe stapple' (stem).
- 'As grave as a mustard pot.'
- 'As great (intimate) as inkle weavers.'
- 'As hungry as a grew' (greyhound).
- 'As ill to herd as a stockin' full o' fleas,' very difficult to mind.
- 'As many times as I've fingers and toes,' a comparison for having done something often.
- 'As mean as get out.'
- 'As plain as a pike-staff,' quite evident.
- 'As sick as a dog,' sick in the stomach.
- 'As stiff as a proker' (poker), very stiff: applied to a person.
- 'As sure as a gun.'
- 'As sure as the hearth money.'
- 'As tall as a May-pole.'
- 'As thick as bog butter.' Wooden vessels filled with butter, the manufacture of long ago, are occasionally dug out of the peat-bogs; the butter has been converted into a hard, waxy substance.
- 'As thick as three in a bed,' much crowded.
- 'As thin as a lat' (lath).
- 'As true as truth has been this long time,' of doubtful truth.
- 'As yellow as a duck's foot' (applied to the complexion).

As well as the publications by Canon Hume already enumerated, I should mention one which gives many most characteristic examples of the Belfast dialect. It is an almanac for the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, published anonymously, but written entirely by the learned Canon, whose authority I have for making this statement. The full title of the work is *Poor Rabbin's Ollminick for the town o' Bilfawst, containing varrious different things 'at ivvery body ought t'be acquentit with, wrote down, prentet, un' put out, jist the way the people spakes, by Billy McCart of the County Down side that uset to be: but now of the Entherim road, toarst the Cave hill*. Canon Hume has also collected the materials for a most comprehensive dictionary or glossary of Hibernicisms. It would be most desirable that this should be published. For a description of the scope and aim of this work I would refer to his pamphlet, *Remarks on the Irish Dialect of the English Language*. Liverpool: 1878.

In connection with our local dialect, I should also refer to a little

work by Mr. David Patterson, *The Provincialisms of Belfast pointed out and corrected*. Belfast: 1860. In this work the writer calls attention to the various classes of words that are wrongly pronounced, and gives long lists of these words. He also gives a list of "words not to be met with in our ordinary English dictionaries." In my Glossary I have got some words from Mr. D. Patterson's lists, some from the *Ollminick*, and a few, principally obsolete, from local histories, such as Harris's *History of Down* (1744), Dubourdieu's *Survey of Down* (1802), and McSkimin's *History of Carrickfergus* (1823). But most of the words and phrases have been collected orally either by myself or by friends in different country districts, who have kindly sent me in lists, and whom I would now thank for the help they have given.

Although not necessarily a part of this work, I have thought it well to add a word on the subject of the Irish language as still spoken in Antrim and Down. It has lately been said that there is no county in Ireland in which some Irish is not still spoken, not revived Irish, but in continuity from the ancient inhabitants of the country. In 1802 the Rev. John Dubourdieu, in his *Survey of Down*, thus writes:

"The English language is so general that every person speaks it; but, notwithstanding, the Irish language is much used in the mountainous parts, which in this, as in most other countries, seem to have been the retreat of the ancient inhabitants."

I have made enquiry this year (1880), and a correspondent sends me the following note from the mountainous district in the south of Down:—"There are a good many Irish-speaking people in the neighbourhood of Hilltown, but I think nearly all of them can speak English; when, however, they frequent fairs in the upper parts of the Co. Armagh, for instance at Newtownhamilton or Crossmaglen, they meet numbers of people who speak English very imperfectly, and with these people the Down men converse altogether in Irish." In the Co. of Antrim the district known as 'the Glens,' in the N.E. of the county, with the adjacent-lying island of Rathlin, has remained to some extent an Irish or Gaelic-speaking district. In the course of some years, about 1850, Mr. Robert MacAdam, the accomplished editor of *The Ulster Journal of Archæology*, made a collection chiefly

in Antrim of 500 Gaelic proverbs, which were printed, with English translations, in his *Journal*. These were picked up from the peasantry among their homes and at markets. A short note from the pen of Mr. MacAdam in Dr. J. A. H. Murray's work on *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland* (London: 1873), is so much to the point that I must quote it:

"The people are evidently the same as those of Argyll, as indicated by their names, and for centuries a constant intercourse has been kept up between them. Even yet the Glensmen of Antrim go regularly to the Highland fairs, and communicate, without the slightest difficulty, with the Highlanders. Having myself conversed with both Glensmen and Arran men I can testify to the absolute identity of their speech." Dr. Murray adds: "But there is not the slightest reason to deduce the Glensmen from Scotland; they are a relic of the ancient continuity of the population of Ulster and Western Scotland."

I wrote this year to a friend whose home is in the Glens for information as to the present use of Gaelic there. He writes:—"I have ascertained from one of our medical men, who is long resident here, that in one of the principal glens there are about sixty persons who speak Irish, and who prefer its use to that of English, among themselves, but who all know and speak English. Some of the children also understand Irish, but will not speak it, or let you know that they understand you if you speak to them in it."

W. H. PATTERSON.

*Strandtown, Belfast,*  
*June, 1880.*



## A GLOSSARY OF WORDS AND PHRASES

USED IN

### ANTRIM AND DOWN.

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**A**, *pro. I.* 'A will.' 'A'm sayin'.'

**Aan**, *sb.* the hair or beard in barley.

**Aas**, *sb.* ashes.

**A-back**. 'Light-*a-back*.' 'Heavy-*a-back*.' When a cart is loaded, the load can be arranged so as to press very lightly on the horse, this is having it 'light-*a-back*;' when the chief weight is towards the front of the cart, and therefore presses on the horse, the cart is 'heavy-*a-back*.'

**Abin**, or **Aboon**, *adv.* above.

**Able**. 'Can you spell *able*?' = are you sure you can do what you are bragging about?

**Abreard**, *adj.* the condition of a field when the crop appears.

**Acquant**, or **Acquent**, *v.* acquainted. 'I'm well *acquaint* with all his people.'

**Afeard**, *adv.* afraid.

**Affront**. 'He didn't *affront* her,' *i. e.* it was not a shabby present he made her.

**Afleet**, *adj.* afloat.

**Afore**, *prep.* before.

**Again**, **Agin**, *adv.* against.

**Agee**, *adj.* crooked; to one side.

**Ahin**, *prep.* behind.

**Aiblins**, *adv.* perhaps.

**Ailsa-cock**, *sb.* the puffin.

**Ain**, *adj.* own.

**Airle, Erle**, *v.* to give earnest money.

**Airles**, *or* **Arles**, *sb.* earnest money given on engaging a servant.

**Airn**, *sb.* iron.

**Airns**, *or* **Plough Airns**, *sb.* the coulter, sock, &c. of a plough.

**Aiwal**. When an animal falls on its back, and cannot recover itself, it is said to have fallen '*aiwal*.'

**Aizins**, *sb.* the eaves of the thatch of a house or stack. Same as **Easins**.

**Aizle-tree**, *sb.* an axle-tree.

**Allan-hawk**, *sb.* the great northern diver, and the red-throated diver. The skua was also so called in Mourne, co. of Down (*Harris*, 1744). See **Holland-hawk**.

**All gab and guts like a young crow**, a comparison.

**All my born days**, all my life. 'A niver seen sich a sight in all *ma born days*.'

**All my lone**, **A' my lane**, *or* **All his lone**, *v.* alone.

**Allow**, to advise. 'Doctor! A wouldn't *allow* you to be takin' off that blister yet,' means 'I wouldn't advise it.'

**Allowance**, *sb.* permission. 'There's no *allowance* for people in here.'

**All sorts**, (1) a great scolding. 'She gave me *all sorts* for not doin' it.'

(2) very much. 'She was cryin' *all sorts*.' 'It was raining *all sorts*.'

**All the one**, the only one. 'Is this *all the one* you have.'

**All there**, *adj.* wise; sane. 'Not *all there*' = not quite wise.

**All together like Brown's cows**, *or* **Like Brown's cows all in a lump**, a comparison.

**All to one side like the handle of a jug**, saying.

**Alowe**, *v.* lit; kindled; on fire.

**Amang hans**. 'He'll daet *amang hans*,' *i. e.* he will get it done somehow, by dividing the labour, and finding spare time for it.

**Among ye be it**, **blind harpers**, *i. e.* settle it among yourselves: said to persons quarrelling.

**Amos**. 'A blirton *amos*,' a big soft fellow who weeps for a slight cause.

**Angle-berries**, *sb.* large hanging warts on a horse, sometimes about its mouth.

**Anklet**, *sb.* the ankle.

**Annecient, Encient**, *adj.* cunning ; knowing. 'A sea gull's a very *annecient* bird.'

**Annundher**, *adv.* underneath. Same as **Innundher**.

**Antic**, *adj.* funny ; droll. 'He's very *antic*.' Anticest = most funny.

**Anything**, used as a comparison. 'He was running away as hard as *anything*.' 'I'm as mad as *anything* with him.'

**Apern**, *sb.* an apron.

**Appear**, *v.* to haunt places after death.

**Argay**, to argue. 'You would *argay* the black crow white,' saying.

**Arm**. To *arm* a person, is to lead or support a person along by the arms.

**Arr**, *sb.* a scar, such a pock-mark, or the scar left by a wound.

**Arran, Ern**, *sb.* an errand.

**Arred**, *adj.* scarred ; pock-marked.

**Arrie**, *sb.* the sharp edge of a freshly-planed piece of wood, or of cement, or stone work.

**Arr-nut**, *sb.* the pig nut, *Bunium flexuosum*.

**Art, Airt**, *sb.* point of the compass. 'What *art* is the win in the day?' A particular part of the country, as—'It's a bare *art* o' the country.'

**Art or part**, participation. 'I had neither *art nor part* in the affair.'

**As**, than. 'I'd rather sell *as* buy.'

**Ass**. 'He would steal the cross off an *ass*:' said of a very mean and greedy fellow.

**At himself**. 'He's no *at himsel*,' *i. e.* he's not well.

**Athout**, without.

**Attercap**, *sb.* a cross-grained, ill-natured person. 'Ya cross *attercap*, ya.'

**Atween**, *prep.* between.

**Auld-farrand, or Aul-farran**, *adj.* knowing ; cunning.

**Aumlach**, *sb.* a small quantity.

**Ava**, at all. 'A dinna ken *ava*.' 'A'll hae nane o' that *ava*.'

**Avis, Aves**, *adv.* perhaps ; may be ; but. '*Avis* a'll gang there on the Sabbath.'

**Avout**, unless ; without. 'I could not tell *avout* I saw it.'

**Away and divart the hunger aff ye:** said to children who are troubling and crying for a meal before it is ready.

**Away and throw moul' on yourself:** said in scolding matches, probably means 'go and bury yourself.'

**Away in the mind,** *adj.* mad.

**Away to the hills,** gone mad.

**Ax,** *v.* to ask.

**Ay? Eh?** what? what do you say?

**Ayont,** *prep.* beyond.

**Back.** 'I'm never off his *back*,' *i. e.* I'm always watching and correcting him.

**Back door work,** *sb.* underhand work.

**Back spang,** *sb.* a trick; something underhand. 'He's a decent man, there's no *back spangs* about him.'

**Back-stone,** *sb.* a stone not less than two feet high, a foot and a half broad, and one foot thick, placed at the back of a turf fire, between the fire and the gable.

**Back talk,** saucy replies from a child or an inferior.

**Bacon.** 'Could you eat *bacon* that fat?' is the remark that accompanies the gesture known as 'taking a sight.' 'He made *bacon* at me,' *i. e.* he took a sight at me.

**Bad,** *adj.* sick. 'He has been *bad* this month and more.'

**Bad cess to you,** bad luck to you.

**Bad conscience,** *sb.* It is said of people who go out to walk in the rain that they have a 'bad conscience,' and therefore cannot abide at home.

**Bad man, the,** *sb.* the devil.

**Bad place, the,** *sb.* hell.

**Bad scran,** *sb.* bad luck. '*Bad scran* to you.'

**Baghel, Boghel,** *sb.* a clumsy performer.

**Bailer,** *sb.* a vessel used for 'bailing out' a boat.

**Bairn,** *sb.* a child.

**Baiverage,** beverage. When a young woman appears wearing something new for the first time, she gives her acquaintances the '*baiverage* of it,' this is a kiss.

**Bake,** *v.* to knead bread, as well as to bake it in an oven.

**Ball,** *sb.* a large and compact shoal of herrings is called by fishermen 'a *ball*.'

**Balling,** *v.* Sea birds pouncing on a *ball* of fry are said to be *balling*.



**Balloar, Billour, or Billyor, v.** to holloa; to shout out.

**Bankrope, sb.** a bankrupt.

**Bannock, Bonnock, sb.** a cake baked on a griddle.

**Banter, v.** to taunt a person to fight. 'He *bantered* me to fight him.'

**Banty, sb.** a bantam fowl.

**Banyan, sb.** a flannel jacket worn by Carlingford oystermen and fishermen.

**Bap, sb.** a lozenge-shaped bun, whitened with flour.

**Bar-drake, Bar-duck, sb.** the red-breasted merganser.

**Bardugh, sb.** a donkey's pannier with falling bottom.

**Bare pelt, sb.** the bare skin. 'He ran out on the street in his *bare pelt*.'

**Barge, (1) sb.** some kind of bird (HARRIS, *Hist. co. Down*, 1744).

(2) *sb.* a scolding woman.

(3) *v.* to scold in a loud abusive way.

**Barked, v.** encrusted. 'Your skin is *barked* with dirt.'

**Barley-buggle, sb.** a scarecrow.

**Barley-play, sb.** a call for truce in boy's games.

**Barn-brack, sb.** a large sweetened bun containing currants, in season at all times, but especially so at Hallow-eve, when it contains a ring; the person who gets the ring will of course be first married (Irish *breac*, speckled).

**Barney bridge, sb.** a children's game. In playing it the following rhyming dialogue is used:—

'How many miles to *Barney bridge*?'

'Three score and ten.'

'Will I be there by candle light?'

'Yes, if your legs be long.'

'A curtsy to you.'

'Another to you.'

'If you please will you let the king's horses go through?'

'Yes, but take care of your hindmost man.'

**Barroughed, Borroughed, adj.** a cow with her hind legs tied to keep her still while being milked is *barroughed*.

**Barrow-coat, sb.** a long flannel petticoat, open in front, worn by infants.

**Baste, sb.** any animal except a human being. A zealous individual asked a servant-girl, 'Are you a Christian?' She replied, 'Do you think I'm a *baste*?' See *s. v.* **Christen**.

**Baste the bear, sb.** a boy's game.

**Basty, adj.** tough and hard, applied to stiff heavy clay or earth.

**Bat**, (1) *sb.* a blow. 'He geed me a *bat* on the heed.'

(2) *sb.* a moth. A *bat* is called 'a leather-winged *bat*.'

**Bats and bands**, a description of rude hinges, consisting of a hook which is driven into the door-frame, and a strap with an eye which is nailed to the door, so that the door can at any time be lifted off its hinges.

**Battery**, *sb.* a sloping sea wall.

**Battle, bottle**, *sb.* a small bundle of hay or straw.

**Bavin**, *sb.* a sea fish, the ballan wrasse, family *Labrus*. Fishermen esteem it of very little account, and generally use it to bait their lobster-pots with. It is also called 'Morrian,' 'Murrar-roe,' and 'Gregah.'

**Bay**, *sb.* one of the divisions or apartments in a cottage.

**Beal**, *v.* to suppurate.

**Bealdin, Bealin**, *sb.* matter from a sore.

**Bealin**, *sb.* a suppurating sore.

**Beat all**, *v.* to surpass all. 'Well, now, that *beat all* that ever I heard.'

"The day *beat all* for beauty."—W. CARLETON.

**Beauty sleep**, *sb.* the sleep had before twelve o'clock.

**Becker-dog**, *sb.* the grampus.

**Becomes**, *v.* 'She *becomes* her bonnet,' means the bonnet becomes her. 'Shure the creathur *becomes* his new shuit.'

**Beddy**, *adj.* interfering; meddling. 'You're very *beddy*,' saucy at one's food, also greedy, covetous.

**Bedrill**, *sb.* a bed-ridden person; same as **Betherel**.

**Beece**, *sb.* cattle; beasts.

**Beeslings**, *sb.* beestings—the milk got from a cow at the three first milkings after she has calved.

**Beet**, *sb.* a small sheaf, or bunch of flax.

**Beets**, *sb. pl.* the medullary rays in wood.

**Beetle**, *sb.* a round wooden mallet or pounder for kitchen use; a wooden block as used in a 'beetling mill.'

**Beetling-mill**, *sb.* a mill fitted with large wooden 'beetles,' raised perpendicularly by machinery and falling with their own weight, for finishing linen.

**Beggar's stab**, *sb.* a coarse sewing-needle.

**Begoud, Begoud**, *v.* begun.

**Begunked**, *adj.* disappointed. Same as **Gunked**.

**Behang**, an exclamation. 'O *behang t' ye* for a fool.'

**Behind God speed**, an out-of-the-way place ; quite out of the world.  
Same as **At the back of God speed**.

**Behopes**, *sb.* hope ; expectation. 'I saw him to-day, and he has no *behopes* of bein' any better.' 'I had great *behopes* the day would be fine.'

**Bein'**, *sb.* (being), any wretched or unfortunate person.

**Belly-band**, *sb.* the girth, in cart or car harness ; the piece of cord attached to the front of a boy's kite to which the string is fastened.

**Bendard**, *sb.* the bent stick or bow in the frame of a boy's kite ; the upright stick is called the 'standard.'

**Ben-weed**, **Bend-weed**, *sb.* the rag-weed, *Senecio Jacobaea*.

**Berries**, *sb. pl.* gooseberries.

**Betherel**, *sb.* a bed-ridden person ; a helpless cripple.

**Be to be**, must be. 'There *be to be* another man got to help.'

**Be to do**, must do. 'He *be to do it*,' *i. e.* he must do it.

**Better**, (1) *adv.* more. 'He gave me *better* nor a dozen.'

(2) *adj.* well. 'He's not better, but he's not so bad as he was yesterday.' The moment a child is born, the mother is said to be *better*.

**Better again**, still better.

**Beyond the beyonds**, *adj.* something very wonderful or unexpected.

**Beyont the beyons**, some very out of the way place.

**Bide**, *v.* to wait.

**Bid the time o' day**, *v.* to say good-morning, or any similar salutation.

**Big**, *v.* to build. 'Come and see Billy *biggin*.'

**Biggin**, *sb.* a building.

**Bike** (a bee's *bike*), *sb.* a wild bee's nest.

**Bill**, *sb.* a bull.

**Biller**, *sb.* water-cress (in Irish *biorar* [birrer]).

**Bindherer**, **Binntherer**, *sb.* anything very large and good of its kind.

**Bing**, *sb.* a heap ; a heap of potatoes in a field covered with earth ; a heap of grain in a barn.

**Binged up**, *v.* heaped up.

**Binner**, *v.* to go very quickly.

**Birl**, *v.* to twirl round ; to go rapidly, as a vehicle ; to run fast.

**Birse**, *sb.* bristles.

**Birsy**, *adv.* bristly.

**Birthy**, *adj.* numerous, or thick in the ground, applied to potatoes ; prolific, or productive. 'Them beans is very *birthy*.'

**Biscake**, *sb.* a biscuit.

**Biscuit**, *sb.* the root of *Potentilla tormentilla*, called also 'tormenting root.'

**Bisna**, *v.* is not. 'If it *bisna* the right thing, we canny work wi' it.'

**Bissent**, is not. 'I can carry it, if it *bissent* too weighty.'

**Bit**, (1) *sb.* The *bit* of a key is the part that is cut to pass the wards of the lock.

(2) *sb.* to 'come to the *bit*,' is to come to the point; to arrive at the last stage of a bargain.

**Biting Billy**, *sb.* a very hot description of sugar-stick.

**Bits of things**, *sb. pl.* household furniture.

**Biz**, *bees*, *v.* is or are. 'If you *biz* goin' I'll go too.' 'When that work *bees* finished ye may go.'

**Bizz**, *v.* to buzz.

"And sweetly you *bizzed* wee happy bee."—FLECHER.

**Blab**, *sb.* (1) a raised blister; (2) a tell-tale; (3) a bee's *blab*, the little bag of honey within the body of a bee.

**Black-a-vized**, *adj.* dark-complexioned.

**Black-back**, *sb.* a fish, the flounder or fluke, *Platessa flesus*.

**Black-head**, *sb.* the reed bunting.

**Black lumps**, *sb. pl.* a favourite sweetmeat made up in balls, and flavoured with cloves.

**Black out**, *adj.* 'The fire's *black out*,' *i. e.* quite out.

**Black scart**, *sb.* a cormorant.

**Blad**, (1) *sb.* a useless thing.

(2) *sb.* a slap or blow.

(3) *v.* to slap.

(4) *v.* to blow or flap about in the wind, as clothes do when drying on a line. 'The wind would *blad* the young trees about.' Bladding = flapping about.

**Blade**, *sb.* Strawberries, raspberries, and currants, are sold by the *blade*; *i. e.* a cabbage-leaf into which a pint or quart, as the case may be, of the fruit, has been put.

**Blade mangles**, *to, v.* to take the outside leaves off growing *mangolds*.

**Blae**, *adj.* livid; blueish. '*Blae* with cold.'

**Blae-berry**, *sb.* the whortle-berry, *Vaccinum myrtillus*. Same as Frughan.

**Bla-fum**, *Bla-fum*, *sb.* nonsense; something said to mislead.

**Blanket.** 'It's as braid as it's lang, like Paddy's blanket' = it's no matter which of two ways a thing is done.

**Blanter**, *sb.* a particular kind of oats, long in the pickle, and late in ripening.

**Blashy**, *adj.* splashy.

**Blast o' the pipe**, *sb.* a smoke.

**Blate**, *adj.* bashful.

**Blatther**, *sb.* 'He fell a<sup>u</sup>blatther on the groun', 'i. e. with great force.

**Blaud**, (1) *sb.* a slap or blow.

(2) *v.* to slap.

**Bleart**, *adj.* bleared.

**Bleary-een**, *sb. pl.* eyes affected by a thick fluid; inflamed eyes.

**Bleerie-tea**, *sb.* very weak tea.

**Blessed be the Maker!** an exclamation, made after saying that any one is particularly ugly.

**Blessing**, (1) 'You missed as you missed your mammy's *blessin'* : ' said derisively to some one who is disappointed at having missed something.

(2) 'The Lord's blessing be about you,' a common form in which a beggar acknowledges an alms.

**Blether**, **Blather**, (1) *sb.* a talking, empty person.

(2) *v.* to talk foolishly; to talk indistinctly.

**Blethers**, *sb.* nonsense; foolish talk.

**Blind**, *v.* to 'blind a road' = to spread small stones or cinders so as to cover up the large stones, with which a new road has been 'pitched,' and to fill the interstices.

**Blind man's stan**, *sb.* a boy's game, played with the eggs of small birds. The eggs are placed on the ground, and the player, who is blindfolded, takes a certain number of steps in the direction of the eggs; he then slaps the ground with a stick thrice, in the hope of breaking the eggs; then the next player, and so on.

**Blinked**, *adj.* Cow's milk is said to be *blinked* when it does not produce butter, in consequence of some supposed charm having been worked—a counter charm is required to bring it right.

**Blister**, *sb.* an annoying person.

**Blockan**, *sb.* the coal fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*. The fry are called gilpins, small ones pickies; the mid-sized ones blockans and glashans, and when large, grey lord and stanlock.

**Blood**, (1) *v.* 'To get blood from a turnip,' to achieve something very difficult in the way of getting.

(2) *v.* to bleed. 'Your nose is *bloodin'*.'

**Blood-sucker**, *sb.* a stinging jelly-fish, or *Medusa*.

**Blooming Sally**, *sb.* the hairy willow herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*.

**Blooster**, *v.* to bluster.

**Blotther**, *sb.* a severe blow ; a clumsy blundering rustic.

**Bloss**, *sb.* contraction for blossom ; a term of endearment.

**Blue-bonnet**, *sb.* the blue titmouse. The bird that is here called the 'cock blue bonnet,' is really the great titmouse.

**Blue-bow**, **Blew-bowed**, *sb.* said of flax when it blossoms.

**Blue-month**. 'It happens longer or shorter, from the time that the owl pratis (potatoes) goes out, an' the new ones is not come in.'  
—OLLMINICK.

**Bluit**, *sb.* a fish ; some description of skate or thorn-back.

**Blurtin' thing**, *sb.* a crying child.

**Boag**, *sb.* a bog.

**Boagie**, *sb.* a strong low truck with four wheels.

**Board**, (1) *v.* 'To board a person,' to bring him before a board (of Guardians, for instance) on some charge. 'What ails you at the man?' 'Sure he boarded me an' got me the sack' (dismissed).

(2) *v.* to accost a person.

**Bog-bean**, *sb.* *Menyanthes trifoliata*. It is used medicinally by the peasantry.

**Bogging**, *sb.* black bog or peat, used for manure (MASON'S *Parochial Survey*, 1814).

**Boggle**, *sb.* a mischievous spirit or goblin.

**Bog-wood**, *sb.* fir-wood dug out of peat bogs.

**Bohog**, *sb.* a rude shed, under which the priests said mass during times of persecution.

**Boil**, *sb.* the boil = the boiling point. 'The pot's comin' to the boil.' 'It's just at the *boil*.'

**Boiled milk**, *sb.* porridge made of oat-meal and milk.

**Boiled upon**, boiled with. 'Take some of that herb *boiled upon* sweet milk.'

**Boke**, *v.* to retch ; to incline to vomit.

**Bole**, *sb.* a small recess in the wall of a room.

**Bo-man**, *sb.* a bogey. The word is used to frighten children.

**Bonaught**, *sb.* a thick round cake made of oaten meal, baked on the clear turf coal, and often used on the first making of meal after harvest (DUBOURDIEU'S *Co. Down*, 1802).

**Bone dry**, *adj.* perfectly dry.

**Bonham**, *sb.* a pig of six or eight weeks old.

**Bonnock**, *sb.* Same as **Bannock**.

**Boo**, *sb.* a louse.

**Booket**, *adj.* sized. 'It's *big* booket.'

**Bool**, *sb.* the bow of a key, or of scissors.

**Booled oars**, *sb. pl.* a kind of oars used by the Scotch quarter fishermen at Carrickfergus.

"*Booled oars* are those which row, two at one beam; upon each oar is fastened a piece of oak timber, the length of such part of the oar as is worked within the boat; which timber enables them to balance the oar so that they row with greater ease."—S. McSKIMIN, *Hist. of Carrickfergus*.

**Bools**, *sb.* pot-hooks.

**Boom out**, *v.* When a small boat is running before a light wind the sails are *boomed out* so as to catch as much wind as possible.

**Boon**, *sb.* a company of reapers.

**Boor-tree**, **Bore-tree**, *sb.* the elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra*.

**Boose**, *sb.* a stall for an ox.

**Bose**, *adj.* hollow. 'The goose is a bonnie bird if it was not *bose*.'

**Bother one's head**, *v.* to trouble one's self.

**Boun'**, *v.* bound; determined; prepared; certain. 'He's *boun*' to do it.'

**Bowl**, *adj.* bold. 'He come on as *bowl* as a lion.'

**Box-borra**, *sb.* a wheel-barrow with wooden sides.

**Boxen**, *sb.* a casing of wood such as is round the sides of a farm cart.

**Boxty**, or **Boxty-bread**, *sb.* a kind of bread made of grated raw potatoes and flour; it differs from 'potato bread,' or 'potato cake,' of which cold boiled potatoes form the principal part.

**Box-wrack**, *sb.* a kind of sea-wrack.

**Brace**, *sb.* a screen, made of stakes interwoven with twigs, and covered inside and outside with prepared clay used to conduct the smoke from a fire on the hearth to an aperture in the roof.

**Bracken**, *sb.* any large kind of fern.

**Brads**, **Breads**, *sb. pl.* the flat boards or scales, usually made of wood, which are attached to a large beam for weighing.

**Brae**, *sb.* a steep bank; a hill; the brow of a hill.

**Braid**, *adj.* broad.

**Braik**, *sb.* a large harrow, sometimes called a 'double harrow,' usually drawn by two horses; the 'single harrow' is much smaller, and is so called, not because it is in one piece, it is really double, but because it is drawn by one horse.

**Braird**, *sb.* The young blades of corn, flax, &c. that come up in a field are called the *braird*.

**Bramble**, *sb.* withered branches; rubbish of twigs, &c.

**Bramelly, or Brambled**. A 'bramelly-legged man' is a man who is either 'knock-kneed' or 'out-kneed,' or has misshapen feet and legs.

**Branded, Brannet**, *adj.* of a red colour with streaks or bands, applied to cattle.

**Brander**, *sb.* a broiling iron.

**Brash**, (1) *sb.* a turn at the operation of churning. 'Gi'e the churn *brash*.'

(2) *sb.* an attack of illness.

**Brattle**, *sb.* a peal of thunder.

**Brave**, *adj.* fine; large. 'That's a *brave* day.' 'That's a *brave* chile ye've got.'

**Bravely**, *adv.* finely. 'He's doin' *bravely*,' i. e. he is recovering finely.

**Brazier**, *sb.* a fish; the pout, *Morrhua lusca*; also the poor or power cod, *M. minuta*; also the common sea bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

**Bread**. 'Bread and butter, and tith, thith, thith.' A child is asked to repeat this, and when he gets to the last syllables the tongue gets between the teeth, and when some one gives him an unexpected blow under the chin of course the tongue gets bitten.

**Bread and cheese**, *sb.* the young leaf-buds of the hawthorn.

**Break**, (1) *sb.* a word used by the Ulster Scots for a rout or defeat (obsolete). 'The *Break* of Drummore,' 'The *Break* of Killeleigh.'

(2) *v.* to change money. 'Can you *break* that pound note for me?'

**Break by kind**, *v.* to be different in habits, disposition, &c., from one's parents. "The son of a dhrunk man 'ill le be inclined to be dhrunk hisself, if he dizint *break by kind*."—OLLMINICK.

**Brecks**, *sb. pl.* trousers.

**Breest, or Breast**, *v.* to spring up and alight with the breast upon some object. 'Cud ye *breest* that wall?'

**Breeze**, *sb.* fine cinders or coke. "The price of fine *breeze* has been reduced to 3s. per 40 bushels."—*Belfast Paper*, 1875.

**Bremmish**, *sb.* a dash, or furious rush or blow; the sudden rush made by a ram.

**Brent clean**, *adj.* quite clean.



- Brent new**, *adj.* quite new. Same as "bran new."
- Brequist**, *sb.* breakfast.
- Briar bot**, *sb.* the fishing frog or sea devil, *Lophius piscatorius*.  
Same as **Molly Gowan, Kilmaddy**.
- Briar bunting**, *sb.* the common bunting.
- Bridge**, *sb.* a weigh-bridge. A coal carter was found to have been abstracting coals from his own load. 'Ah, ye fool,' said his comrade, 'shure A toul' ye ye had to go over a *bridge*.'
- Brills**, *sb.* spectacles.
- Brissle**, *v.* to toast or scorch. 'To *brissle* potatoes.' 'Don't be *brissling* your shins over the fire.'
- Broad stone, The**, *sb.* a cromlech in the parish of Finvoy, co. of Antrim.
- Brochan**, *sb.* thin oat-meal porridge. There is a saying, 'Never bless *brochan*,' *i. e.* that *brochan* is not worth saying grace for, and that such poor food comes as a right.
- Brochan roy**, *sb.* *brochan* with leeks boiled in it: used by the very poor.
- Brock**, (1) *sb.* a badger; a foolish person; a dirty person; one who has a bad smell.  
(2) *sb.* broken victuals.
- Brogue**, *sb.* a strong Irish accent. 'He has a *brogue* you could hang your hat on,' *i. e.* a very strong brogue.
- Brogues**. 'As vulgar as a clash o' *brogues*,' *i. e.* a pair of common boots,—very vulgar indeed. ;
- Broken down tradesmen**, *sb.* a boys' game.
- Broo**, *sb.* *Snow-broo* = snow broth; half-melted snow.
- Brooghled**, *v.* badly executed.
- Brosnach o' sticks**, *sb.* an armful or bundle of branches gathered for fire-wood. Also called **Brosna** and **Brasneugh**.
- Broth**. Broth, like *porridge* and *sowans*, is spoken of in the plural: 'A few *broth*.' 'Will you sup them?' 'They're very salt the day.'
- Brough**, *sb.* a halo round the moon. 'A far awa *brough*, is a near han' storm,' saying.
- Browlt**, *adj.* deformed or bowed in the legs: generally applied to a pig, a young dog, or a calf.
- Bruckle**, *adj.* brittle. 'That's *bruckle* ware ye'r carryin'.'
- Bruckle sayson**, *sb.* very unsettled weather.
- Brulliment**, *sb.* a disturbance; a broil.
- Brumf**, *adj.* curt or short in manner.

**Burst**, *v.* to burst.

**Bucht oot!** *v.* get out!

**Buck-house**, *sb.* "To be sold or let, a good *buck-house*, about 80 feet long, with a well-watered bleaching green."—*Advt, Belfast Newsletter*, 1738.

**Buckie**, *sb.* a mollusk, *Buccinum undatum*.

**Buckie-berries**, *sb.* the scarlet berries of the wild rose.

**Buckie-breer**, *sb.* a wild rose bush.

**Buckled**, *v.* bent or twisted: applied to a saw. 'There, that saw's all *buckled*; take her to the saw doctor,' *i. e.* a man who repairs saws.

**Buddagh**, *sb.* the large lake trout, *Salmo ferox*. The word is said to mean a big, fat fellow; a middle-sized cod-fish.

**Buddy**, *sb.* an individual.

**Budge**, *v.* to move. 'He's that ill he can't *budge* his feet or his legs.'

**Buffer**, *sb.* a boxer. 'An old *buffer*,' a tough old fellow.

**Bug**, *sb.* a caterpillar infesting fruit trees.

**Bulk**, *v.* to play marbles.

**Bulkey**, *sb.* a constable.

**Bull**, *sb.* a large marble.

**Bully-rag**, *v.* to scold in a bullying and noisy way.

**Bully-raggin'**, *sb.* a great scolding.

**Bum-bee**, *sb.* a bee.

**Bumbee wark**, *sb.* nonsense.

**Bummer**, *sb.* a boy's toy, made with a piece of twine and a small circular disc, usually of tin; it makes a humming noise.

**Bumming**, *v.* boasting; talking big.

**Bun**, *sb.* the tail of a hare.

**Bun, Bunny**, call to a rabbit.

**Bunce**, (1) *sb.* a consideration in the way of commission given to persons who bring together buyer and seller at a flax market. Perhaps a corruption of *bonus*.

(2) *v.* to divide money. 'Bunce the money.'

**Bundie**, *sb.* what a child sits on.

**Bunker**, *sb.* a low bank at a road side, a road-side channel.

**Bunny**, *sb.* a rabbit.

**Bunt**, *v.* to run away, as a rabbit does.

**Burn**, *sb.* a small river.

**Burn-shin-da-eve**, *sb.* a term for a woman who is fond of crouching over the fire.

**Burrian**, *sb.* a bird ; the red-throated diver.

**Burroe**, *sb.* a kind of sea wrack ; the tangle, *Laminaria digitata*. A tall, shapeless person is called in derision a *burroe*. 'When I was sixteen I grew up as tall as a big *burroe*,' said by a woman from Glenarm, Co. of Antrim.

**Burrough duck**, *sb.* the shell drake.

**Bursted churn**. When the sun sets before the grain is all cut, on the last day of reaping on a farm, there is said to be a *bursted churn*.

**Bushes**, *sb. pl.* masses of sea-weed (tangles), growing on sunken rocks, and exposed at low water.

**Busk**, *v.* to dress, or deck oneself.

"Gae *busk* yeirsel' an come awa'  
An' dinna sit here dringin'."—HUDDLESTON.

**Buskin boot**, *sb.* a man's low boot ; to tie.

**Butcher**, *sb.* the parten or shore crab, *Carcinus maenas*.

**Butter goes mad twice in the year**, a saying. In summer it runs away, and in winter it is too hard, and dear as well.

**Buttery fingers**, *sb.* a term for a person who lets things slip from his hands.

**Buttin' at**, *v.* hinting at.

**Buy**. 'He cud *buy* ye at the yin en' o' the toon, an' sell ye at the ithir,' said to a person who is supposed to have a small supply of sense.

**By-chap**, *sb.* an illegitimate male child.

**Bye-word**, *sb.* a saying. "It was about this time that Paddy Loughran seen a ghost that had come to frighten him, but he only sayd, 'Ye're late,' an' with that the *bye-word* riz, 'Ye're late, as Paddy Loughran sayd t' the ghost.'"—OLLMINICK.

**By Gommany**, a petty oath, or exclamation.

**By Goneys**, or **By Golly**, an oath.

**By Jaiminie King**, an oath.

**Byre**, *sb.* a cow-house.

**Cackle**, *sb.* a concealed laugh.

**Cadda, Cadow**, *sb.* a quilt or coverlet ; a cloak or cover ; a small cloth which lies on a horse's back underneath the 'straddle.'

**Cadge**, *v.* to carry about anything for sale.

**Cadger**, *sb.* a pedlar ; an itinerant dealer in fish.

**Caff**, *sb.* chaff.

**Cahill**, *sb.* an eel net.

**Caigey**, *adj.* in very good spirits ; lively ; wanton ; eager.

**Cailey**, *sb.* a call or friendly visit.

**Caillyea**, *sb.* a talk round the fire ; a gossip among neighbours.

**Caleeriness**, *sb.* giddiness ; fun ; mischief.

**Caleery**, *adj.* light ; vain ; full of mischief.

**Calf**. When a calf is born, it is customary in some places to crush an egg in the hand, and thrust it, shell and all, down the animal's throat. It is also dragged by the heels round the yard for luck. *Mason's Paroch. Survey*, 1819.

**Caliagh**, *sb.* a potato of more than a year old (probably from its wrinkled appearance, as this is the Irish word for an old woman or hag).

**Call**, *sb.* occasion or need. 'You had no *call* to do that.' 'What *call* had you to touch them ?'

**Called on**, in demand, as certain classes of goods in shops. 'Flannen's greatly *called on* this weather.'

**Calling**, *v.* 'He's a *calling*,' *i. e.* he is being called.

**Cambered**, *adj.* slightly arched ; a builder's term for a floor or ceiling which has become bent.

**Came on**, *v.* became of. 'What *came on* you ?'

**Candy-man**, *sb.* a rag-man. These men generally give a kind of toffee, called 'candy,' in exchange for rags, &c.

**Canney**, *v.* cannot.

**Canny**, *adj.* cautious.

**Cant**, *v.* to sell by auction.

**Can you whistle and chaw meal?** addressed to a person who is boasting of his powers of doing difficult things. :

**Cap-ball**, *sb.* a boys' game.

**Capper**, *sb.* a turner of wooden bowls.

**Carcage**, *sb.* a carcase.

**Carf, Carp**, *sb.* a fish, the sea bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

**Carf**, *sb.* a ditch ; a shallow channel cut in peat bogs for conveying water.

**Carnaptious**, *adj.* quarrelsome ; fault-finding.

**Carpers**, *sb. pl.* "Hundreds of men, women, and children, called *carpers*, are ready to catch the fish [herrings] that break from the net on its drawing on shore."—MASON'S *Paroch. Survey* (P. Ardclinis, Co. of Antrim), 1819.

**Carrión**. 'A *carrión* won't poison a crow,' *i. e.* there are some persons who can eat anything, or to whom nothing comes amiss.

**Carry**, *sb.* a weir or mill-lead.

**Carryings on**, *sb. pl.* boisterous or improper proceedings.

**Carry my lady to London**. In this game two children grasp each other by the wrists, forming a seat, on which another child sits, who is thus carried about, while the bearers sing—

'Give me a pin, to stick in my thumb,  
To carry my lady to London;  
Give me another, to stick in my other,  
To carry her a little bit farther.'

**Carry of the sky**, *sb.* the drift of the clouds.

**Carry on**, *v.* to behave in a boisterous or giddy manner; to act improperly.

**Carvy seed**, *sb.* carroway seed.

**Case equal**. 'It's *case equal*,' *i. e.* it's just the same; it's as broad as it's long.

**Cash**, *sb.* a pathway; a covered drain made to leave a passage for water in wet ground or bog.

**Cast**, (1) *adj.* rejected as being faulty. 'Them's old *cast* yins; A wouldn't tak them.'

(2) *v.* to reject on account of some imperfection.

**Castaway**, *sb.* an old, worn-out horse.

**Casting out**, *v.* falling out; quarrelling; also the fading out of colours from articles of dress.

**Cast ones**, *sb. pl.* rejected things.

**Cast up**, *v.* to reproach; to bring up bygones; to remind one of past errors or offences.

**Catch it**, *v.* receive punishment. 'If he finds you here you'll *catch it*.'

**Cat-fish**, *sb.* a cuttle fish, *Sepia officinalis*.

**Catteridge**, *sb.* a cartridge.

**Caup**, *sb.* a wooden cup without a handle.

**Cawney**, *adj.* cautious. Same as canny.

**Cawsey**, *Cassy*, *sb.* the paved or hard-beaten place in front of or round about a farmhouse.

**Cess**, (1) *v.* a house painter's term. When water is put on an oily surface it is said to *cess*, *i. e.* it runs into separate drops.

(2) *sb.* 'Bad *cess* to you,' saying; *i. e.* bad luck.

**Chainy**, *sb.* china.

**Champ**, *sb.* mashed potatoes.

**Chander**, *v.* to chide; to scold in a complaining way.

**Change**, *sb.* not merely 'the change' coming back after a payment, but money itself. 'Sir, I've called for the *change* for them pea-rods.'

**Change one's feet**, *v.* to put on dry shoes and stockings.

**Chapman gill**, *sb.* a toll of one shilling levied annually by the sheriffs of Carrickfergus from each vessel trading to the port. It is to pay the cost of burying the bodies of sailors or others cast on shore.  
—McSKIMIN, *Hist. Carrickfergus*.

**Charged**. 'Charged or no *charged* she's dangerous:' said of a gun or pistol.

**Charity**, *sb.* a person who is deserving of charity is said to be a 'great *charity*.'

**Charlie**. 'It's long o' comin', like Royal *Charlie*:' said of a thing that has been long expected.

**Charm**. 'That would *charm* the heart of a wheelbarrow;' and 'That would *charm* the heart of a beggar-man's crutch:' said in derision to a person who is singing or whistling badly.

**Chase-grace**, *sb.* a scapegrace. 'Runnin' about like a *chase-grace*.'

**Chay-chay**, said to cows to call them or quiet them.

**Chay**, lady, said to a cow to quiet her.

**Check**, (1) *sb.* a slight meal.

(2) *v.* to chide. 'He *checked* me for going.' To slightly slacken the sheet of a sail.

**Cheep**, *v.* to chirp.

**Cheevy**, *v.* to chase. Same as **Chivy**.

**Chert your tongue**, bite your tongue. 'If you can't tell the truth, you had better *chert your tongue* and say nothing.'

**Chew, sir!** away; or behave yourself: said to a dog.

**Childhre**, *sb. pl.* children.

**Chile**, *sb.* a child.

**Chimin'**, *v.* singing.

**Chimley**, *sb.* a chimney.

**Chimley brace**, *sb.* the screen that conducts the smoke from a fire on the hearth upwards through the roof.

**Chirm**, *v.* to sing ; to make a low, murmuring sound.

“ But sweetly you *chirmed* on ould *May mornin'*.”—FLECHER.

**Chitterling**, (1) *sb.* a swallow.

(2) *v.* chattering, as applied to the noise that swallows make.

**Chitty wran**, *sb.* the common wren.

**Chivy**, (1) *sb.* a chace.

(2) *v.* to chase or pursue. ‘ He *chivied* me.’

**Chokes**, *sb. pl.* the sides of the neck.

**Chollers**, **Chillers**, *sb. pl.* the sides of the neck.

**Chop-stick**, *sb.* a small bit of whalebone attached to a sea fishing-line to keep the snood and hook clear of the sinker.

**Chow**, *v.* to chew.

**Chrissimis**, *sb.* Christmas.

**Christen**, (1) *sb.* a human being. ‘ The poor dog was lyin’ on a *Christen’s* bed.’

(2) *adj.* Christian.

**Chuckie**, a hen ; the call for fowl.

**Churchyard deserter**, *sb.* a very sickly-looking person.

**Churn**, *sb.* a harvest home.

**Clabber**, *sb.* mud. ‘ They clodded *clabber* at me.’

**Clabbery**, *adj.* muddy. ‘ Don’t put the dog into that *clabbery* hole.’

**Clachan**, *sb.* a small cluster of cottages.

**Claghtin**, *v.* catching or clutching at.

**Clam**, *sb.* a shell-fish, *Pecten maximus*.

**Clamp**, *sb.* a small stack of turf, containing about a load. When turfs or peats are ‘ put out,’ they are left for some time to dry ; as soon as they can be handled they are put into ‘ footins’ or ‘ futtins,’ i. e. about four peats are placed on end, the upper ends leaning against each other. In the course of a week or two, if the weather be dry, these are put into ‘ turn footins,’ several footins being put together. In this case, two rows of turf are placed on end, say six in each row, the upper ends leaning against each other ; on these are laid, cross-wise, as many peats as the upright ones will held. After some time these ‘ turn footins’ are put into ‘ *clamps*,’ in which they remain until they are sufficiently dry to be removed from the bog.

**Clan-jamfrey**, **Clam-jamfrey**, *sb.* a whole lot of people.

**Clargy**, *sb.* a clergyman. ‘ Ah ! he’s a good man ; he’s my *clargy*.’

**Clarkin**, *v.* clerking ; doing the work of a clerk.

**Clart**, *sb.* a dirty, slovenly woman.

**Clash**, (1) *sb.* a slap or blow.

(2) *sb.* a tell-tale.

(3) *v.* to tell tales. 'He went and *clashed* on me.'

**Clashbag**, *sb.* a tale-bearer.

**Clatchen**, *sb.* a brood of young chickens or ducks.

**Clatin'**, *v.* the act of raking together.

**Clatty**, *adj.* dirty, slovenly.

**Clatty and longsome**. 'You weren't both *clatty* and *longsome* at that,' means that though you were quick about it, you did it badly and dirtily.

**Claut**, a strong rake for raking up mire or rubbish.

**Clavin**, a sea-fish, the spotted gunnel, *Blennius Gunnellus*. Called also **Flutterick** and **Codlick**.

**Claw-hammer**, *sb.* a slang name for a pig's foot, also for a dress coat.

**Clay-bug**, *sb.* a common clay marble.

**Clean**, *adv.* quite. 'I *clean* forgot.' 'He's *clean* mad.'

**Clean ower**, *adv.* completely over.

**Clean wud**, *adj.* stark mad.

**Clearsome**, *adj.* clear; bright.

**Cled**, *adj.* thickly covered, as a branch with fruit.

**Cleek**, *sb.* a hook.

**Cleeked up**, *adj.* hooked up, as window curtains sometimes are.

**Cleekups**, *sb.* stringhalt; a twitching disease in the hind legs of a horse or ass.

**Cleet**, *sb.* a double hook used in a boat for belaying small ropes to.

**Cleg**, (1) *sb.* the gad fly.

(2) *v.* to clog.

**Clemmed to death**, *adj.* perished with wet and cold.

**Cleush**, *sb.* a sluice; a water channel or spout.

**Clever**, *adj.* large; fine-looking.

**Clib**, *sb.* a horse one year old.

**Clifted**, *adj.* cleft or split.

**Clincher**, *sb.* a convincing statement or argument that settles the matter.

**Cling**, *v.* to shrink or contract, as wood in drying.

**Clint**, *sb.* a projecting rock.



**Clip**, *sb.* a gaff, or strong iron hook with a wooden handle, used for landing fish; a mischievous young girl.

**Clipes**, *sb.* anything pretty large. 'A *clipe* of a boy.'

**Clipes**, *sb.* tongs for holding stones when being lifted by a winch.

**Clish-ma-claver**, *sb.* silly talk; nonsense.

**Clitterty, clatterty, meal upon Saturday**. The rattling noise of a grinding mill is supposed to resolve itself into these words. Another form—

'*Clitterty, clatterty*, late upon Saturday  
Barley parritch, an' hardly that.'

**Clockin'**, *v.* hatching.

**Clocks**, (1) *sb. pl.* dandelions in seed.

(2) 'I'd as soon watch *clocks* [beetles] as mind them childre.'

**Clod**, *v.* to throw anything, such as stones.

**Cloot**, *sb.* a hoof.

**Cloutie**, *sb.* a left-handed person.

**Clouts**, (1) *sb. pl.* ragged clothes; fragments of cloth.

(2) *sb.* the devil.

**Close side**, *sb.* the right side of a carcase of mutton, so called because the kidney at that side adheres more closely than at the left, which is called the open side.

**Cloth**, *sb.* linen.

**Clout**, (1) *sb.* a slap. 'A'll gi'e ye a *clout* on the lug if ye dar' to clash.'

(2) *v.* to slap.

**Clove**, *sb.* an instrument used in the preparation of flax; by it the 'shows' are removed which have not been taken off at the 'scutch mill.'

**Clutch**, *sb.* the silty substance in which oysters are partly embedded on the oyster banks near Carrickfergus.

**Coag**, *sb.* a vessel for carrying or holding water, made of hoops and staves, like a small barrel, with one of the ends removed.

**Coal**, *sb.* a lap of hay; a lap cock.

**Coaling hay**, *v.* rolling it in small cocks after being cut.

**Coast anent**, *v.* Farm labourers who are given money to lodge and board themselves are said to '*coast anent*.'

**Coat**, (1) *sb.* a woman's gown.

(2) 'I wear my *coat* none the worse for it to-day,' *i. e.* I am nothing the worse now for having been in a much lower position at one time.'

**Cobble**, *v.* to bargain or haggle.

**Cobblety-curry**, *sb.* Same as **Shuggy-shu** (1).

**Cobbs, or Herring Cobbs**, *sb. pl.* young herrings.

**Cock-bread**, *sb.* a mixture of hard-boiled eggs and other things with which game cocks are fed.

**Cocked up**, *adj.* conceited.

**Cocker**, *sb.* a cock-fighter.

**Cockers, Caackers**, *sb. pl.* the heels of a horse's shoe turned down.

**Cockles of the heart**. A warm drink or a dram is said to 'warm the cockles of one's heart.'

**Cocks**, *sb.* a common wild plant, *Plantago*. Children amuse themselves in summer with knocking off the heads of each other's *cocks*. This is called 'fighting cocks.'

**Cock-shot**, *sb.* anything set up as a mark at which to throw stones.

**Cock-stride**, *sb.* applied to the lengthening of the days. "About oul' New Year's Day, the days is a *cock-sthride* longer."—OLLMINICK.

**Cod**, (1) *sb.* a silly, troublesome fellow.

(2) *v.* to humbug or quiz a person; to hoax; to idle about. 'Quit your *coddin*.'

**Codger**, *sb.* a crusty old fellow.

**Codlick**, *sb.* a fish, the spotted gunnel.

**Coffin-cutter**, *sb.* *Ocypus olens*, the cock-tail, an insect larger than an earwig, of a black colour. Called also **The Devil's Coachman**.

**Cog**, (1) *sb.* a wedge or support fixed under anything to steady it.

(2) *v.* to steady anything that is shaky by wedging it; to place a wedge under a cart-wheel to prevent the cart going down hill.

**Coggle**, *v.* to shake.

**Cogglety, Coggly**, *adj.* shaky; unsteady.

**Colcannon**, *sb.* potatoes and 'curley kail' mashed together. A dish of *Colcannon* used to form part of the dinner on Hallow-eve, and usually contained a ring. The finder of the ring was to be married first.

**Cold comfort**, *sb.* no comfort at all. 'That's *cold comfort* ye're givin' me.' Compare "He receives comfort like cold porridge."—*Tempest*, Act ii. sc. i.

**Coldrife**, *adj.* chilly; cold; of a chilly nature. 'Some people's naturally *coldrife*.'

**Colf**, *v.* to wad a gun.

**Colfin'**, *sb.* the material used to wad a gun.

**Colley**, *sb.* smuts.

**Collogue**, (1) *sb.* a confidential chat.

(2) *v.* to talk confidentially.

**Collop**, *sb.* a slice of meat.

**Collop Monday**, *sb.* the day before Shrove Tuesday.

**Colly** [coalie], a dog. 'It's as clean as if *Colly* had licked it:' said of a plate or bowl that has been thoroughly emptied and polished off.

**Come back**. '*Come back* an' pay the bap ye eat,' *i. e.* come back; don't hurry away.

**Come in**, *v.* to suit; to serve. 'It's sure to *come in* for some use.'

**Come on**, *v.* to grow up; to thrive. 'The chile's *comin'* on finely.'

**Come over**, *v.* to repeat anything told in confidence. 'Now don't *come over* that.'

**Come round**, *v.* to recover from illness. 'Doctor, do you think he's *comin' roun'.*'

**Come speed**, *v.* to get on with any work. 'Are ye *comin' much speed* wi' the job?'

**Commanding pain**, *sb.* a severe pain, such as almost disables one.

**Common**, (1) *sb.* hockey; a game. Same as **Shinney**. Called in some districts **Comun** and **Kamman**, from the Irish name for the game.

(2) 'As *common* as potatoes,' *i. e.* of very low extraction, or a comparison for anything very common.

**Connough worm**, *sb.* the caterpillar of *Sphinx atropos*. "Cows eating of the grass that it passes over are believed to be affected with that fatal distemper called the *connough*."—McSKIMIN's *Hist. Carrickfergus*, 1823.

**Conquer**, *sb.* a conqueror.

**Consate**, (1) *sb.* conceit; a pleasurable pride. 'He takes a great *consate* in his garden.'

(2) *sb.* conceit. To 'knock the *consate* out of any one,' means to give him a beating.

**Constancy**, *sb.* a permanency. 'I wouldn't do it for a *constancy*,' *i. e.* I would not make a practice of it.

**Contrairy**, (1) *adj.* obstinate; contradictory. 'Now, what's the good o' bein' so *contrairy*?'

(2) Inconvenient. 'It happened at a most *contrairy* time.'

(3) *v.* to prove the contrary; to controvert. 'I couldn't *contrairy* that.'

**Convenient**, *adj.* near. 'His house is *convenient* to the church.'

**Convoy**, *v.* to escort or accompany.

**Coody doon**, *v.* kneel down. '*Coody doon* an' say yer prayers.' Same as **Coorie doon**.

**Coof, or Couf, sb.** a clownish fellow.

**Coo-pushla, sb.** a single dropping of a cow.

**Coorie doon, v.** kneel down. Same as **Coody doon**.

**Coorse Christian, sb.** a rough fellow.

**Coorse morning, sb.** coarse morning, *i. e.* very wet or stormy. This is a common greeting.

**Coo-sherran, sb.** cow-dung.

**Corby, sb.** the grey crow or hooded crow. The *corby* has become rare in Antrim and Down since the purchasing of dead horses and cows by the artificial manure makers became usual.

**Corker, sb.** a large pin; anything large—a large fish, for instance.

**Cormoral, sb.** a cormorant.

**Corn, sb.** oats.

**Corny-gera, or Corny-keevor, sb.** the missel thrush, *Turdus vicivorous*.

**Corp, sb.** a corpse.

**Corrag, sb.** a wind guard for the door of a cottage, made of interlaced branches. Same as **Wassock**.

**Corruption, sb.** matter from a sore.

**Corvorant, sb.** a cormorant.

**Cot, sb.** a flat-bottomed boat.

**Coulter-neb, sb.** the puffin.

**Colt fit, sb.** colt's-foot, *Tussilago*.

**Country, sb.** 'My *country*' is the common way of saying 'the part of the country where I live,' so that if two farmers from districts three or four miles apart meet at market, one asks the other, 'What's the news in your *country*?'

**Country Joan, sb.** an uncouth country person.

**County crop, sb.** having one's hair cut very short, as it would be cut in the county prison. 'You've got the *county crop*:' said in ridicule.

**Course, v.** 'To *course* a lime-kiln' is to put in the alternate layers of limestone and coal.

**Coutther, sb.** a plough-share.

**Cove, (1) sh.** a cave.

(2) *v.* to rub a flagged floor with a 'coving-stone.'

**Cove, v.** to rub a flagged floor with a 'coving stone.'

**Covered car, sb.** a car with two wheels, drawn by one horse. There is room inside for four passengers, who sit facing each other. The door and step are at the back, the driver sits in front, perched up near the top. There are two very small windows in front, and one in the door.

**Cowl**, *adj.* cold.

**Cowp**, *v.* to upset; to empty.

**Cow's-clap**, *sb.* a piece of cow's-dung.

**Cow's tail**. 'To grow down, like a *cow's tail*:' said in derision to a person who is supposed to be growing shorter instead of taller.

**Crab**, *v.* to carp; to scold at. 'A couldn't thole bein' *crabbed* at, when A didn't do nothin' ondaicent.'

**Crab's allowance**, *sb.* the treatment that juvenile fishers give to those crabs ('partens') that fasten on their hooks and eat off the bait—the crabs, when landed, are instantly trampled to death.

**Crack**, (1) *sb.* a chat.

(2) *v.* to gossip or chat; to boast.

**Cracked**, *adj.* damaged: as 'cracked hams,' hams which are slightly damaged in appearance.

**Cracker**, *sb.* the thin cord at the end of a whip; a boaster.

**Cracks**, *sb. pl.* tales; gossip.

**Crane**, *sb.* the iron arm over a fire from which the 'crook' hangs.

**Crapen**, *sb.* the crop of a fowl.

**Crave**, *v.* 'To *crave* a man,' to apply to him for payment of a debt.

**Craw**, **Crow**, *sb.* a rook.

**Creel-pig**, *sb.* a young pig, such as is taken to market in a creel or basket.

**Creepers**, *sb. pl.* lice. Same as **Podes**.

**Creepy**, or **Creepy-stool**, *sb.* a very low stool.

**Creesh**, (1) *sb.* a punishment of an uncertain kind. 'You'll get the *creesh*,' i. e. punishment.

(2) *sb.* grease.

**Creeshy**, *adj.* greasy.

**Creuben**, *sb.* a crab.

**Crib**, or **Crib-stone**, *sb.* the curb-stone at the edge of a foot-path.

**Crine**, *v.* to shrink.

**Crock**, *sb.* a derisive term for a person who fancies himself ailing or delicate.

**Crocky**, *adj.* fanciful about his health; hippish.

**Croft**, *sb.* a space surrounded by farm buildings. 'Just go through thon farmer's *croft* down there,' a small field near a house.

**Cronkin**, *adj.* to describe the baying sound made by a flock of Brent geese.

**Croo**, *sb.* a poor, filthy cabin. See **Pig Croo**.

**Croodle**, *v.* to crouch ; to cuddle.

**Crook**, *sb.* a hook which is suspended from the 'crane' in a kitchen chimney for hanging the pot or griddle from. 'As black as the *crook*,' very black.

**Croon**, *v.* to lament or wail.

**Croose**, *adj.* sharp-tempered ; pugnacious ; irritable ; conceited. 'He's as *croose* as a banty cock.'

**Crop**, *v.* to crop land. 'To put in *crop*,' to sow seed.

**Cross**. 'He would steal the *cross* off an ass : ' said of an avaricious person.

**Crottle**, *sb.* a lichen. A decoction of it is used for dyeing.

**Crowl**, (1) *sb.* a small person ; a dwarf. 'A *crowl* on a creepy looks naethin' ; saying.

(2) *v.* to stunt the growth of anything. It is said that dogs can be *crowled* by giving them whiskey when they are young, and that a child is *crowled* if a man puts his leg over the child's head.

**Crown of the causey**, *sb.* the centre of the road, the driest and cleanest part, and therefore taken possession of by the strongest. The expression refers to the old paved country roads, which had no side paths.

**Crub**, (1) *sb.* a horse's curb-chain.

(2) *v.* to check. 'The caterpillars *crub* the blooms of the roses.'

**Cruden**, *sb.* a parten (crab), *Carcinus maenas*, of a reddish colour.

**Cruds**, *sb. pl.* curds.

**Cruel**, **Crule**, *adj.* very. 'Cruel big.' 'Cruel nice.' 'Cruel purty.'

**Cruels**, *sb.* the king's evil.

**Cruffles**, *sb. pl.* a kind of potatoes.

**Crule han'**, *sb.* a disagreeable spectacle ; a bad case. 'He's made a *crule han'* o' hisself with the dhrink.' Same as **Sore Hand**.

**Crulge**, *v.* to crouch near the fire ; to cramp oneself by sitting in a crouching attitude.

**Crumbs**. Children are recommended to eat up the *crumbs*, 'for the *crumbs* will make you wise.'

**Crummel**, *sb.* a crumb.

**Crumming-knife**, *sb.* a cooper's tool.

**Cruse**, *adj.* captious ; cross.

**Cuckle**, *sb.* a cockle.

**Cuckoo-sorrel**, *sb.* wood sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*.

**Cuckoo-spittle**, *sb.* the white froth deposited on plants, which is secreted by and encloses the young of an insect, *Aphromora epumaria*.

**Cudden**, *sb.* a small fish, the young of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*.

**Cuddy**, *sb.* a donkey.

'**Cudnae tell a B frae a bill'a-fit**,' applied to a person utterly ignorant.

**Cuidhich**, *sb.* a night's lodging and food.

**Culloch**, *sb.* the broad-nosed eel, *Anguilla latirostris*. This word is used at Lough Neagh, and is the Irish *Colloch* = wicked, in allusion to this eel's voracious habits. It is also called **Hunter Eel** and **Gorb Eel**.

**Cummings**, *sb. pl.* the rootlets of malt.

**Curchie**, *sb.* a curtsey.

**Curecudioughly**, *adv.* comfortably; cosily.

**Curl doddy**, *sb.* a flower, the blue scabious, *Scabiosa succisa*. Children twist the stalk of this flower, and as it slowly untwists in the hand, say to it:

'*Curl doddy on the midden,  
Turn round an' tak' my biddin'.*'

**Curleys**, *sb.* curled kail.

**Curmurring**, *sb.* grumbling; the sound caused by *flatus* within the body.

**Curn**, *sb.* a currant.

**Curnaptious**, *adj.* quarrelsome; cross-grained.

**Custom gate**, **Custom gap**, *sb.* one of the approaches to a fair.

**Cut**, (1) *sb.* a measure of linen yarn. See under **Spangle** and **Lea**.

(2) *v.* to tack from side to side up an inclined plane; to move a heavy object forward by pushing each end alternately.

**Cut butter**. 'It would *cut butter*, if it was hot,' is said of a particularly blunt knife.

**Cut meat**, **To**, *v.* to eat anything. 'They never *cut meat* from Saturday till Wednesday:' said of a lot of sheep which were in transit from Ireland to England.

**Cuts**. 'To draw *cuts*,' to draw lots.

**Cutter**, *sb.* a slate pencil.

**Cutty**, (1) *sb.* a short, clay pipe.

(2) *sb.* a sea bird, the razor-bill. Also the guillemot.

(3) 'There you are puttin' in your *cutty* among spoons,' said to a youngster who attempts to join in the conversation of the elders.

(4) *adj.* short. '*Cutty* pipe.' '*Cutty* spoon.'

**Cutty full**. 'You hav'n't a *cutty full*' (of brains), *i. e.* you have no sense.

**Da, Dada**, *sb.* father. 'Hi *da* ! come home to the wain !'

**Da-dilly**, *sb.* a helpless, useless person. 'She's a sore *da-dilly* of a crayture.'

**Dab**, (1) *sb.* a small flat fish.

(2) *sb.* a snatch, or clutch.

**Dab at the hole**, *sb.* a game of marbles.

**Dad of bread**, *sb.* a large lump of bread.

**Daffy-downdillies**, *sb.* daffodils.

**Daft**, *adj.* weak-minded ; mad.

**Da-ho**, *sb.* the hedge parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*. See **Hi-how**.

**Dais**, *sb.* A log used as a seat, and placed against the gable of a cottage at the back of the fire, that is where a 'round about' fire was used. If the fire-place was against the gable there was of course no room for a *dais*.

**Daiver**, *v.* to strike a person such a blow as almost to stun him.

**Daivered**, *adj.* doting ; bewildered. Same as **Doithered**.

**Damsel**, (1) *sb.* a damson.

(2) *sb.* an iron rod with projecting pins, that shakes the shoot of the hopper in a corn mill.

**Dander**, on the dander ; idling about ; on the spree.

**Dandher**, (1) *sb.* a slow walk. 'I'll just take a *dandher*.'

(2) *v.* to saunter ; to walk about slowly.

**Dangersome**, *adj.* dangerous.

**Dapery**, *sb.* When oats are being put through frames the lightest grains fall through a sieve, and are collected by themselves, these are called *dapery*, co. Antrim. In co. Down they are called 'wake corn,' i. e. weak corn.

**Dare, or Dar**, *v.* to taunt, or challenge. 'He *darred* me to fight him.'

**Dark**, *adj.* blind. 'Will you give something to a poor *dark* woman ?'

**Darlin**, *adj.* nice. 'A *darlin*' red-head,' means a nice head of red hair.

**Daundered**, *adj.* dazed.

**Daurna**, *v.* dare not. Sometimes **Daurnae**.

**Daver**, *s.* to stun.

**Davy**, *sb.* an affidavit. 'I'll take my *davy*.'

**Daw**, *sb.* a lazy, good for nothing person.

**Dawmson plume**, *sb.* a damson.

**Day**, *sb.* one's lifetime. See under **Your day**.



**Day an' daily**, *adv.* constantly; every day.

**Dayligon**, **Dayly goin**, *sb.* (daylight going); the dusk of the evening.

**Dead end**. 'If you saw it you would take your *dead end*,' i. e. you would die of laughter.

**Dead knowledge**, *sb.* deceitfulness; cunning.

**Dead man's plunge**, *sb.* this is made by throwing a stone, so that it enters the surface of water with such force that no splash is made.

**Dead men's pinches**, *sb.* Small discoloured marks on the skin, which come mysteriously during the night, and which show themselves in the morning. They resemble the marks of *pinches* or bruises.

**Deaf nut**, *sb.* an empty nut.

**Dear bless you!** God bless you [?], an exclamation.

**Dear help you!** God help you [?], an exclamation.

**Dear knows**. A common rejoinder, meaning 'who *knows*,' or 'no-body *knows*,' probably meant originally, 'God only *knows*.'

**Dear love you!** God love you [?], an exclamation.

**Deave**, *v.* to deafen; to bewilder. 'You would *deave* one's ears.'

**Debate**, *sb.* a defence, or fight. 'He can make a great *debate* for himself.'

**Deck of cards**, *sb.* a pack of cards.

**Decline**, *sb.* consumption.

**Dede auld**, *adj.* very old.

**Deed and doubles**, indeed.

**Deil** (1). 'The *deil* couldn't do it unless he was drunk:' said of something very difficult.

(2) 'The *deil* gang wi' ye, an' saxpence, an' ye'll nether want money nor company,' a saying.

**Deil bane ye**, an expression of anger.

**Deil perlickit**, nothing. 'What fortune did his wife bring him?' 'Oh, *deil perlickit*, tied up in a clout.'

**Deil's needle**, *sb.* a dragon-fly.

**Demands**, *sb.* commands. 'Have you any *demands* into town?'

**Demean**, *v.* to lower, or disgrace. 'I wouldn't *demean* myself to speak to him.'

**Demin ane**, *sb.* an odd one, i. e. singular, unusual.

**Den**, (1) *sb.* a dark cellar in a mill building.

(2) the place of safety in games, such as 'Hy spy.'

**Desperation**, *sb.* a great rage. 'The master was in *desperation*.'

**Deval, Devalve, or Develve, v.** to desist.

**Devarshion, sb.** ridicule. 'Makin' *divarshion*,' turning into ridicule.

**Devil's churn staff,** the sun spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*.

**Devil's coachman, sb.** an insect. Same as **Coffin cutter**.

**Dhirl, sb.** a good-for-nothing person.

**Dhrap with hunger, v.** to die of hunger. 'If I was *dhrappin*' with hunger I wouldn't ask him for a farden.'

**Dhruv, v.** drove; driven. 'I *dhruv* past him.' 'A've *dhruv* that horse these five year.'

**Dibble, sb.** a pointed wooden implement for making holes in the ground for planting in.

**Dibble, or Dibble in, v.** to plant by means of a *dibble*.

**Diddies, sb.** the breasts of a woman.

**Differ, sb.** the difference.

**Dig, (1) sb.** a blow. 'I wish I had three *digs* at him.'

(2) 'To *dig* with the wrong foot,' is a way of saying that the person referred to belongs to a religious persuasion different from that of the speaker.

**Dig wi' baith feet,** this is said of a clever person. Compare **Two hand boy**.

**Dig with the same foot,** to belong to the same religious denomination.

**Dimpsy brown, adj.** '*Dimpsy brown*, the colour of a mouse's waist-coat,' an undecided colour.

**Din, adj.** dun, or brown-coloured.

**Dinge, (1) sb.** a dint.

(2) *v.* to dint.

**Dingle, or Dinle, v.** to throb; to vibrate; to tingle.

**Dinlin, adj.** trembling; vibrating.

**Directly, just so; precisely.**

**Dirt bird, sb.** the skua. It follows flocks of sea-gulls, and chases these birds till they disgorge the contents of their stomachs, and the vomited matter the *dirt bird* eats. See **Allan hawk**.

**Discomfuffle, v.** to incommode.

**Discoorse, v.** to talk to. 'Come here till I *discoorse* you.'

**Disgist, v.** to digest.

**Disremember, v.** to forget.

**Distress, sb.** a sickness. 'Since I had that *distress* in my head.'

**Ditch, sb.** a fence, generally of earth.

**Divil mend ye.** 'Served you right.' 'You deserved it richly.'

- Divvid**, *v.* divided. 'We *divvid* them as well as we cud.'
- Do** [doo], *v.* to recover from illness. 'I'm thinkin' he's not goin' to *do*.'
- Dochrai**, *sb.* gruel.
- Dockan**, *sb.* a dock-plant. When a boy gets stung by a nettle he searches for a dock leaf, and rubs it on the wounded part, repeating the charm, '*Dockan, Dockan*, in. Nettle, nettle, out.'
- Dofe**, *adj.* heavy; stupid, as with a cold; also to describe a dull heavy sound.
- Doff**, *v.* to take the full bobbins off a spinning-frame in a mill.
- Doffer**, *sb.* a girl who doffs, *i. e.* takes off the full bobbins from the spinning frames. The *doffers* are the youngest girls employed in flax spinning-mills.
- Dog**, *sb.* the end of a rainbow. It generally precedes or accompanies a squall at sea. Same as **Weather gall**.
- Dog wilk**, *sb.* a sea mollusc, *Purpura lapillus*.
- Doing off**, *sb.* a scolding.
- Doithered**, *adj.* doting; bewildered.
- Dolachan**, *sb.* a large lake trout, not so large as the 'buddagh,' but same species (*Salmo ferox*).
- Doldram**, *adj.* confused; stupid.
- Dolfer, Dolver**, *sb.* a large marble.
- Dolly**. 'He had hardly a *dolly* on him,' means he had scarcely any clothes on him.
- Done**, *v.* did. In the same way 'seen' is used for saw; 'had went,' for had gone, &c.
- Done man**, *sb.* a worn-out old man.
- Donse**, *sb.* the devil.
- Donsy, Dauncey**, *adj.* sick; sick-looking.
- Dool**, *sb.* a kind of nail. An iron spike, sharp at both ends.
- Dooled**, a cooper's term. "The head and bottom equally *dooled* and set into the cross."—*Belfast News-letter*, 1738.
- Dooless**, *adj.* helpless; thriftless.
- Dorn**, *sb.* a narrow neck of water (not fordable) between two islands, or between an island and the mainland (Strangford Lough).
- Dotard**, *adj.* doting.
- Dotther**, *v.* to totter.
- Douce**, *adj.* neat; tidy.
- Dour**, *adj.* sulky; disagreeable.

**Dousing**, *sb.* a beating. 'A good *dousing*.'

**Dowd**, *sb.* a woman's white cap without any frilling.

**Dowdy cap**, *sb.* Same as **Dowd**.

**Down in the mouth**, in low spirits.

**Dowp**, *sb.* a candle-end; also a child's 'bundie.'

**Dowse**, *v.* to extinguish.

**Doylt**, *adj.* stupid.

**Dozed**, *adj.* decayed, applied to wood.

**Drabs**, *sb.* See **Dribs**.

**Draft**, *sb.* a drawing, or picture.

**Drafts**, *sb.* cart-traces made of chain.

**Drapisy**, *sb.* dropsy.

**Drop it like a hot potato**, *i. e.* drop it at once.

**Draw**, (1) *v.* to cart. 'He's away *drawin'* peats.'

(2) *v.* to lift or raise for the purpose of attack. 'He *drew* his fist, and hit him on the face.' 'He *drew* his foot and kicked her.'

**Drawky**, *adj.* wet; misty. 'It's a *drawky* day.'

**Dredge**, *sb.* a boat used for dredging in harbours.

**Dredge box**, *sb.* a flour dredger.

**Dreegh**, *adj.* dreary; tedious; slow. 'It's a *dreegh* jab' (a wearisome piece of business). 'A *dreegh* road' (a tedious road). 'A *dreegh* boy' (a slow boy).

**Dreep**, *v.* to drip slowly; to ooze.

**Dreepin'**, *adj.* very wet; dripping.

**Dribs and drabs**, *sb.* small amounts. 'He pays it in *dribs and drabs*.'

**Dring**, *v.* to delay; to linger.

**Dringing**, *adj.* lingering, or dawdling on the way. 'Come on, Joan, an' don't be *dringing* behin'.'

**Drink-a-penny**, the bald coot, *Fulica atra*. The little grebe is also so called.

**Drogget**, *sb.* cloth which is a mixture of flax and wool. Of the off-spring of mixed marriages it is sometimes said, 'They're *drogget*, an' that's the worst of all cloth.'

**Droghey**, *adj.* drizzly.

**Droll**, *sb.* a tale, or story.

**Drooned**, *adj.* When the sky is overcast and dark all round, it is said to have 'a *drooned* appearance.'

**Drop**, *sb.* a rather small quantity. 'Give us a wee *drop*.'

**Droukit**, *adj.* drenched ; drowned. 'As wet as a *droukit* rat.'

**Drouth**, *sb.* thirst ; a drought.

**Drown the miller**, this is said to be done when too much water is added to the whiskey in a glass of grog.

**Drown your Shamrock**. On Patrick's day (March 17th) persons are frequently requested to come and drown their *shamrocks*, this means to have a drink. On this day when anyone is observed in liquor, he is said to have been 'drowning his *shamrock*.'

**Drudge**, (1) *sb.* a dredge.

(2) *v.* to dredge for oysters ; to shake flour from a dredger.

**Drugget**, *sb.* to speak *drugget*. To endeavour to graft a fine accent on a vulgar one.

**Drum**, *sb.* 'I'll give you what Paddy gave the *drum*,' *i. e.* a good beating.

**Drumlin**, *sb.* a mound or ridge of gravel (*Co. Down, Geo. Survey*).

**Druthy**, *adj.* thirsty. 'Talkin's *druthy* work.'

**Dub**, *sb.* mud. "Their petticoats weel kill ahin, nor *dub*, nor stoure mismay them."—HUDDLESTON.

**Ducey**, *adj.* juicy.

**Duck**, *sb.* a dip in the sea. 'I can take nine back *ducks* running,' *i. e.* in succession.

**Duck at the table**, *sb.* a boy's game played with round stones, and a table-shaped block of stone.

**Duck in thunder**. 'He turned up his eyes like a *duck* in thunder,' saying expressive of astonishment.

**Duck's meat**, hardened mucous in the corners of the eyes after sleeping.

**Duds**, *sb.* clothes, ragged clothes.

**Due sober**, *sb.* quite sober.

**Duggen**, *v.* dug. 'I'll get that plot *duggen*.'

**Duke**, (1) *sb.* a duck.

(2) *v.* to evade ; to stoop the head so as to avoid a blow. Same as **Juke**.

**Dullis, Dillisk**, *sb.* dulce, *Rhodomenia palmata*, a sea-weed, eaten or rather chewed, after having been dried for a few days in the sun.

**Dumb craythurs**, *sb.* the lower animals.

**Dunch**, *v.* to push, or butt. 'That cow will *dunch* you.'

**Dundher**, (1) *sb.* a violent noisy blow. 'A *dundher* came to my door.'

(2) *v.* to make a dull heavy noise, such as pounding.

**Dunduckity**, *adj.* 'Dunduckity mud colour, the colour of a mouse's diddy,' an undecided colour.

**Dunne**, *sb.* a bird, the knot, *Tringa canutus*.

**Dunny**, *sb.* the skate, *Raia batis*.

**Dunt**, *sb.* a push; a hard blow.

**Dure**, *sb.* a door.

**Durgan**, (1) a short stout person; a kind of pig.

(2) *sb.* oatmeal fried in dripping, and sometimes flavoured with leeks, &c., co. Down. This dish is called in co. Antrim, mealy-crushy.

**Durin'** ash or oak, for ever.

**Dursent**, dare not. 'They *dursent* do it.'

**Duskiss**, *sb.* the dusk; the evening.

**Duty hens**, *sb.* fowls of which a tenant has to give a certain number to his landlord each year.

**Dwamish**, *adj.* feeling sick.

**Dwaum**, *sb.* a fainting fit; a sudden fit of sickness.

**Dwine**, *v.* to die away; to decline in health; to diminish.

**Dwyble**, *v.* to walk with a foltering gait, as if weak in the limbs.

**Dwybly**, *adj.* shaky; tottering.

**Dyke Sheugh**, *sb.* a ditch or trench, alongside a fence.

**Dyor**, *sb.* a small quantity of any liquid. A wee *dyor* is the same as 'a wee sup,' 'a wee drop.'

**Dyorrie**, *adj.* dwarfed; small. 'There's a *dyorrie* pig in every litter,' saying.

**Dyuggins**, *sb.* shreds and tatters.

**Earles**, *sb.* earnest money. Same as **Airles**.

**Ears**, (1). When the right *ear* is hot, some one is speaking ill of you; when the left *ear* is hot, some one is speaking good of you.

(2) 'I can't hear my *ears*,' *i. e.* there is such a din that I can't hear a word.

**Earywig**, *sb.* an earwig.

**Easin**, *sb. pl.* the eaves of thatch. Same as **Aizins**.

**Edge**, *sb.* an adze. 'Foot *edge*,' a foot adze.

**Ee**, **Een**, *sb.* eye; eyes.

**Eedyet**, *sb.* an idiot.

**Eelans**, of the same age. 'We're *eelans*.'

**Eel oil**, *sb.* used as a cure for deafness.

**Eel skins**, *sb.* these are used for bandages for sprains, and are supposed to possess a curative property; they are bound round the hurt wet and slimy, just as they are taken off the eels. *Eel-skin* is also used for the 'hooden,' or 'mid-kipple' of a flail.

**Ekes an' ens**, *sb.* odds and ends; small scraps of things turned to account. '*Ekes an' ens* rise to something if you just put them together.' 'Between *ekes an' ens* I've managed this.'

**Elder**, *sb.* a cow's udder.

**Elk**, *sb.* a term for the wild swan (HARRIS, *Hist. co. Down*).

**Elsin**, *sb.* a shoemaker's awl.

**End**. 'From end to one' = from one end to the other; throughout. 'I've cleaned the hedge from *end* to one.' 'The story's known from *end* to one through the whole place.'

**Endeavour**, *sb.* an attempt; one's utmost. To do one's *endeavour* = to try earnestly. 'He come in, an' they done their whole *endeavour* to get him out.' 'Make an *endeavour* to do it.'

**End's erran'**. 'On one end's *erran'*,' on one single purpose or errand.

**Enough between melts and rounds**, *i. e.* between one thing and another: the allusion is to the *milt* and *roe* of herrings.

**Engrained, Ingrained**, *v.* A very dirty-looking person is said 'to have the dirt *engrained* into his skin.'

**Enjain, Injain**, *sb.* an ingenious thing. 'That's a great *enjain*.'

**Entertainment**, *sb.* lodging and food. '*Entertainment* for man and beast,' a notice.

**Entry mouth**, *sb.* the end of an entry or lane, where it opens upon a street.

**Ere yesterday**, *sb.* the day before yesterday.

**Erran'**, *sb.* an errand. 'If A mak an *erran'* tae yer face, it 'ill no be tae kiss ye,' said in anger.

**Errock**, *sb.* a young hen.

**Espibawn**, *sb.* the ox eye, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

**Eternal**, *adj.* infernal. 'He's an *eternal* villain.' Compare Shakespeare, 'The eternal devil.'

**Ettle**, *v.* to intend.

**Even**, *v.* to impute. 'Would you *even* the like of that to me.'

**Even ash**, *sb.* an ash-leaf with an even number of leaflets, used in a kind of divination. The young girl who finds one repeats the words—

"This *even ash* I hold in my han',  
The first I meet is my true man."

She then asks the first male person she meets on the road, what his Christian name is, and this will be the name of her future husband.

**Evenlier**, *adj.* more even.

**Even one's wit**, *v.* to condescend to argue with another. 'I wouldn't *even my wit* to you.'

**Even on**, or **Even down**, applied to heavy, continuous rain. 'There was an *even down* pour.'

**Every**, each. 'There's a chimley on *every* en' o' the house.'

**Eyes**, (1) When the right *eye* itches it is a sign of crying: when the left *eye* itches it is a sign of laughing.

(2) 'Your *eyes* are like two burnt holes in a blanket,' an expression of derision.

**Eye sore**, *sb.* a blemish; anything that looks ill.

**Face card**, *sb.* a court card.

**Fadge**, (1) *sb.* a kind of thick bread made of potatoes and flour or meal, baked on a griddle.

(2) *sb.* a bale of goods of an irregular shape.

**Failed**, looking very ill, or in impaired health.

**Fairin'**, *sb.* a present from a fair.

**Faize**, **Fiz**, *v.* to show or make an impression. 'Drink never *fizzes* on that man.' 'He took all the medicine, and it never *faized* on him.'

**Fall**, *v.* to fell trees.

**Falling hatchet**, *sb.* an axe for cutting down trees.

**Fan**, *v.* to fawn, as 'the dog *fans* on me.'

**Fangled**, *v.* entangled. 'The cow has got *fangled* in her tether.'

**Fangs**, *sb.* the roots of the teeth.

**Fans**, *sb.* a winnowing machine.

**Far through**, nearly finished; very ill.

**Farl**, *sb.* the fourth of the circular piece of oaten cake, which is baked on a griddle at one time.

**Farley**, *sb.* a wonder; something strange. See **Spy farlies**, also used as a term of contempt. 'Ye *farley* ye.'

**Farm o' lan'**, *sb.* a farm.

**Farmer**. 'By the holy *farmer*,' an oath.

**Farness**, *sb.* distance. 'What *farness* off do you live?'

**Farntickled**, *adj.* freckled.

**Farntickles**, *sb.* freckles. 'The *farntickles* niver sayd a word but one, that they wouldn't light on a din skin,' saying.

**Fash**, *v.* to trouble oneself. 'Don't *fash* your lug,' pay no heed; never mind.



**Fasten's e'en**, *sb.* Shrove Tuesday.

**Fatigue**, *sb.* hard wear or abuse. 'That cloth will stand *fatigue*.'

**Fault**, *v.* to blame.

**Fause face**, a mask.

**Favour**, *v.* to resemble, as regards family likeness. 'That chile *favours* his father.'

**Feat**, *adj.* neat; tidy.

**Feather**, *sb.* the lines and markings seen in polished wood.

**Febberwerry**, February.

**Feck**, *sb.* a quantity; the greater quantity or majority.

**Feerd**, afraid.

**Feint a hate**, devil a bit; nothing at all.

**Felt**, *sb.* a bird, the redwing: the fieldfare is here called the 'large blue *felt*.'

**Fend off**, *v.* to prevent a boat from striking against any object.

**Fend off post**, *sb.* a post set in the ground to protect an object from injury by carts, &c., coming in contact with it.

**Feth i, Heth i**, faith yes.

**Feth and troth**, by faith and truth. '*Feth and troth*, but I won't let you.'

**Fettle**, *v.* to fix; to settle; to grind the rough edges from iron castings.

**Fettler**, *sb.* a man who *fettles* castings.

**Fiery-edge**, *sb.* the first or original edge on a knife or other cutting implement; the first eagerness on commencing a new thing. 'I'll just eat a bit now to take the *fiery-edge* off my appetite.' It is sometimes said of a new servant, 'Oh wait till you see how he does, when the *fiery-edge* goes off him.'

**Fike**, *v.* to be busy in a trifling way.

**Fillaira**, *sb.* a plant, valerian; also called villera.

**Fined in**, *v.* fined. 'He was *fined in* 10s.'

**Finger-stail**, *sb.* a finger-stall; the finger of an old glove used as a protection for a sore finger.

**Fired**. When black specks appear on the stem of growing flax, it is said to be *fired* (MASON, 1814).

**Firing**, *sb.* a kind of mildew or disease to which young flax is subject; called by bleachers 'sprit' (DUBOURDIEU'S *Antrim*, 1812).

**Fissling**, *sb.* a stealthy noise, such as a faint rustling.

**Fisty**, *sb.* a nick-name for a person who has only one hand.

**Fits.** 'It *fits* you to a hair in the water' = it fits you exactly : said of a garment.

**Fitty forra coo, sb.** a cow that has been giving milk for say fifteen months, and is not with calf.

**Flaff, (1) sb.** 'Lichenin' *flaff*,' a flash of lightning.

(2) *v.* to flutter or flap.

**Flaghter spade, sb.** a broad, pointed spade, with one edge turned up, used for paring sods or 'scraws' off the surface of the ground.

**Flail, sb.** A *flail* consists of three parts ; the han' stav', the hooden or mid-kipple, which is a piece of cow-skin or eel-skin ; and the soople, or part that comes in contact with the grain.

**Flake, Flaik, sb.** a hurdle, or arrangement, of branches, on which flax was formerly dried over a fire.

**Flannen, sb.** flannel.

**Flatter, to wheedle ; to coax ; to persuade.** 'Away and *flatter* him for the loan of his wheel-barra.'

**Flauch, sb.** a flash.

**Flavers, sb.** what drops from a dog's tongue.

**Flax ripple, sb.** a comb with large iron teeth through which flax is drawn, to remove the bolls or seeds.

**Flea.** 'He would skin a *flea* for the hide and tallow : ' said of an avaricious person.

**Flee, sb.** a fly.

**Fleech, v.** to coax or supplicate in a fawning way.

**Fleet-line (float-line), sb.** a line used in a particular kind of sea-fishing ; the hook floats mid-way between the surface and bottom, and is carried away clear off the boat, which remains at anchor by the current.

**Flied, Fliet, adj.** frightened.

**Flinch, sb.** a finch ; *e. g.* gold-finch.

**Flisky, adj.** skittish, specially applied to a mare which kicks when touched on the flank.

**Flit, v.** to change house. 'Do you *flit* this week or next ?'

**Flitting, sb.** furniture, &c., when in transit from one house to another 'A load of *flitting*.'

**Floffing, Flaflin', v.** fluttering, as a bird when held.

**Flooster, Floosterer, sb.** a flatterer.

**Flooster, v.** to flatter, or coax.

**Floostered, v.** flurried.

**Flowan, the bog cotton, *Anthemis Cotula*.**

**Flowans, Flouans, sb.** the light clinging dust in a flax-scutching mill ; small fragments of the flax stem.

**Flow-bog, Flow-moss, sb.** a bog through which water has flowed, or in which it lodges.

**Flower, sb.** a bunch of flowers.

**Flug-fisted, left-handed.**

**Flummery, sb.** nonsense. See under **Sowans**.

**Flush, (1) v.** to startle a shoal of herrings at night, so that the fish indicate their presence by disturbing the surface of the water.

(2) *sb.* a pool ; a pool of water that extends nearly across a road.

(3) fledged, as young birds.

**Flutterick, sb.** a fish. Same as **Clavin**.

**Flysoms, adj.** frightful ; dreadful.

**Fog, sb.** moss.

**Fog-cheese, sb.** a soft inferior cheese, made late in the year.

**Fog-harrow, sb.** a harrow to clear moss away.

**Fog-meal, sb.** a full or hearty meal. A person who has eaten too much is said to have got a 'fog-fill,' or to be 'fog-fu.'

**Footing, sb.** the melancholy howling of a dog.

**Fool, adj.** foolish. *E.g.* 'a fool man.'

**Fooran, sb.** a bird, the puffin.

**Foosted, adj.** fusty ; decaying ; having a bad smell.

**Foot and a half, sb.** a boy's game.

**Foot go, sb.** a sloping plank, with stout laths nailed on to assist the feet, used by masons.

**Footins, sb.** small heaps of cut peat. See under **Clamps**.

**Footther, (1) sb.** a useless, foolish, or awkward person. 'You're a footther, and the duck's ill get you,' common saying.

(2) *v.* to idle ; to do anything useless. 'Don't stan' footthering there.'

**Foottherin', adj.** handleless.

**Footy, adj.** trifling ; small ; mean.

**For.** 'I'm for doing it,' *i.e.* I'm going to do it. 'Are you for going?' *i.e.* do you intend to go?

**Forbears, Forebeers, sb.** ancestors.

**Forbye, (1) adv.** besides. 'There was two forbye myself.'

(2) *ad.* very ; past the common. 'That's a forbye good horse.'

**Forder, (1) sb.** progress ; speed. See **Good forder**.

(2) *v.* to assist ; to help forward.

**Fordersome**, what forwards any work ; manageable.

**Fore**. 'To the *fore*' = in existence.

**Fore-end**, *sb.* the beginning, or early part. 'He may go out in the *fore-end* of the day.'

**Fore-milk**, *sb.* the first milk got from a cow at each milking ; it is very poor and watery.

**Foreway**, to get the *foreway* of one ; to forestall ; to anticipate one.

**Forget**, *sb.* an omission ; a neglect. 'That was a great *forget*.'

**Fornenst**, opposite to ; in exchange for.

**Forra-coo**, *sb.* a cow that has been giving milk, for say nine or ten months, and is not with calf.

**Ferrard, Forrit**, *adj.* fast, as a clock. 'She's twenty-minutes *ferrard*.'

**Forth**, *sb.* an earthen fort or rath.

**Fosey**, *adj.* spongy, like an overgrown turnip, or decayed wood.

**Foule ground**, *sb.* the bottom of the sea, where it is covered with rocks or stones, and sea-weed.

**Founded, Foundet**, *sb.* anything. 'There was not a *foundet* in the house,' i. e. there was nothing—always used with a negative.

**Founder**, *sb.* a catarrh ; a cold, or illness. 'The boy has got a *founder*.'

**Foundered**, *adj.* exhausted or lamed with wet and cold. 'The horse was *foundered* in one of his forelegs.'

**Fower-square**, *adj.* square.

**Foxed**, *adj.* Women's cloth boots are *foxed* when they have a binding of leather on the cloth all round next the sole.

**Foxing**, *adj.* scheming.

**Foxy**, *sb.* a term for a red-haired person.

**Freen**, *sb.* friend, or relative.

**Freet**, *sb.* an omen.

**Freety**, *adj.* having belief in charms or omens. 'We're no that *freety* about here.'

**French flies**, *sb.* a boy's game.

**Friend, Freen**, *sb.* a relative. 'They're far out *friends* of mine, but I niver seen them.'

**Frimsy-framsy**. Same as **Frincy-francy**, q. v.

**Frincy-francy**, *sb.* a game played between the dances at balls in farm-houses. A chair was placed in the middle of the barn or room ; the master of the ceremonies led to the chair a young woman, who sat down and named the young man whom she was willing should kiss her. This he did, and then took the seat which the lady vacated.

He then called out the name of some favourite girl, who was led up to him; there was another kiss. The girl then took the seat, and so on (Co. of Down). The same game is called *Frimsey-framsey* in parts of the co. of Antrim.

**Frizzens**, *sb.* the iron mountings on single and double trees, by which they are attached to a plough or harrow.

**From that I went**, from the time that I went.

**Frost**, (1) 'By the holy frost,' an exclamation.

(2) 'She'll sit a *frost*,' i. e. she will die an old maid.

(3) 'The *frost* has taken the air,' this is said when a wet day follows a clear frosty morning.

**Frughans**, *sb.* whortleberries. Same as **Blaeberries**.

**Frush**, *adj.* brittle, as applied to wood, &c.: said of flax when the 'shoughs' separate easily from the fibre.

**Fud**, *sb.* the tail of a hare.

**Full farmer**, *sb.* a large, or well-to-do farmer.

**Fum turf**, *sb.* light spongy turf.

**Fur**, *sb.* a furrow.

**Furrow and land**, the hollows and heights on the surface of a mill-stone.

**Fut**, *v.* i. e. foot, to walk. 'Ye *futted* it weel' = you walked quickly.

**Fuzionless**, *adj.* insipid, or innutritious, as applied to fodder, &c., of inferior quality.

**Fyammy**, *adj.* applied to a sea bottom covered with a growth of 'fyams,' i. e. tangles.

**Fyams**, *sb.* the long sea-weeds known as tangles.

**Gab**, (1) *sb.* the mouth: hence *talk*. 'Gie us none of your *gab*.'

(2) 'All *gab* and guts like a young crow,' a comparison.

**Gabbuck**, *ov* **Gobbock**, *sb.* the piked dog-fish.

**Gackin'**, *v.* mocking.

**Gaffer**, *sb.* the head man over a gang of navvies.

**Gag**, (1) *sb.* a joke; a deception.

(2) *v.* to ridicule. 'They began with *gaggin'* other.'

**Gailick**, **Gelick**, *sb.* an earwig.

**Gaily pot**, *sb.* a jam pot. See **Gelly cup**.

**Gaining**, *adj.* winsome; lovesome.

**Gaits**, *sb.* sheaves of corn set up singly on end. They are tied higher up than usual, so as to allow the base to spread.

**Gallon**, *sb.* the butter burr, *Petasites vulgaris*.

**Gallowsees**, *sb.* suspenders.

**Galore**, **Galyore**, *sb.* abundance.

**Game**. A dog is said to be *game* if it does not howl when held up by the tail or ear.

**Game leg**, *sb.* a lame leg; a leg shorter than its fellow.

**Gammel**, *sb.* the back of the knee of a horse's hind leg.

**Ganch**, *sb.* an awkward, silly fellow. 'A sore *ganch* of a craithur.'

**Gang ower** (going over), *sb.* a scolding.

'**Gang up the hous**,' go on to the best room or parlour, *i. e.* when the parlour is *up* a step from the passage or outer room. In some farmhouses, where the parlour is down a step, the expression used is 'Gang doon the hous' an' mine the step.'

**Gangway**, *sb.* a frequented thoroughfare. 'Oh, we live right in the *gangway*.'

**Gant**, **Gaunt**, *sb.* a yawn.

**Gant**, **Gaunt**, *v.* to yawn.

**Gapeseed**, *sb.* what one can see or spy out; what catches the eye. 'They came in here just for *gapeseed*, for they had no erran'.'

**Gar**, *v.* to make or cause.

**Garron**, *sb.* an old horse.

**Gash**, *sb.* a rent or gap. 'That cow has made a sore *gash* in your hedge.'

**Gaskin**, *sb.* any material, such as flax or india-rubber, used to pack the joints of steam or water-pipes.

**Gather**, *v.* to suppurate.

**Gathering**, *sb.* a suppuration.

**Gatherup**, *sb.* a wandering rag-man.

**Gavel**, *sb.* a gable.

**Gaw**, *sb.* a trap-dyke. Also called a **March**. HAMILTON'S *Antrim*, 1784.

**Gawk**, *sb.* an awkward person.

**Gazebo**, *sb.* a stand at a racecourse; a tall building from which a look-out can be had; a staring looking building.

**Gazened**, *sb.* When the seams of a boat, a barrel, or any wooden article are opened and gaping in consequence of heat or drought it is said to be *gazened*.

**Gelly cup**, *sb.* a small jam pot or cup.

**Gentle**, *adj.* haunted by fairies. The large hawthorns growing singly are deemed sacred to fairies, and are hence called *gentle thorns*. MOSKIMIN'S *Carrickfergus*, 1823.

**Gentry**, *sb.* the fairies.

**Gentry bushes**, 'fairy thorns,' &c. They are sacred to the 'good people,' and are therefore let alone.

**Get**, (1) *sb.* an opprobrious term used in scolding matches.

(2) *v.* to be called. 'He *gets* the name of Toal,' i. e. he is commonly called Toal. 'His name is Mulgrew, but he *gets* Timony.'

**Get out of the sheugh**, 'get out of the way.'

**Get yer heed in yer han'**, *v.* to get a great scolding.

**Get your lines**, *v.* to be dismissed from employment. Same as **Get the sack** and **Get the bag**.

**Ghost**, *v.* to haunt a person or place for the purpose of importuning for money or anything else.

**Ghoster**, *sb.* one who follows another person or hangs about for the purpose of asking for something.

**Giants' Graves**, *sb.* cromlechs and kistvaens.

**Gib**, *sb.* a hook on the end of a peculiar pattern of yard-stick.

**Gif**, *if*. 'I certainly will fight *gif* your honour bids me.'

**Giff-gaff**, mutual giving and taking. '*Giff-gaff* mak's guid freens.'

**Gig-ma-gog's Grave**, *sb.* a kistvaen between Coleraine and Bushmills, Co. of Antrim.

**Gilderoy**. 'I wouldn't give it to you if you were as big as *Gilderoy*,' a defiance. G. was a celebrated outlaw.

**Gillaroo trout**, *sb.* a large lake trout, commonly said to have a gizzard like that of a fowl.

**Gillets**, *sb.* narrow channels among rocks.

**Gilpins**, *sb.* the fry of the coal-fish, *Merlangus Carbonarius*.

**Ginkin**, *sb.* a fish. Harris (1744) says it is "a delicate small fish, spotted and shaped something like a trout. It is called here a *ginkin*, in the rivers of the C. Galway a streamer, in some parts a graveling, and in the C. Kilkenny a gilloge."

**Ginling**, *v.* catching fish under stones with the hands.

**Girn**, (1) *sb.* a noose. The noose which is made with a halter and put in a horse's mouth is called a *girn*. 'Pit a *girn* in his mooth.'

(2) *v.* to snare trout, &c., with a noose.

(3) *v.* to cry. 'Stop that *girling*.'

'Girny go gabby the cat's cousin,' said to a child that cries frequently without much cause.

**Glaikit**, *adj.* thoughtless; giddy.

**Glaiks**, *sb.* a lever attached to a churn-staff, by use of which the churning is less laborious.

**Glam**, *sb.* a sudden snatch. 'I made a *glam* at it.'

**Glar**, **Glaur**, *sb.* slimy mud.

**Glashan**, *sb.* the coal fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*. Called also **Blockan** and **Grey Lord**.

**Gled**, *sb.* a kite (bird).

**Gleed o' sense**, *sb.* a spark or grain of sense.

**Glimin'**, *v.* looking out of the corner of one's eye.

**Glipe**, *sb.* an uncouth fellow.

**Glower**, *v.* to stare or look.

**Go**, or **Gang**, of water. A *go* of water is two pails, *i. e.* as much as a person can carry at one time from the well.

**Goak**, **Gouk**, *sb.* a cuckoo.

'The bat, the bee, the butterfly, the cuckoo, and the *gowk*,  
The heather bleat, the mire snipe, hoo many birds is that?'

Answer Twa. Another form:

'The cuckoo and the *gowk*,  
The layrock and the lark,  
The heather bleat, the mire snipe,  
How many birds is that?' Three.

**Goat**. 'It would blow the horns off a *goat*:' said of a great storm.

**God speed**. 'The back of *God speed*,' any very solitary and unfrequented place.

**God's truth**, the truth.

**Going on a stick**, *v.* walking by the help of a stick.

**Gold Head**, *sb.* the *pochard* or red-headed widgeon. HARRIS, *Co. Down*, 1744.

**Goldspring**, **Gooldspring**, *sb.* a goldfinch.

**Golly**, *sb.* a ball or block of wood used in the game of 'shinney.'  
Called also a **Nag**.

**Gomeril**, *sb.* a fool.

**Gomus**, *sb.* a stupid person or blockhead.

**Good**. 'He's no *good*,' *i. e.* he is of no use or of no account.

**Good forder**, *sb.* a salutation to a ploughman or labourer, meaning 'May you get on well.'



**Good lock**, *sb.* a large quantity. 'Ah, that's nuthin'; gi'e us a *good lock*.'

**Gooldspring**, *sb.* the goldfinch.

**Goose seam**, *sb.* goose grease.

**Goppen, Goapen**, *sb.* the full of both hands. 'She gave the poor body a *goppen o' meal*.'

**Gorb**, *sb.* a greedy person. In Belfast the boys of any one school called the boys of another *gorbs*.

**Gorb-eel**. Same as **Culloch**, *q. v.*

**Gorgy-mill-tree**, *sb.* a willow.

**Gorsoon**, *sb.* a young lad.

**Gospel greedy**, fond of going to church.

**Goving about**, *or Goving round*, *v.* staring about in a stupid way.

**Gowk storm**. On the N.E. coast of Co. Antrim, "the peasantry look forward with the greatest interest every spring for what they call the *gowk* (cuckoo) *storm*, that takes place about the end of April or the beginning of May, when the note of this bird is heard. This storm, which is from the east, casts on the beach vast quantities of sea-wrack, which is used as manure for their potatoes."—THOMPSON'S *Nat. Hist. of Ireland*.

**Gowl**, *v.* to howl; to cry in a howling way.

**Gowler**, *sb.* a dog, *i. e.* a howler.

**Gowpin**, *sb.* the painful beating or throbbing in a suppurating finger.

**Gra**, liking for; affection. 'I had no *gra* for it.'

**Graden**, *sb.* a coarse kind of oat-meal. Obsolete.

**Graith**, *sb.* horse harness.

**Granny**, *sb.* The *granny* is a small sheaf composed of the last remaining growing stalks of corn on a farm at harvest. The stalks are plaited together, and are cut down by the reapers throwing their reaping-hooks at it from a little distance. It is then carried home in triumph, and the person who has cut it down puts it round the neck of the oldest woman of the farmer's family. It is sometimes hung up against the 'chimney brace,' where it remains till next harvest, when it gives place to the new *granny*. Also called the **Churn** and the **Hare**.

**Granny gills**, *sb.* head vermin.

**Granny's needle**, *sb.* a hairy caterpillar; a dragon-fly. Same as **Deil's needle**.

**Graul**, *sb.* a sea-fish resembling a young salmon. HARRIS (1744). A half-grown fellow.

**Graving bowl**, *sb.* a gratuity paid to ship carpenters when they have completed the repair of a vessel, on bringing her out of the graving dock.

**Great**, *adj.* intimate; confidential. 'As *great* as inkle weavers,' saying.

**Greatly failed**, *adj.* much impaired in health.

**Great shakes**, *adj.* much consequence. 'He's no *great shakes*' — he's not of much consequence.

**Greeshaw, Grushaw**, *sb.* glowing ashes; embers.

**Greet**, *v.* to weep.

**Gregagh**, *sb.* a fish, the ballan wrasse. Same as **Bavin**, *q. v.*

**Grew**, (1) *sb.* a greyhound.

(2) *sb.* a tremor.

(3) *v.* to shudder. 'The chile *grewed* at its medicine.'

**Grewsome**, *adj.* frightful; anything that makes one shudder.

**Grey**, *sb.* the grey linnet.

**Grin** (corruption of grain), a small quantity. 'Gi'e us a wee *grin* o' sthroe.' 'A'll no gi'e ye a taste.'

**Gripe**, *sb.* a ditch.

**Grogan**, *sb.* a kind of fairy about two feet high and very strong. He helps the farmers in harvesting, threshing, &c., but takes offence if any recompense be offered him.

**Groof**, *sb.* the front of the body. 'We found him lyin' on his *groof*.'

**Group**, *sb.* a drain in a cow-house behind the cows.

**Grubs**, *sb.* juvenile thieves of the street Arab kind, who run away with the tops or marbles of school-boys.

**Grummel**, *sb.* a backing of clay put round the outside of the brick lining of a well.

**Grummles**, *sb.* grounds; sediment.

**Grumpy**, *adj.* disagreeable in manner.

**Grun**, *sb.* a fish, the perch.

**Grup**, (1) *sb.* a grasp.

(2) *v.* to grasp or grip. 'Eels is gy an' ill to *grup*.'

(3) *v.* to catch; to overtake. 'She's *grupp*in' on us:' said of one boat gaining on another.

**Gudge**, *sb.* a short, thick, fat person. 'He's just a *gudge* of a man.'

**Guldher**, (1) *sb.* a loud, sudden shout, caused by anger or surprise. 'I gave a *guldher* at him, and he ran away.'

(2) *v.* to shout loudly.

**Gullet hole**, *sb.* a deep hole in a sand or mud bank dangerous to bathers.

**Gulley**, *sb.* a butcher's knife; and, in derision, a butcher's boy.

**Gullion hole**, *sb.* a muddy hole; a cesspool.

**Gullions**, *sb.* mud. Same as **Gutters**.

**Gumph**, *sb.* a stupid person.

**Gumption**, *adj.* quickness of understanding; common-sense; tact.

**Gun**. 'It's like the man's *gun*, that wanted a new lock, stock, and barrel, some repairs, and a ram-rod:' said of anything that is quite worn out.

**Gunked**, *adj.* taken aback; disappointed. 'Greatly *gunked*,' 'sorely *gunked*,' or 'quarely *gunked*,' are common ways in which this word is used. Same as **Be-gunked**.

**Gunner**, *sb.* a workman who repairs fire-arms; a gun-smith.

**Gurly**, *adj.* surly; cross.

**Gut**, *sb.* a narrow navigable channel among sand-banks or rocks.

**Gutters**, *sb.* mud. 'The *gutthers* was dhreepin' aff him,' *i. e.* off a horse.

**Guzzle**, *v.* to take by the throat; to choke a person.

**Gy**, or **Gai**, *adv.* very. 'It's *gy* an' hot the day.'

**Gyly**, *adv.* very well; in good health. 'How are you?' '*Gyly*.'

**Hackit hands**, *sb. pl.* hands chapped from exposure to cold.

**Hackle berry**, *sb.* a growth on a horse's leg. Same as **Angle-berry**.

**Haddin**, *sb.* a holding or 'tak' (take) of land.

**Haddin**, *sb.* the wall in a cottage which faces the door, and in which is the triangular or other shaped 'spy-hole.' Same as **Hollan**.

**Haen**, *v.* had. 'I should ha' *haen* them things home in the cart.'

**Haffets**, *sb.* locks of hair growing at the temples.

**Haft**, *v.* to plug the teats of milch cows when they are brought to market, so that the udder becomes very full of milk, or to leave them un milked for the same purpose.

**Hag**, *v.* to cut or chop; to disfigure or spoil by cutting. 'I *hagged* a wheen o' sticks.'

**Haggle**, *v.* to wrangle over a bargain.

**Hag-yard**, *sb.* a stack-yard.

**Hail**, *sb.* shot. 'Sparrow *hail*' = fine shot. 'The whole charge of *hail* went into his back.'

**Hain**, *v.* to save; to economise. Also to save or spare oneself. 'Ye *hained yersel* the day.'

**Hair**. 'No a *hair* feared,' not a bit afraid.

**Hait**, anything. 'Deil a *hait*' = nothing at all.

**Haiverel**, (1) *sb.* a fellow half a fool.

(2) *adj.* giddy; foolish.

**Half away**, *adj.* mad.

**Half natural**, *sb.* a fool.

**Half one**, **Hef yin**, *sb.* a half-glass of whiskey.

**Half-piece crock**, *sb.* the ordinary deep-shaped dairy crock.

**Hallion**, *sb.* a coarse, idle, worthless fellow.

**Hames**, **Hems**, *sb.* the iron or wooden parts of a cart-horse's collar.

**Hammer, block, and Bible**, a boys' game. Each of the three objects is represented by a boy.

**Han'**. 'It's doon the hill, an' wi' the han':' said of a thing that is easily done. See **Wi' the han'**.

**Hanch**, *sb.* a voracious snap. 'The dog made a *hanch* at me.'

**Hand**, (1) *sb.* a ham made from the fore-leg of a pig.

(2) *sb.* something spoiled, or broken, or dirtied; much the same as **Sore hand**, *q. v.* 'If you let the chile get the book he'll make a *hand* of it.'

(3) To 'take a *hand* at' a person is to make fun of him or mislead him. 'There, don't mind him; he's only takin' a han' at you.'

**Hand idle**, *adj.* idle. 'They're *hand idle* for want o' their tools.'

**Handketcher**, *sb.* a handkerchief.

**Handle yer feet**, make good use of your legs.

**Hand ma doon**, a term for any article of clothing purchased second-hand or ready-made, from the fact of its being *handed down* by the stall-keeper for the inspection of the intending purchaser. The term is sometimes used in ridicule for any odd-looking garment. 'Whar did ye get that auld *hand ma doon* of a coat?' Compare *Décroche moi ça*, the slang French term for an old clothes shop.

**Hand over head**, one with another, an expression used in selling, and meaning the putting an average value on a number of things that differ in value. 'Now how much a piece will you say for them, if I take the whole lot *hand over head*.'

**Hands**. When the left palm itches you are going to receive some money, when the right itches you are going to pay money.

**Handsaw**. 'Your voice is like the sharpening of a *handsaw*,' *i. e.* very harsh and disagreeable.

**Hand's turn**, *sb.* any work. 'He hasn't done a *hand's turn* these six months.'

**Hand write**, *sb.* hand-writing. 'Whose *hand write* is that?'

**Hang**, *v.* to hang a scythe is to attach it to its 'sned' (handle) for use.

**Hanging**, *v.* standing. '*Hangin'* on my feet all day.'

**Hanging gale**. On some estates it is customary to allow one gale of rent to lie always in arrears. This is called the *hanging gale*.

**Hank**, *sb.* a measure of linen yarn. See under **Spangle** and **Lea**.

**Han'le**, *v.* to hurry; to exert oneself.

**Hansel**, (1) *sb.* an early meal given to farm-labourers before they commenced work.

(2) *v.* The first purchase made from a dealer *hansels* him, i. e. brings luck.

**Hansel Monday**, the first Monday of the year.

**Han' stav**, *sb.* the handle of a flail. See **Flail**.

**Hap**, (1) *sb.* a covering, as a cloak or a blanket.

(2) *v.* to cover; to wrap up in muffing or bed-clothes.

**Hap aff**, a call to a horse to turn to the off, or right, side.

**Hape of dacency**, much politeness or good manners.

"Boys, A had a *hape o' dacency*,  
When A first come among ye."

**Hard**, (1) *adj.* close-fisted; penurious.

(2) *adj.* quickly; fast. 'Now run *hard*!'

(3) *adj.* strong: as applied to strong drink, whisky, &c.

**Hard bowed**, *adj.* said of flax when the seed has formed.

**Hardies**, *sb.* broken stones used as road metal. 'Nappin' *hardies*,  
breaking stones.

**Hardy**, *adj.* frosty. 'It's a *hardy* mornin'.'

**Hare, The**, *sb.* the last handful of growing corn at harvest. Same as **The Granny**, *q. v.*

**Hare scart**, *sb.* a hare lip.

**Harey**, *adj.* cunning; knowing (like a hare?).

**Harl**, *adj.* a rough, coarse, field labourer.

**Harn**, *v.* to harden bread on a griddle.

**Harnishin**, *sb.* harness.

**Harp**, *sb.* an Irish shilling (temp. Eliz. and Jas. I.) equal only to 9d. sterling money (*HILL's Plantation in Ulster*).

**Harrow goose**, *sb.* a 'large' bird mentioned by Harris, *Hist. Co. Down* (1744).

**Hash**, *sb.* a lazy, untidy person.

**Hasky**, (1) *adj.* husky; hoarse.

(2) *adj.* harsh: applied to flax, fibre, &c.

**Haste**. 'The more *haste* the worse speed, as the tailor said to the long thread,' saying.

**Hatterel**, (1) 'He's all in a *hatterel*,' *i. e.* his body is all over sores.

(2) a great many; a flock. 'A *hatterel* o' weans.'

**Haud**, *v.* to hold.

**Haud awa'**, go away.

**Haughle**, *v.* to walk badly; to hobble.

**Have no mind**, to forget. 'I *had no mind* of it' — I forgot it. 'Have you *mind* of that, Sam?'

**Hawthery, Huthery**, *adj.* untidy; tossed.

**Hay-bird**, *sb.* the willow wren, so called from its using hay largely in building its nest.

**Hazelly**, *adj.* 'Light *hazelly* land,' *i. e.* light, poor soil.

**Hazerded**, *adj.* half dried, as linen, &c., spread on grass. 'Them clothes are not dry at all; they're only *hazerded*.'

**Head**, (1) *sb.* used for mouth. 'Not a word out of your *head*.' 'Every tooth in my *head* was aching.' 'The doctor said he was never to have the milk away from his *head*.' This of a person who required constant nourishment.

(2) 'He was like to ate the *head* off me,' *i. e.* he was very angry with me.

(3) 'Hould up your *head*, there's money bid for you:' said as encouragement to a bashful person.

(4) 'Over the *head* of,' on account of. 'I got dismissed over the *head* of a letter the master got.'

(5) 'To stand over the *head* of,' to warrant the quality or quantity of anything.

**Head beetler**, the foreman beetler in a beetling mill, and hence any foreman or head man over workpeople.

**Head fall**. "An infant at its birth is generally forced by the midwife to swallow spirits, and is immediately afterwards suspended by the upper jaw with her fore-finger; this last operation is performed for the purpose of preventing a disease called *head-fall*. Many children die when one or two days old of the *trismus nascentium*, or 'jaw-fall,' a spasmodic disease peculiar to tropical climates; here, however, it is probably a dislocation caused by the above-mentioned barbarous practice."—MASON'S *Parochial Survey*, Parish of Culdaff, Co. of Donegal, 1816.

**Heaghmost**, *adj.* highest.

**Hear tell**, *v.* to hear. 'Did ever ye *hear tell* o' the like?'

**Heart**. 'I could find in my *heart* to,' &c., *i. e.* I have the heart to, &c. 'I couldn't find in my *heart* to leave her.'

**Heart fever**. 'Measuring for the *heart fever*,' a country charm. A tape is passed round the chest.

**Heart lazy**, *adj.* very lazy.

**Heart's disease**, *sb.* heart disease.

**Heart sick**, *adj.* wearied ; disgusted. 'I'm *heart sick* of your goin's on.'

**Heartsome**, *adj.* cheerful ; lively.

**Heartsomeness**, *sb.* cheerfulness.

**Hear your ears**, to hear yourself speak. 'There was sich a tar'ble noise A couldn't *hear ma ears*.'

**Heather bleat**, *sb.* the common snipe.

**Heatherling**, *sb.* the twite or mountain linnet. Called also **Heather Grey**.

**Heavy**. 'He's very *heavy* on the strawberries,' *i. e.* he eats a great many. A heavy drinker.

**Heavy-footed**, *adj.* pregnant.

**Heavy handful**, *sb.* a weighty charge. 'She has a *heavy handful* : ' said of a widow who is left with a large family.

**Hech**, *faith*. '*Hech* man, but ye're dreigh o' drawin',' *i. e.* faith man, but you have been slow in coming to call. Same as **Heth**.

**Heddle**, *sb.* part of a loom.

**Heeler**, *sb.* a sharp, prying, managing woman.

**Heel in**, *v.* to plant young trees in a temporary way, to keep them safe till it is convenient to plant them permanently. They are placed in a slanting position.

**Heel of a loaf**, the last bit of a loaf.

**Heel of the hand**, the part of the hand nearest the wrist.

**Heels foremost**, dead. 'Never ! till A'm taken *heels foremost*.'

**Heir**, *v.* To heir a person is to inherit his property.

**Heir skip**, *sb.* inheritance. 'He got it by *heir skip*.'

**Hen**. 'Like a *hen* on a hot griddle,' a comparison for a very restless person.

**Hen fish**, *sb.* the poor or power cod, *Morrhua minuta*.

**Hern cran**, **Hern crane**, *sb.* the heron.

**Herring hog**, *sb.* the bottle-nosed whale.

**Het**, *v.* heated. 'He over *het* himsel'.

**Heth**, faith. '*Heth* no.' '*Heth* aye.' '*Heth* an' soul, but you won't.' Same as **Feth**.

**Heugh**, *sb.* a rocky height. 'The Gobbin *Heughs*,' precipitous rocks on the coast at the east of the Co. of Antrim.

**Higglety-pigglety**, in confusion.

**Hi-how**, *sb.* the hedge parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*. Of the parts of the stem between the joints children make 'pluffers' to 'pluff' haw-stones through. Children also make 'scouts,' i. e. squirts, of the stem of this plant. An instrument for producing a noise is also made. Could this sound have originated the curious name? A correspondent says: "When we were wee fellows we used to make horns of the *hi-how*." Called also **Da-ho**. Compare the Sco. *hech-how*.

**Hinch**, (1) *sb.* the thigh. 'The corn was that short a Jinny Wran might ha' sat on her *hitches*, an' picked the top pickle off.'

(2) *v.* to throw stones by bringing the hand across the thigh.

**Hingin' lock**, *sb.* a padlock.

**Hingit**, *adj.* drooping : applied to flowers or plants.

**Hintin**, **Hint**, *sb.* the furrow in a ploughed field between the ridges.

**Hippo**, *sb.* ipecacuanha.

**Hip-roofed house**, a house the roof of which has no gables.

**Hirple**, *v.* to walk lame.

**Hisself**, himself.

**Hitch**, *v.* to run.

**Hives**, *sb.* red, itchy, raised spots on the skin.

**Hize**, **Hoise**, *v.* to hoist.

**Hoag**, **Hogo**, *sb.* a strong smell.

**Hock**, **Hawk**, **Hough**, *v.* to throw stones under the thigh.

**Hoges**. 'The *hoges*,' a boys' game played with 'peeries' (peg-tops). The victor is entitled to give a certain number of blows with the spike of his peerie to the wood part of his opponent's.

**Hoggat**, **Hoggart**, *sb.* a dry measure consisting of ten bushels. (I believe obsolete.)

**Hoke**, *v.* to hollow-out anything, such as a toy boat. A dog *hokes* out the earth from a rabbit hole.

**Hokey Oh!** an exclamation.

**Hole and taw**, a game of marbles.

**Holed**, *v.* worn into holes, or suddenly pierced.

**Hollan**, *sb.* a wall in a cottage. Same as **Haddin**. See under **Spy-hole**.



**Holland hawk**, *sb.* This name is applied to two birds—the great northern diver and the red-throated diver. Same as **Allan hawk**.

**Holy show**, *sb.* a ridiculous or absurd exhibition of oneself. 'He made a *holy show* of himself.'

**Honey**, a term of endearment.

**Hooden**, *sb.* the hinge or joint of a flail. Called also the **Mid-kipple**.

**Hooden sheaves**, **Hudden shaves**, *sb.* the sheaves which are placed on the top of a 'stook' of corn to turn off the rain. Also called **Head sheaves**.

**Hook**, **Hyeuk**, *sb.* a reaping-hook.

**Horn**, (1) *v.* to gore.

(2) 'To have got the *horn* in him,' to be slightly tipsy.

(3) *v.* to saw the horns off cattle.

**Horned**, *adj.* Applied to cattle which have had their horns sawed off. Same as **Skulled** or **Polled**.

**Horn-eel**, *sb.* the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*. Called **Mackerel scout** at Strangford Lough, and **Spearling** at Portrush.

**Horney**, *sb.* a constable.

**Horn ouzel**, *sb.* a bird mentioned by Harris (1744) as found in the Co. of Down.

**Horse elf stone**, *sb.* a petrified sea urchin.

**Horse pipes**, *sb.* the great horse-tail, *Equisetum maximum*.

**Host**, *sb.* a large number. 'I've a whole *host* of things to do.'

**Hot**. 'You were *hot* in the house:' said to persons who come out in wet or inclement days without apparent reason.

**Hough**, (1) 'It's the last *hough* in the pot,' *i. e.* the last of anything, particularly anything to eat.

(2) *v.* to hamstring.

**Houghel**, *sb.* a person who walks in an awkward, loose, clumsy way. 'He's a sore *houghel* of a craithur.'

**Houldin'**, *sb.* something held, such as a farm.

**Hoults**, holds. 'When I first seen them they were in *hoults*,' *i. e.* they were grappling with each other.

**Houl' yer han'**, stop work for a moment.

**Houl' yer loof**, *i. e.* hold out your hand: an expression used in bargaining at markets.

**Houl' yer tongue**, be silent.

**Houl' yer whisht**, be silent.

**Hoved up**, swollen; inflated.

**Hovel**, *sb.* the stand on which a corn rick is built.

**Hovel-cap**, *sb.* the broad stone, or piece of iron, laid on the top of each pillar of a 'hovel' to prevent rats, &c., from climbing up to the grain.

**How-an'-divir**, however.

'How are you comin' on?' how do you do?

**How do you come on?** how do you do?

**How do you get your health?** a common salutation, meaning how do you do?

**Howziver**, however.

**Hulge**, any large unshapely mass. 'A *hulge* of a horse,' a loose-limbed horse. Same as 'a wallop of a horse.'

**Hum**, *sb.* a morsel of food masticated by a nurse, and then put into an infant's mouth.

**Hummin'**, *v.* feeding a child with 'hums.'

**Humplock**, *sb.* a shapeless heap: applied to a badly-built hayrick.

**Hungry**. 'A *hungry* eye sees far,' saying.

**Hungry grass**, *sb.* some plant. When a person treads on it in the fields he is seized with an intolerable hunger and weakness. A crop of *hungry grass* is said to spring up if persons who have dined in the fields do not throw some of the fragments away for the fairies.

**Hungry heart**, *sb.* an empty, craving stomach.

**Hungry land**, poor, sandy soil.

**Hunker**, *v.* to crouch on the ground with the heels under the hams.

**Hunkers**. 'To sit on one's *hunkers*,' is the same as 'to hunker.'

**Huntagowk**, *sb.* a person sent on a fool's errand.

**Hunter**, *sb.* A cat that is a good mouser is a *hunter*. 'Her mother was a right *hunter*:' said of a kitten.

**Hup**, a call to a horse to go on; a call to a horse to go to the right or off side.

**Hup! hup!** a car-driver's cry to get out of the way.

**Hurlbassey**, *sb.* a star which when it is seen near the moon foretells stormy weather.—McSKIMIN'S *Hist. Carrickfergus*.

**Hurly**, (1) *sb.* a game; hockey. Same as **Shinney** or **Common**.

(2) *sb.* a long, low cart with two wheels.

**Hurly burly**, *sb.* a boys' game. In it the following rhyme is used:

'Hurly-burly, trumpy trace;  
The cow stands in the market-place;  
Some goes far, and some goes near,  
Where shall this poor sinner steer?'

**Hurries, The**, *sb.* a term for the Irish Rebellion of 1798. Called also the Turn-out.

**Hurrish, Thurry**, a call to pigs.

**Hurry**, (1) *sb.* a row or fight; a quarrel.

(2) 'Take your *hurry*,' or 'Take yer *hurry* in yer han', take your time.

**Hurstle, Hurstling**, the sound of rough breathing caused by mucus in the air passages.

**Hush**, to drive a flock of fowl, saying at the same time, '*Hush, hush.*' Sometimes **Whush**, or **Wheeshoo**.

**Hut, tut!** an exclamation of impatience.

**Hy spy**, *sb.* a boys' game.

**I**, *adv.* yes.

**I-dent**, *adj.* diligent; hard-working; attentive.

**Idleset**, *sb.* off work; idle time. 'The horse was kept *idleset*.' 'There wasn't much *idleset* since you went away.'

**If I know**, I don't know. 'Deed *if I know* when he's commin'.'

**Ignorant**, *adj.* wanting in manners.

**Il-convainient, Onconvainient**, *adj.* inconvenient.

**Ill**, *adj.* difficult. 'That stuff's *ill* to grind.'

**Ill done**, wrong. 'It was very *ill done* of you to go there.'

**Ill faured**, *adj.* ill-favoured; ugly.

**Ill-like**, *adj.* ugly.

**Ill put on**, badly or carelessly dressed: said of a person.

**Ill to learn**, difficult to teach. 'I wasn't *ill to learn* when I was young.'

**Ill willie, Ill wullie**, *adj.* disobliging; not willing to share anything with neighbours.

**Immaydiantly**, *adv.* immediately.

**Impedent**, *adj.* impudent.

**Impediment**, *sb.* 'There was a man there who had an *impediment*; he had lost more than the half of his hand.'

**I'm sure!** indeed! really!

**Income**, *sb.* a running sore. 'What makes you lame?' 'A tuk' it first wi' an *income* in ma knee.'

**In coorse**, of course.

**Indeed-an'-doubles**, a strong way of saying indeed.

# ANTRIM AND DOWN GLOSSARY.

**buck**, *sb.* meal or porridge made from Indian corn (maize).

*adv.* due. 'He was *indus* me a year's wages.'

**trious**, *sb.* an industrious person. 'He was a good *industrious*.

; *sb.* the bringing home of a bride.

**ent**, *sb.* a simpleton.

*sb.* inn. 'I put up at the head *inns*.' 'He went to the horse *v*, and stayed at the *inns*.'

**dher**, *adv.* underneath. Same as **Annundher**.

**over**, near about any fixed date or any exact quantity.

**nd outs**. 'The *ins and outs*' of anything, *i. e.* all that can be *wn* about a thing.

**se**, *v.* to explain. 'Come here, and I'll *insense* you into it.'

**ve**, *sb.* a cooper's tool, like a drawing knife, but curved.

**e inside of an hour**, within an hour.

*prep.* into.

**me**, alone. 'Can the chile go *it's lone* ?'

**k me all my time**, *i. e.* I found it very difficult to do ; it *me* very busy to do it.

*sb.* ivy.

*his* letter is sometimes called *jav*.

*sb.* a sea with small broken waves.

**in the box**, *sb.* the wild arum.

(1) *sb.* parts of a loom.

*sb.* a children's game played with five white pebbles, called *k stones*.'

(1) *sb.* a prick.

*v.* to prick. 'A wee bit o' spruce fir *jagged* me in the sight o' *ye*.'

**aup**, *v.* to splash water.

*sb.* splashes or sparks of water or mud.

(1) *v.* to talk in an offensive way ; to give saucy answers.

*sb.* saucy talk. Same as **Back talk**.

**ub**, **Jaw box**, *sb.* a scullery sink.

*sb.* the missel thrush is called the *jay* here. The *jay* does not *r*.

**Jeesey**, *adj.* juicy.

**Jennerwerry**, January.

**Jig**, (1) *v.* to dandle a baby.

(2) *v.* To *jig* for herrings is to catch herrings by means of an apparatus composed of a number of wires with fish-hooks attached. The *jig* is lowered into the sea where the fish are numerous, and is *jigged* up and down. Any herrings that come in contact with the hooks are caught and pulled into the boat.

**Jigger**, *sb.* a sail that projects over the stern of a boat, set on a short mast called the '*jigger* mast.'

**Jing-bang**, *sb.* a number of people. 'I don't care a pin about the whole *jing-bang* of them.'

**Jingle**, *sb.* gravel.

**Jinnys**. 'A pair of *jinnys*,' a pair of callipers.

**Jirging**, *sb.* creaking, as shoes.

**Job of work**, anything to do. 'I hav'n't had a *job of work* this month.'

**Jog**, *sb.* a push or nudge.

**Joggle**, *v.* to rock; to be unsteady.

**Joggles**, *sb.* the projecting pieces of wood left at the ends of a wooden cistern, or at the end of a window-sash.

**Johnny Nod**. '*Johnny Nod* is creeping up your back:' said to children who are very sleepy, but who don't wish to go to bed.

**Joiant**, *sb.* a giant.

**Joice**, *sb.* a joist.

**Join**, (1) *sb.* a number of farmers, generally from eight to twelve, who join together for the purpose of making cheese. "Each *join* has vats, tubs, pans, and the like implements, which are kept up at the expence of the whole."—*Hist. Carrickfergus*, 1823. Also a number of persons who join together for the purpose of purchasing drink for a carouse.

(2) *v.* to commence work.

**Jotther**, *sb.* a small quantity or dash of a liquid, *i. e.* 'a *jotther* o' whisky.'

**Joult, Jolt**, *sb.* a lump. 'A *joult* of meat.'

**Juke**, *v.* to stoop the head suddenly, so as to avoid a blow; to turn off quickly when running away; to hide round a corner. Same as **Duke**.

**Jukery**, *sb.* roguery.

**Juke the beetle**, *sb.* a lump in stirabout, or in 'champ.'

**Jump**, *v.* to make a hole in stone for blasting purposes with a **Jumper** (*q. v.*). The steel bar is *jumped* up and down, or is struck with a hammer, till the hole has been sunk the required depth.

**Jumper**, (1) *sb.* a kind of maggot in meat.

(2) *sb.* a bar of steel or iron used at a quarry for boring a hole in the rock to receive a charge of powder for blasting.

**Jump jack**, *sb.* the breast-bone of a goose made into a child's toy, with cobbler's wax, a string, and a stick.

**Jundy**, (1) *sb.* a push.

(2) *v.* to jostle; to gush.

**Jurr**, *sb.* a cart-load of flax offered for sale, which it is suspected is not the genuine production of the farmer, but has been manipulated by some unscrupulous dealer, is called a *jurr*, or a *jurred* load.

**Jute of tea**, *sb.* a small quantity of tea.

**Kail runt**, *sb.* a cabbage stalk.

**Kailyee**, *sb.* a friendly evening visit.

**Kaimin** *kaim*, *sb.* an ivory or 'fine-tooth' comb.

**Kaivel**, **Kevel**, *v.* to toss the head, as a horse does. Also applied to the same kind of gesture in a person. 'Watch the way yon girl *kaivels* her heed.'

**Kam**, *sb.* a small iron pan used for holding the melted grease from which rushlights were made. A mould for casting several small bullets at once, or for casting small articles in.

**Kash**, *sb.* a bog road, or causeway of uncut turf.

**Keckle**, *sb.* a smothered laugh.

**Keddis**, *sb.* a small quantity of silk, or woollen material, or flax, stuffed into an ink-bottle, and then saturated with ink. The pen is supplied by coming in contact with the *keddis*, and if the bottle is upset the ink does not spill.

**Keed**, *sb.* cud. 'Chow the *keed*.'

**Keek**, *v.* to peep.

**Keel**, *sb.* ruddle, a red earthy substance.

**Keel men**, *sb.* the term for a class of illiterate buyers, who used to attend the country linen markets. When one of them purchased a web of brown hand-loom linen, he marked with a piece of 'keel,' on the outside lap, some obscure characters, which were to the *keel man* a record of the cost price, &c.

**Keen**, (1) *adj.* anxious; eager. 'She's *keen* to be married.'

(2) *sb.* a cry of lamentation over a corpse.

(3) *v.* to wail or cry over a corpse. 'When I heard the ban-shee it was just like an old woman *keenying*.'

**Keenk**, *v.* to cough; to laugh in a convulsive way.

**Keep company**, *v.* to be lovers.

**Keeshion**, *sb.* the hedge parsley.

**Keeve**, *sb.* a large tub used in bleach works, &c.

**Kell**, *sb.* the *debris* of the skin.

**Kelp**, *sb.* the ash of burnt seaweed, of value for the alkali and iodine contained in it.

**Kemp-stone**, *sb.* a large cromlech near Dundonald, Co. of Down.

**Ken**, *v.* to know.

**Kennel**, *v.* to kindle.

**Kenspeckled**, *adj.* remarkable looking ; easily recognised.

**Keos**, *sb.* funny tricks ; jokes ; nonsense.

**Keous**, *sb.* the rootlets of the potato plant.

**Kep**, *v.* to catch ; to stop ; to head or turn back any animal.

**Kerries**, *sb.* fleecy driving clouds. See **Carry of the sky**.

**Kettle-bellied**, *adj.* big bellied.

**Kib**, *sb.* a kind of spade used in stony or hilly ground where a plough cannot work. It is very narrow and thick.

**Kilmaddy**, *sb.* the fishing frog, *Lophius piscatorius*.

**Kilt**, *v.* badly hurt. 'The wean's *kilt*.'

**Kimlin**, *sb.* a small wooden vessel, used for dressing butter in.

**Kindlin'**, *sb.* fuel.

**King of the mullet**, a fish, the *basse*, *Labrax Lupus*. Called also **White Mullet**.

**Kink**, *sb.* a twist in a rope or chain.

**Kink**, **Keenk**, *sb.* a paroxysm of coughing or of laughter.

**Kipple**, *sb.* the coupling of the frame of a roof.

**Kipple butt**, *sb.* that part of the principal of a roof which rests on the wall.

**Kisses**, *sb.* small sweetmeats rolled up along with mottoes in a piece of coloured paper.

**Kist**, *sb.* a chest.

**Kitchen**, (1) *sb.* anything eaten as a relish with other food. 'Butter to butter's no *kitchen*,' saying.

(2) *v.* to save or husband anything carefully.

**Kitlin**, *sb.* a kitten.

**Kittagh handed**, left-handed. Colla Macdonnell (*circa* 1600) is known as Coll Kittagh.

**Kittle**, *v.* to bring forth kittens ; to bring forth young alive. 'Some fishes spawn and others *kittle*.'

**Kittling**, *adj.* A hare with young is called a '*kittling* hare.'

**Knab**, *v.* to snatch up ; to steal.

**Knap**, *v.* to strike repeated blows, as with a hammer.

**Knapsack breed**, children born in the army.

**Knockin' trough**, *sb.* a large mortar made of stone, formerly used for pounding barley in. It held about twenty quarts. The 'mell' used was of wood.

**Knowd**, **Nowd**, *sb.* the grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*.

**Knowe**, *sb.* a knoll ; a small hill.

**Knowin'**, *sb.* a knowing ; just what could be perceived. 'We took a wee *knowin'* o whisky.'

**Knowledgible**, *adj.* knowing. "Pigs is a dale *knowledgible* nor people think."—OLLMINICK.

**Knur**, *sb.* a dwarf ; anything small or dwarfish ; any animal that has become stunted in his growth.

**Krittity**, *adj.* of uncertain temper ; skittish ; cross ; unreliable.

**Kye**, *sb.* cows.

**Lab**, *sb.* a game of marbles.

**Labour**, *v.* 'To *labour* a field,' to dig it or cultivate it.

**Lachter**, *sb.* a brood of chickens, &c. ; a quantity.

**Lacken day**, *sb.* a wet day.

**Lag**, **lag**, **Leg**, **leg**, the call to geese.

**Laimeter**, **Lamiter**, *sb.* a lame person.

**Lair**, *sb.* A man or horse is said to *lair* when he sinks in mud or snow, and cannot extricate himself.

**Laivins**, *sb.* the refuse.

**Lamed to the ground**. 'I got a stab of a bayonet in the groin, which has *lamed* me to the ground.'

**Lamentable**, *adj.* unpleasant ; disagreeable. 'It's a most *lamentable* wet day.' 'The smell of the fish was most *lamentable*.'

**Lammas floods**, *sb.* heavy rains which are expected about the first of August.

**Land**, *sb.* cultivated land or pasture, as opposed to a road. 'Come on the *land*,' *i. e.* come off the road into the fields.

**Landed**, *v.* arrived ; placed. 'I *landed* off the car at six o'clock.' 'I gave him won skite, an' *landed* him into the middle of a whin-bush.'



**Langle**, (1) *sb.* A 'sheep's *langle*' is a short piece of any kind of rope, with a slip knot at each end. The loops are passed over the fore and hind leg of a sheep. The animal is thus *langled*, and cannot go over fences. Hence the saying, 'He goes out of the *langle*,' applied to a person who goes on the spree occasionally.

(2) *v.* to tie the hind foot and the fore foot of an animal together, to prevent it straying far.

**Lap, or Lapcock**, *sb.* a small roll of grass cut for hay. Same as a *Cole of hay*.

**Lap**, *v.* to roll up grass. 'They *lap* it from the swathe.'

**Lapped up**, wrapped up.

**Lapther**, *sb.* a lobster.

**Lark heeled**, *sb.* having long heels: a term of derision.

**Lash**, (1) *sb.* a large quantity. 'The master bought a *lash* o' things from them.'

(2) *v.* to throw anything down violently.

**Lashins**, *sb.* plenty. '*Lashins* and lavins,' more than plenty.

**Lash wheat**, *v.* to beat the grains of wheat out of the ears.

**Last day**. 'I wouldn't have lifted it, not if it had lay till the *last day* in the afternoon,' *i. e.* I would never have taken it.

**Latter end**, *sb.* the end. 'The *latter end* of the week.'

**Laugh**. '*Laugh* with the wrong side of your mouth' = to cry.

**Laughin' sport**, *sb.* sport; fun. 'You'll find it no *laughin' sport*,' *i. e.* it will turn out more serious than you expect.

**Lave**, (1) *sb.* the remainder; the rest. 'Ye may have the *lave* o't.'

(2) *v.* to lift or throw water out of a pool by means of anything, such as a bucket or scoop.

**Laverock**, *sb.* a lark; also a hare.

**Law**, *v.* 'To take the *law*' of a person is to go to law with him.

**Laws**. 'By the *laws*,' a mild oath.

**Lay a finger on**, to touch, in the way of hurting or harming.

**Lay down yer bone**, *v.* to work hard or earnestly.

**Lay out**, *v.* to arrange; to plan. 'I *laid myself out* to do it.'

**Lazy led**, *sb.* a broad ridge of potatoes.

**Lea**, *sb.* a measure of linen yarn. Same as **Cut**. The '*lea*' or '*cut*' contains 300 yards, a '*hank*' contains 12 '*cuts*,' and a '*bundle*' of yarn 200 '*cuts*.'

**Leagh**, *v.* low.

**Leagh the brae**, at the foot of the hill.

**Leal**, *adj.* loyal ; true ; faithful.

**Leap the bullock**, a boys' game. Same as **Leap-frog**.

**Leasing**, *sb.* a twisted thread of cotton or flax used for tying the 'cuts' of linen yarn.

**Leasing**, *v.* putting in order or disentangling anything, such as thread, that has been tossed or tangled.

**Leather-winged bat**, a bat.

**Leave over** ! *v.* stop ! desist !

**Lees**. 'I hav'n't got the *lees* of you,' *i. e.* I don't comprehend you.

**Lemon sole**, *sb.* the lemon dab, *Platena microcephala*.

**Lend**, *sb.* a loan. 'Give me the *lend* of it.'

**Lerk, Lurk**, *sb.* a wrinkle or fold. 'The child's that fat I can't get dryin' all his *lerks*.'

**Lerked**, *adj.* wrinkled. 'The uppers of your boots is all *lerked*.'

**Let**, *v.* to hinder ; to interfere with. A boy's term in ball-playing, &c. 'Don't *let* the game.'

**Let alone**, besides. 'I fell in and got hurt, *let alone* bein' all wet.'

**Let on**, to show knowledge of a thing. 'I never *let on* I seen him.' 'Don't *let on*,' *i. e.* don't tell.

**Libel**, *sb.* a label.

**Libbock**, *sb.* a small, loose piece of something.

**Lick**, (1) *sb.* a blow.

(2) *v.* to beat.

**Licking**, *sb.* a beating.

**Lieve**, lief.

**Lift**, (1) *sb.* the bend in the shaft or blade of a spade. 'I would like a spade with more *lift*,' *i. e.* with the shaft more bent.

(2) *v.* to collect, as tickets, subscriptions, &c.

(3) *v.* 'Lift it and lay it like the lugs of a laverock:' applied when persons make frequent changes, such as moving things about from one place to another.

(4) 'Come here to I *lift* you:' said in derision or in fun to a person who has fallen down.

(5) *v.* to start a funeral. 'What time do they *lift*?'

**Lift yer han'**, *v.* to strike. 'Wud ye *lift yer han'* to a woman?'

**Lig**, *v.* to lie : a boy's term in playing marbles. 'Let him *lig*,' *i. e.* let his marble lie.

**Light**, *adj.* 'Old *light*,' 'new *light*,' the terms for two sects of Presbyterians. The former subscribe the Westminster Confession, the latter are principally Unitarians.

**Light.**

'*Light, light, low,*  
*The butterfly low.*'

Sung by children who are chasing butterflies.

**Like.** 'What *like* is he?' *i. e.* what is he like?

**Like** is applied to words thus: 'I'm all tremblin' *like.*' 'He was all frightened *like.*' 'He seems careless *like.*' 'Summer *like.*'

**Like I don't know what,** a vague but common comparison.

**Lilt, v.** to sing or hum an air.

**Limber, adj.** flexible; light; frail.

**Limner, sb.** a portrait painter: hence sometimes applied to a photographer.

**Limpy coley, sb.** a boys' game.

**Line, (1) sb.** dressed flax.

(2) *sb.* a road. The new roads are so called.

**Linen lease, sb.** a lease granted under the provisions of the 'Linen Act.' It was for lives, renewable, and provided for the keeping of a certain number of looms on the farm.

**Lines, (1)** When a dispensary doctor is engaged making calls in his district he is said to be out on *lines, i. e.* when he has received a *line* or order.

(2) *sb.* a discharge given to a worker or servant.

**Line yarn, sb.** yarn made from flax that has been dressed and sorted, so that the fibres are long and run in one direction.

**Ling, sb.** Heather, *Erica cinerea*, is especially called *ling*.

**Linge, v.** to beat; to chastise; to lunge.

**Linging, sb.** a beating.

**Lingo (pl. Lingoes), sb.** a long, thin weight of wire used in Jacquard looms.

**Lint, sb.** flax.

**Lint-hole, sb.** a pit or dam for steeping flax.

**Lint-white, sb.** a linnet.

**Lint-white, adj.** very white.

**Linty, sb.** a linnet.

**Lip, sb.** 'Give us none of your *lip,*' *i. e.* impudent talk. Same as **Jaw.**

**Lippen, v.** to trust; to depend on. 'I wouldn't *lippen* her to carry it.'

**Lisk, sb.** the groin.

- Liths**, *sb.* the layers of a slaty rock; the layers of an onion; the divisions of an orange.
- Lithy**, *adj.* flaky; in layers.
- Leadon**, *v.* to load. 'I was told to *loaden* up with flax.'
- Loadened**, *adj.* loaded.
- Load of coul'**, a heavy cold. Same as **Morth o' coul**.
- Loaning**, *sb.* a country lane.
- Lock**, *sb.* a quantity. 'A big *lock*.' 'A wee *lock*.'
- Lockjaw**, *v.* to take lockjaw. 'He *lockjawed*.'
- Lock spit**, *v.* to mark off the boundaries of land by cutting a slight furrow.
- Lodged**, *adj.* Growing corn that has been laid by the wind and rain is said to be *lodged*.
- Loghter, Lughter**, *sb.* a handful of growing corn, or crop of any kind cut with a reaping-hook.
- Loke smell**, *sb.* a nasty, sickening smell.
- Long**. 'The *long* eleventh of June,' a saying.
- Long last**, the very last. 'Well, at *long last* he did it.'
- Long line**, *sb.* a fishing line with several hundred hooks. Also called a **Bulter**.
- Longsome**, *adj.* tedious; slow.
- Looby**, *sb.* a great, loose, indolent fellow.
- Loof**, *sb.* the open hand. 'They're scuddin' *loofs* an' buyin',' i. e. they are striking hands over their bargains.
- Look**, *v.* to search. 'Away an' *look* the child's head.'
- Loose**, *adj.* unoccupied. 'I want to see the mistress when she's *loose*.'
- Loot your broos**, to look sulky.
- Loss**, *v.* to lose.
- Lossin'** (i. e. losing), *v.* going to the bad. 'Them childre's *lossin'* for the want o' somebuddy t' see afther them.'
- Lost**, *adj.* cold; wet; perished. 'Come in, chile, out o' the cowl'; yer *lost*.' 'Och, ye craythur, ye'll be *lost* if ye go out the day.'
- Loughry men**, a race of small hairy people living in the woods. It is said that 'they would get your gold.' They are very strong.
- Louin**, *adj.* hot. 'My ears are *louin*.'
- Loun**, *sb.* a boy; a low, idle fellow.
- Loup**, *v.* to jump.
- Louse**. 'They wad skin a *louse*:' said of very grasping people.

**Low**, *sb.* a flame.

**Low come off**, *sb.* a low expression; an offensive remark. 'They toul' me to ate ma wee dog, an' A sayd to them, it's a *low come off* in ya to say the like o' that.'

**Lown day**, a calm day.

'**Lown yer crack**,' speak lower.

**Lowze**, *v.* to loosen.

**Lozenger**, *sb.* a lozenge.

**Luck**. 'It was more by good *luck* than good guiding,' saying.

**Lucky**, *adj.* full; something over in count or measure.

**Lucky half**, rather more than half.

**Lucky stones**, *sb.* small pebbles of hard, white limestone, which have been perforated by a sea-worm. They are found on the beach, and when the perforations extend in such a way that a string could be passed through the stone, and it could thus be suspended round the neck, it is called a *lucky stone*.

**Lue warm**, luke warm.

**Lug**, (1) *sb.* the lob-worm, *Arenicola piscatorum*, a large sea-worm used for bait.

(2) *sb.* the ear; the ear at the side of a can or bucket.

**Luggie**, *sb.* a boys' game. In this game the boys lead each other about by the 'lugs,' *i. e.* ears, hence the name.

**Lump**, (1) *sb.* anything big. 'A *lump* of a girl.'

(2) *sb.* a quantity. 'A *lump* of people.'

**Lump it**. 'If you don't like it you can *lump it*,' *i. e.* you must put up with it.

**Luppen shinnen**, *sb.* a started sinew.

**Lurgan, Lurg, Lurk**, *sb.* a whitish, very active sea-worm used for bait.

**Lusty**, *adj.* healthy looking.

**Lying**, *adj.* sick. 'He's *lying* these two months.'

**Lying heads and thraws**, lying in different directions.

**Lythe**, (1) *sb.* a fish, the pollack, *Merlangus pollachius*.

(2) *v.* to thicken broth with flour or meal.

**Lything**, (1) *sb.* flour or meal put into broth to thicken it.

(2) *v.* fishing for *Lythe*.

**Machine**, *sb.* any kind of conveyance, such as a carriage, car, &c.

**Mackerel-cock**, *sb.* a sea bird, the Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

**Mackerel-scout**, *sb.* the gar fish. Same as **Horn-eel**.

**Mad**, *adj.* angry.

**Mad angry**, very angry; raging.

**Magnify**, *v.* to signify. 'That hurt won't *magnify*.'

**Mailie**, **Mailie**, a call to a pet sheep.

**Mails**, *sb. pl.* small perforated scales made of copper or other metal used in Jacquard weaving.

**Maist feck**, *sb.* the greater part.

**Make**, *v.* to attempt; to offer. 'He *made* to strike me.'

**Make moan**, *v.* to pity. 'When you've tooth ache they *make* no *moan* for you.'

**Make off**, *v.* to run away.

**Make up**, *v.* to accost a person with a view of making acquaintance. To be attentive to, or to make love to a person.

**Man**. 'You'll be a *man* before your mother,' said to comfort a little boy in trouble.

**Man alive!** an impatient mode of address.

**Man-big**, *adj.* full grown; the size of a man.

**Mankeeper**, **Mancreeper**, *sb.* a water newt, *Lissotriton punctatus*. It is said that *mankeepers* will creep down the throat of a person who falls asleep near any water where they are.

**Manner**, *v.* to prepare. 'It's hard to *manner* that ground.' 'The land will be well *mannered* by the frost.' Flax is said to be well-*mannered*, or the reverse, according to its having been carefully treated, or the reverse, in the various processes of preparation. Flax is passed through rollers to *manner* it for the scutchers.

**Man or mortal**, any one. 'Now don't tell this to *man or mortal*.'

**Mansworn**, *adj.* perjured.

**Manx puffin**, *sb.* the Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum* (HARRIS, 1744).

**Many's the time**, many a time.

**Map**, *sb.* a mop.

**March**, (1) *sb.* a boundary of land.

(2) *v.* to border on; to be contiguous to. 'This is where my land *marches* with his.'

**March dike**, *sb.* the dike (fence) between adjoining farms or townlands.

**Margy more**, *sb.* the big market, *i. e.* the market before Christmas.

**Marksman**, *sb.* a man who cannot write his name, and has therefore to make his mark.

**Mark the ground**, put foot to the ground. 'He could hardly *mark the ground*:' said of a horse that was very lame.

**Marred**, *v.* hindered ; interfered with.

**Married upon**, **Married on**, *v.* married to. 'She was *married upon* a man they call McKee.'

**Marrow**, *v.* to lend men or horses for labour to a neighbour, and to receive a similar loan in return when needed. Same as **To neighbour**.

**Marvel**, *sb.* a marble.

**Masheroon**, *sb.* a mushroom.

**Mashy-corns**, **Mash-corns**, *sb.* roots of 'silver-weed' (*Potentilla anserina*). The root is roasted and eaten. It tastes much like a parsnip (TATE'S *Flora Belfastiensis*).

**Mass**. 'If ye missed *mass* ye hut the gatherin',' *i. e.* you nearly did something.

**Master**, sir ; a term of address. 'Are you wanting any bog-wood the day, *master* ?'

**Mate**, *sb.* meat ; *i. e.* food of any kind. 'The horse dos'nt take his *mate* now at all.'

**Material**, *adj.* good ; excellent. 'A *material* cow.'

**Maug**, *v.* to walk away. '*Maug* off with you.'

**Maunder**, *v.* to talk in a wandering way.

**Maunna**, **Maunnae**, *v.* must not.

**Mavis** (*pron.* maivis), *sb.* a thrush. 'You can sing like a *mavis*,' a saying, generally used satirically.

**May be that** ! Oh ! indeed !

**May flower**, *sb.* the marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

**May I never stir**, an appeal, used to give force to any statement.

**May jack**, *sb.* the whimbrel. It is erroneously believed to be the young of the curlew.

**May shell**, *sb.* the bone of a cuttle fish, *Sepia officinalis*.

**Mays**. 'Between the two *Mays*,' between the 1st and 12th of May.

**Meal ark**, *sb.* a large chest or bin for holding a store of meal.

**Meal's meat**, *sb.* a meal ; the food taken at one meal.

**Mealy-crushy**, *sb.* oatmeal, fried in dripping. Same as **Durgan**.

**Mealy-mouthed**, *adj.* shy ; backward in asking ; not speaking out plainly when something disagreeable has to be said.

**Mean**. 'As *mean* as get out,' very mean.

**Means**. 'Not by no manner of *means*,' *i. e.* by no means.

**Meat and Mense**, food, and manners or politeness. "Ye shud still ax a frien' t' take a bit o' whativver's goin', if he diz, why A wish him his health, an' much good may it do him; if not ye hae yer *meat* and *mense* both."—OLLMINICK.

**Meckin'**. '*Meckin'* a chimley o' yer mooth,' smoking.

**Meddle**, *v.* to hurt or annoy. 'The dog won't *meddle* you.'

**Meg**, *sb.* a boy's term for a bad old 'peerie,' *i. e.* peg-top.

**Meg-many-feet**, *sb.* a centipede.

**Meer**, *sb.* a mare. 'The white *meer* come oot o' some ermy,' *i. e.* the white mare had been in a cavalry regiment.

**Meerin**, **Mearing**, *sb.* a land boundary.

**Melder**, *sb.* the quantity of meal ground at one time for a person; a large vague quantity. 'I've eaten a *melder*,' *i. e.* I've eaten too much.

**Mell whuns**, *v.* to bruise whins (furze) with a mallet or 'beetle,' for cattle feeding.

**Melt**, (1) *sb.* the milt, or soft roe of a fish.

(2) slang, *sb.* the tongue. 'Keep in your *melt*.'

(3) 'I'll knock the *melt* out of you,' a threat.

**Ment**, *v.* mended.

**Meout**, *sb.* a slight sound. 'There wasn't a *meout* out o' the childre.' 'Don't let a *meout* out o' you.'

**Messen**, *sb.* a contemptuous term for a little person of either sex.

**Mich**, *v.* to play truant.

**Mid kipple**, *sb.* part of a flail. Same as **Hooden**.

**Midden**, *sb.* a manure heap, or pit.

**Midge's knee-buckle**, *sb.* a very small article.

**Miles**, **Milds**, *sb.* a wild plant used as spinach, *Chenopodium album*.

**Miller's lift**, *sb.* an upward thrust with the point of a crowbar, to move a heavy object forwards.

**Miller's thumb**, *sb.* two small sea fishes are so called, *Cottus scorpius*, and *C. bulbalis*.

**Mill eye**. 'Hot from the *mill eye*,' a comparison for something freshly made.

**Mim**, **Mimsey**, *adj.* prim; prudish.

**Mind**, (1) *v.* to remind. 'Now *mind* me of that to-morrow.'

(2) *v.* to observe. 'See! d'ye *mind* the way she's walkin'.'

(3) *v.* to remember. 'I *mind* the time,' a common beginning to a story. 'I don't *mind* much about my father being killed' = I don't remember much, &c.



- (4) *sb.* recollection. 'I hadn't a bit *mind* of it.'
- (5) 'I was a *mind* to ha' done it,' *i. e.* I intended to do it.
- (6) 'I had no *mind*,' *i. e.* I forgot.
- Mint**, *v.* to beat; to aim a blow at; to hit with a stone; to hurt.  
'*Mint* the gowler,' *i. e.* hit the dog with a stone or anything.
- Misdoubt**, *v.* to doubt; to suspect. "He *misdoubted* there wud be blood dhrawed somewhere or another."—OLLMINICK.
- Misert**, *sb.* a miser.
- Misertly**, *ad.* miserly.
- Mislippen**, *v.* to neglect.
- Mislipped**, *adj.* neglected; not cared for. 'A *mislipped* child.'
- Mislist**, *v.* to molest.
- Mismay**, *v.* to annoy; to disturb.
- Missee**, *v.* 'There's not much *misses* you,' *i. e.* you notice every thing that goes on.'
- Miss yer fut**, to make a false step; to stumble.
- Mistress**, *sb.* wife. 'His *mistress* opened the door to me,' *i. e.* his wife.
- Mizzle**, (1) *sb.* a drizzle.  
(2) *v.* to drizzle; to run away; to disappear.
- Moan**, *v.* to pity.
- Moan you a hair**, pity you in the least.
- Moat**, *sb.* an earthen mound, or tumulus.
- Mockin' 's catchin'**, *i. e.* mocking is catching. A warning not to mock or laugh at a person who is suffering from anything unpleasant, lest the same misfortune may happen to one-self. It is said particularly to persons who are mimicking the personal defects of others.
- Moiled**, *adj.* bare, applied to a bare-looking building.
- Moily**, **Moilya**, *sb.* a hornless cow.
- Moily**, *adj.* hornless.
- Molly gowan**, *sb.* the fishing frog, *Lophius piscatorius*.
- Molrooken**, *sb.* the great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*.
- Money**. 'Money 's roun', an' it goes roun', saying.
- Monkey flower**, *sb.* mimulus.
- Mools**, *sb.* broken chilblains.
- Mooly heels**, *sb.* heels affected with 'mools.'
- Mooth**, *sb.* mouth. 'Ma heart was in ma *mooth*,' *i. e.* I was very much startled.

**Mootther**, *sb.* the proportion of meal or seeds that the miller takes as his payment for grinding.

**Mope**, *sb.* a mop.

**More betoken**. Besides, generally used when adding a circumstance to prove the correctness of a statement.

**More holy nor godly**, applied to a tattered garment.

**More red nebs than midges**: said in very cold weather.

**More than middling**, very superior. 'His mother was *more than middling*.'

**Morn's morra**, *sb.* the day after to-morrow.

**Morra**. 'The *morra* come niver' = never.

**Morrian**, *sb.* a fish, the ballan wrasse. Same as **Bavin**.

**Morth o' cowl**, *sb.* a very heavy cold.

**Mortal**, or **Mortal**, very, or very great. '*Mortal* cold.' 'A *mortal* lot.'

**Moss**, *sb.* a peat bog.

**Moss-ban**, *sb.* the edge or boundary of a peat bog.

**Moss-cheeper**, *sb.* the titlark or meadow pipit.

**Mother naked**, *adj.* quite naked.

**Mountain men**, *sb. pl.* "That sect of dissenters called 'Covenanters'." —McSKIMIN'S *Carrickfergus*.

**Mountainy**, *adj.* mountain. '*Mountainy* people.' '*Mountainy* land.'

**Mouth**. 'Entry *mouth*,' *i. e.* entry end; where an entry opens on a street.

**Mouth**, (1) 'A *mouth* on you like a torn pocket,' a comparison.

(2) 'He niver as much as axed me if A had a *mouth* on me,' *i. e.* he did not offer me anything to eat or drink.

(3) 'You're a *mouth*,' an expression of contempt.

**Mowls**, **Mowl**, *sb.* *i. e.* moulds; earth.

**Muckle**, *adj.* much; big.

**Muddle for potatoes**, *v.* to get them out with the hands, surreptitiously.

**Mud fat**, *adj.* very fat. 'The grass here is that good, that in six weeks a beast will get *mud fat* on it.'

**Mud-lark**, *sb.* a navvy, working at muddy embankments or excavations.

**Mudler**, *sb.* a small metal stamper, used in public houses to crush the lumps of sugar in punch.

**Mudyees**, *sb.* short tongs.

**Mug**, *sb.* the mouth ; a sulky person.

**Muggy**, (1) *sb.* a hand-basket made of well twisted straw rope.

(2) *adj.* foggy ; close and wet ; dark, applied to the weather.

**Mull**, *sb.* a mess ; something spoiled.

**Murphies**, *sb. pl.* potatoes.

**Murran-roe**, *sb.* a fish, the ballan wrasse. Same as **Bavin**.

**Mussel picker**, *sb.* a bird, the oyster catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*.

**My day**, *sb.* all my life. 'He's the wee-est man ivir A seen in *ma day*.'

**My lone**, **His lone**, &c., *ad.* alone.

**My lord**, *sb.* a hunch-backed man.

**My O!** an exclamation of surprise.

**Naethin' ava**, *sb.* nothing at all.

**Nag**, *sb.* the wooden ball or 'knur,' used in the game of 'shinney' (hockey) ; also called a 'golley.'

**Nager** [naiger], *sb.* a niggardly person.

**Nagerliness**, *adj.* niggardliness.

**Naggin**, *sb.* a measure of liquid = quarter of a pint.

**Naigies**, *sb. pl.* horses.

**Nail**, *v.* to strike with a sure aim.

**Nails**. The little white marks that come and go on the finger-nails are the subject of the following divining rhyme : we begin at the thumb—  
a gift ; a friend ; a foe ; a lover ; a journey to go.

**Naperty**, *sb.* a vetch, with a fleshy root, *Lathyrus macrorhizus*.  
Children dig up and eat the little knobs at the roots.

**Napper**, **Nabber**, *sb.* anything large and good of its kind.

**Nature**, *sb.* the name for a particular quality in flax, an oiliness, softness, or kindliness in working, which is of great value. 'This flax is hard and birsely, it has no *nature*.' 'Now here's a flax full of *nature*.'

**Nauky**, *adj.* cunning.

**Neaped in**, *adj.* term used when a vessel cannot get out of a harbour in consequence of tides or winds causing the water to be shallow.

**Near**, *adj.* miserly ; penurious.

**Near begone**, *adj.* penurious ; stingy. 'Near begone people disn't give the workers mate enough sometimes, an' that's a burnin' shame.'

**Near by**, *adv.* near at hand. 'Do you live *near by* ?'

**Neardest**, *adj.* nearest.

**Near hand**, *adv.* near; nearly; almost. 'I was *near han*' kilt.'  
'Not a shot came *near hand* us.' 'The rope was not *near hand* long enough.'

**Neayghen**, *sb.* a small marine bivalve, about the size of a cockle, used for bait.

**Neb**, *sb.* the nose; a bird's bill.

**Neck**, *v.* to catch and shake a person.

**Nedcullion**, *sb.* the wood anemone. Said to be derived from *colleen*, Ir. for girl (Co. Derry).

**Needcessity**, *sb.* necessity.

**Neeze**, *v.* to sneeze.

**Neighbour**, (1) *sb.* a fellow; a match. 'A'm lookin' for the *neighbour* of ma shai, i. e. I'm looking for the fellow of my shoe.

(2) *v.* to give mutual assistance in farming, by lending and borrowing men and horses. Same as to **Marrow**.

**Neugh**, *v.* to catch, or grasp a person.

**Never off his back**, never ceasing to advise, or scold, or look after a person.

**New-ans**, or **Newance**, something new; a novelty. 'It's *new-ans* to see you down so early.' 'Ye'r behavin' yerself for *new-ans*,' i. e. you are behaving well for a novelty.

**New-fangled**, *adj.* strange; new-fashioned; much taken up with some new thing.

**Next**, *adv.* near. 'Are you going *next* the quay?'

**Nick and go**, *sb.* a close shave. 'It was just *nick and go* with him.'

**Nicker**, *v.* to neigh.

**Nick my near**, *sb.* a narrow escape; a close shave. Same as **Nick and go**.

**Nick of time**, *sb.* the right moment. 'I arrived in the *nick of time*.'

**Nieve**, *sb.* the fist, or closed hand.

**Nievy**.

'*Nievy*, navy, nick nack.  
Which han' will ye tak',  
The right or the wrang,  
I'll beguile ye if I can.'

The rhyme is used in a game played with the closed hands; in one hand of the player is a marble, or any small object; the other is empty. The second player tries to choose the hand that is not empty. Same as the old English game of 'Handy-Dandy.'

**Nignay, Nignoy**, *v.* to do what is useless; to do something, but with no good result.

**Nignays, Nignoy**s, *sb. pl.* useless profitless doings.

**Nigh han'**, *adv.* near; nearly.

**Nippin'**, *adj.* painful with cold. 'Ma toes is just *nippin'*.'

**Nits**, *sb. pl.* small objects among the hair, supposed to be the eggs of vermin, or young lice.

**Niver 's a long day**, a saying.

**No**, *adv.* not. 'I'll *no* do it.'

**Noan**, *adv.* none.

**No canny**, *adj.* not lucky.

**No fit**, *adv.* not able. 'I'm *no fit* to draw a herrin' off the brander,' *i. e.* I am in the last stage of weakness.

**Noggin**, *sb.* a wooden vessel with a handle smaller than a 'piggin.' Porridge and milk used to be eaten out of *noggins*.

**Noit**, *sb.* 'A *noit* of a crayture,' an insignificant person.

**No odds**, no matter.

**Noole-kneed**, *adj.* knock-kneed.

**Norrattion**, *sb.* a great noise. 'The dogs are making a great *norrattion*.'

**Not a founded**, *sb.* nothing at all.

**Not at himself**, *adj.* mad; not in health.

**Not can**, *v.* cannot. 'You'll *not can* do that.'

**Note**, *sb.* A cow is said to be 'commin' forward to her *note*' when the time of her calving draws near. 'When is she at her *note*?' *i. e.* when will she calve? The expression seems to originate in a note that is kept of the expected time. "For sale, a Kerry cow, five years old, at her *note* in May."—BELFAST PAPER, 1875.

**Not expected**, *adj.* not expected to recover from sickness.

**Notionate**, *adj.* obstinate; self-opinionated; fanciful.

**Notish**, *v.* to notice.

**Nout**, *sb.* nothing. 'I got it for *nout*.'

**Nowd**, *sb.* the grey gurnard. Same as **Knowd**.

**Nudyan**, *sb.* a bunnian.

**Nurg**, *adj.* miserly; stingy.

**Nurr**, *sb.* a small insignificant thing.

**Nurse tender**, *sb.* a monthly nurse.

**O**, *sb.* 'a round O;' a stupid or silly fellow; a softy.

**Oberins**, *sb.* 'Wee oberins,' means trifling work.

**Oblodgement**, *sb.* a kindness.

**Och-a-nee!** *int.* an expression of weariness or sorrow.

**Odd or even**, *sb.* a boys' game. A boy shuts up a few small objects, such as marbles in one hand, and asks his opponent to guess is the number *odd or even*. He then either pays or receives one, according as the guess is right or wrong.

**Of**, *as.* 'The same *of* that,' *i. e.* the same as that.

**Offal**, *sb.* the refuse part of ground wheat.

**Off and on**, more or less; there about.

**Offence**. 'No *offence*,' is a rejoinder when a person has said, 'I beg your pardon.'

**Offer**, (1) *sb.* an attempt.

(2) to attempt. 'Don't *offer* to do it,' *i. e.* don't attempt; don't dare.

**Ogenagh**, *sb.* a simpleton.

**Oh then!** *int.* Oh indeed!

**Old-fashioned**, **Oul-fashioned**, *adj.* knowing or cunning.

**Old May day**, *sb.* the twelfth of May.

**Old stock**, *sb.* a familiar term in greeting an acquaintance. 'Well, *old stock*, how are ye the day?'

**Old wife**, *sb.* a fish, the ballan wrasse, *Labrus maculatus*.

**On**, (1) *prep.* used for 'to.' 'Who did it *on* you?' 'Who done it *on* you?' *i. e.* who did it to you? There is another idiomatic use of *on* in the expression, 'Don't break it *on* me,' *i. e.* don't break that thing of mine.'

(2) *adv.* continually; without stopping. 'They would sit there and eat *on*.'

(3) *adv.* ready. 'On for sport.'

(4) is sometimes prefixed to the words to-morrow and yesterday, thus—'I'll do it *on* to-morrow.'

**Ondaicent**, *adj.* unfair.

**On dying**, dying. 'They say he's just *on dying*.'

**One purpose**, on purpose.

**Ones**, *sb.* people. 'What's the reason, sir, that Tomson's *ones* always sends them kind o' coals?'

**Onset**, *sb.* a small cluster of houses: 'McCullough's *onset*.'

**Ontorious**, *adj.* notorious.

**On you**, on your person; about you. 'Have you any money *on you*?'

**Open weather**, *sb.* weather in winter that is not frosty.

**Or**, *adv.* till. 'It won't be long *or* we'll be back.'

**Orchit**, *sb.* an orchard.

**Ordinary**, *adj.* plain-looking, as a person.

**Or ever**, *adv.* before. 'It's twelve *or ever* you're in bed.'

**Ortin'**, *v.* rejecting; taking out, as a cow does the good fodder from the bad.

**Ortins**, **Oartins**, *sb.* refuse; anything rejected. "Other weemen's *ortins* shan't be Sally's pick."—FLECHER. 'The mornin's *oartins* is the evenin's fodther,' saying. It arises from cow-house experience.

**Other**, each other. 'If they take out the gun they'll shoot *other*.'

**Other morrow**, *sb.* the day after to-morrow.

**Our**, *adv.* over.

**Our ones**, **Our uns**, *sb.* my own family. '*Our ones* all goes to meetin'.'

**Out-by**, *adj.* out of doors; outside the house.

**Outlandish**, *adj.* foreign, such as ships belonging to foreign countries.

**Out of the face**, *adv.* to do a thing '*out of the face*' is to do it right through from first to last without stopping.

**Out of one's name**, by a wrong name. 'He called me *out of my name*,' *i. e.* not by my own name.

**Out ower**, *adv.* out; quite over.

**Out-relation**, *sb.* a distant relative.

**Out-wailins**, *sb.* refuse.

**Over**, *adj.* asleep. 'The chile's just *over*.'

**Over all**, *adv.* 'That's *over all* ivir A heerd,' *i. e.* that surpasses all, &c.

**Over-looked**, *v.* the same as **Over-seen**, and means having received the 'blink of an evil eye.'

**Overly much**, *adv.* too much. 'That meat's *overly much* done.'

**Owranee**, *sb.* mastery; authority; having command over.

**Oxther**, *sb.* the armpit.

"Whether would you rather  
Or rather would you be  
Legs to the *oxther*  
Or belly to the knee?"

**Oxther-cogged**, *v.* 'They *oxther-cogged* you home,' *i. e.* helped you along by holding you up by the arm-pits.

**Pad**, *sb.* a path.

**Paddlin' walk**, *sb.* a gait, in which the steps made are very short.

**Paddock, Poddock**, *sb.* a frog.

**Padrolls**, *sb.* 'On his *padrolls*,' *i. e.* on his walks or rounds.

**Paidlin'**, *v.* wandering; walking or running with short steps. 'A *paidlin'* collie,' a wandering dog. A horse that is standing, and lifts his feet in an uneasy way, is said to be *paidlin'*.

**Pairins**, *sb.* thin fragments of pork pared off the bones, in pork-curing stores.

**Palms**, *sb. pl.* small branches of the Spruce fir, also budded twigs of the willow. These are supplied on Palm Sunday to persons attending service in the Roman Catholic Churches.

**Pamphrey**, *sb.* a kind of cabbage.

**Pandy**, *sb.* a punishment at school, being a blow on the hand from a cane or ruler.

**Pane**, *sb.* a section of ground in a garden.

**Pangd**, *v.* stuffed full (of food).

**Paps**, *sb. pl.* teats. 'A cow's *paps*.'

**Paramoudra**, *sb.* a large cylindrical mass of flint, sometimes the shape of the human trunk. It is said that this curious word is merely gibberish, coined by a facetious quarryman to puzzle the late Dr. Buckland, when he was geologizing among the co. Antrim chalk rocks.

**Parfit**, *adj.* perfect.

**Parge**, *v.* to plaster the inside of a chimney with mortar.

**Parritch**, *sb.* porridge.

**Parten**, *sb.* the shore crab, *Carcinus maenas*. Also called **Butcher**.

**Pastre**, *sb.* the pastern of a horse.

**Patch**. 'Not a *patch* on it,' *i. e.* not to compare to it.

**Pattheridge**, *sb.* a partridge.

**Pawky**, *adj.* sly; cunning.

**Pea shaups**, *sb. pl.* pea shells.

**Peaswisp**, *sb.* a small bundle of anything tossed roughly together like a wisp of pea straw. 'Your head 's just like a *peaswisp*.'

**Peat waight, or weght**, *sb.* a tray or sieve on which peat was carried into the house.

**Peeler**, *sb.* a crab which has cast its shell, and is soft; used for bait.

**Peel garlick**, *sb.* a yellow person: a person dressed shabbily or fantastically.



**Peely grass**, *sb.* barley, with the 'hulls' and 'auns' removed.

**Peen**, *sb.* the cross end of a mechanic's hammer, opposite to the face.

**Pee-pee**, the call for pea-fowl.

**Peep hawk**, *sb.* the kestrel.

**Peerie**, *sb.* a peg-top.

**Peewee**, **Peesweep**, *sb.* the lapwing.

**Pegh**, *s.* to pant; to puff.

**Pelt**, *sb.* the skin of an animal. 'Bare *pelt*,' one's bare skin.

**Penned**, *v.* contracted. A horse sometimes has its knee '*penned* in the sinews.'

**Penny bird**, *sb.* the little grebe. Also called **Drink-a-penny**.

**Pens**, *sb. pl.* the old twigs in a hedge.

**Pernicketty**, *adj.* particular; hard to please.

**Perswadians**, *sb. pl.* persuasion; entreaties. 'Through *perswadians* I done it.'

**Peter Dick**, *sb.* a child's toy made of a half walnut shell, a small piece of stick and some thread. When played upon by the fingers in a particular way, it makes a ticking noise, and is supposed to say:—

'Peter Dick,  
Peter Dick,  
Peter Dick's peat stack.'

**Petted on**, *v.* to be fond of a person, as a child is.

**Pevil**, *v.* to strike rapidly.

**Phaisians**, *sb.* pheasants.

**Piano rose**, *sb.* the peony.

**Pickin' calf**, *v.* Same as **Casting Calf**, *i. e.* dropping a calf before the time.

**Pickle**, *sb.* a very small quantity; one grain.

**Pickcock**, or **Picky**, *sb.* Same as **Blockan**. A small fish, the young of the coal-fish.

**Piece**, *sb.* what a child gets for lunch; it is generally a piece of bread.

**Pied**, *v.* searched; examined.

**Pig-croo**, *sb.* a pig-sty.

**Pigeon**. 'A *pigeon's* pair,' a term for a family of two children only.

**Pigeon walk**, *sb.* a boy's game.

**Piggin**, *sb.* a small wooden vessel made of hoops and staves, with one stave prolonged so as to form a handle, used for milking in, &c.

**Pig's whisper**, *sb.* a loud whisper, one meant to be heard.

**Pig's wrack**, *sb.* a kind of sea wrack, boiled with meal or potatoes, and given as food for pigs.

**Pike**, *sb.* a rick of hay.

**Piky dog**, *sb.* the piked dog-fish. Same as **Gobbuck**.

**Pile**, *sb.* a single grain of shot.

**Pill, Bad pill, or Bitter pill**, *sb.* a disagreeable person.

**Pillaber**, *sb.* a pillow.

**Pin bone**, *sb.* the pointed bone above a horse's flank.

**Pingey lookin'**, *adj.* tight; pinched looking.

**Pink**, (1) *sb.* a term of endearment applied by a young man to his sweetheart.

(2) *v.* to strike with a sure aim.

**Pin well**, *sb.* a well in the demesne of Red Hall, near Carrickfergus, is so-called. A person having drunk from it throws in a pin as an offering.

**Pipe**. 'Put *that* in your *pipe* and smoke it,' an expression enforcing some rather disagreeable piece of advice or information.

**Pipers**, *sb. pl.* stems of grass.

**Pipe stapple**, *sb.* the stem of a clay pipe.

**Pirn**, *sb.* a wooden bobbin.

**Pirn cage**, *sb.* an arrangement of pins standing up from a square frame, and in which '*pirns*' or bobbins are stuck—used in power-loom factories.

**Pirre-maw**, *sb.* the tern.

**Pismire, Pishmither**, *sb.* an ant.

**Placket hole**, *sb.* a pocket hole.

**Pladdy**, *sb.* (**Pladdies**, *pl.*) a sunken rock.

**Planet showers**, *sb. pl.* short heavy showers.

**Plan of wrack**. In parts of the co. of Down the flat portion of the shore, between high and low water mark, is divided into plots, each of which belongs to a certain farm, and on these plots or '*plans*' the farmers grow sea-weed for manure, cutting the wrack periodically, and carting it inland. Stones are placed for the wrack to grow on.

**Planting**, *sb.* a plantation of young trees.

**Plants**, *sb.* young cabbage plants fit for planting out.

**Plarted**, *v.* fell down.

**Plaster**, *sb.* anything overloaded with vulgar showy ornament.

**Plastery**, *adj.* gaudy; over-ornamented.

**Plates**, *sb. pl.* flat rocks in a harbour.

**Play oneself**, *v.* to play. 'Play yourselves,' *i. e.* go and play. 'The chile 's playin' his self.'

**Pleaich**, *sb.* the 'sea devil' or fishing frog, *Lophius*. Also called **Molly gowan**, **Kilmaddy**, &c.

**Pleasement**, *sb.* what pleases; satisfaction; gratification. 'I was glad to hear it, but perhaps it's no *pleasement* to you.' 'I'll do it to your *pleasement*.'

**Plenishing**, *sb.* the furnishing of a house.

**Ploigher**, *v.* to cough in an asthmatic or wheezing way.

**Ploitin' down**, *v.* falling down. 'What are ye *ploitin' down* for there, ye fitless falla.'

**Plout**, *v.* to splash.

**Pock-arred**, *adj.* pock-marked.

**Poddock-stool**, *sb.* a toad-stool.

**Podes**, *sb.* lice. Children are warned that if they do not allow their heads to be combed with a 'fine tooth comb,' the *podes* will make ropes of their hair, and drag them into the sea and drown them.

**Point**. 'Potatoes and *point*,' *i. e.* potatoes and nothing. The potatoes are supposed to be pointed at a herring as they are eaten, to give them an imaginary flavour.

**Poitered out**, **Poutered out**, *v.* said of land which has been exhausted, and has received only slight superficial cultivation.

**Poke**, *sb.* a bag.

**Poke shakins**, *sb.* the last child borne by a woman—supposed to be puny. 'That's a brave chile, it's no the *poke shakins* I'm thinkin'.'

**Polled**, having the horns cut off. Same as **Skulled**.

**Polluted**, *adj.* puffed up with pride; conceited; overrun. 'Them people 's got quite *polluted*.' 'The house is *polluted* with books.' 'Polluted with beggars,' &c. 'The other man *polluted* the mearing,' *i. e.* he tampered with the boundary.

**Pont**, *sb.* a kind of boat which carries thirty hundred-weight of turf, used on Lough Neagh (*MASON'S Par. Survey*).

**Pocin'**, *v.* pulling.

**Poor mouth**, *v.* to 'make a *poor mouth*,' to complain of troubles or poverty, and to make the most of these, for the purpose of exciting pity.

**Poppel**, *sb.* a flower, the corn-cockle, *Lychnis Githago*.

**Porvent**, **Purvent**, *v.* to prevent.

**Poss-tub**, **Pouss-tub**, *sb.* a kind of wash-tub.

**Post.** 'Between you and me and the *post*,' a preliminary to something confidential being told.

**Posy**, *sb.* a flower.

**Potyeen, Poteen**, *sb.* illicit whiskey.

**Pouce**, *sb.* the floating dust in rooms where flax is being dressed.

**Poucy**, *adj.* asthmatic, from the effects of inhaling '*pouce*.'

**Pounder**, *sb.* a person who sells freestone for scouring; the freestone is sold pounded.

**Pouss**, *v.* to push clothes against the bottom of a tub when washing. 'Gie the claes a guid *poussing*.'

**Power**, *sb.* a great quantity. 'He made a *power* o' money.'

**Pox**, *sb.* the small-pox. 'Cut for the *pox*,' vaccinated.

**Praity-oaten**, *sb.* a kind of bread made of potatoes and oaten meal; in texture it is very coarse. 'As coarse as *praity-oaten*,' saying.

**Prank**, *v.* to amuse oneself.

**Prece**, *v.* to taste.

**Presha, Presha bhwee, Prushus**, *sb.* the wild kale, *Sinopsis arvensis* (*bhwee* is from Ir. for yellow).

**Prick at the loop**, a cheating game played with a strap and skewer, at fairs, &c., by persons of the thimble-rig class, probably the same as the game called **Fast and Loose**.

**Prig**, *v.* to beat down in price. Same as to **Haggle**.

**Prittaz, Praitays**, *sb.* potatoes.

**Prod**, (1) 'He gave me a *prod*,' *i. e.* he cheated me in something he sold me.

(2) *v.* to prick or stab. '*Prod* him with a pitch-ferk.'

**Proddled**, *v.* prodded, *i. e.* stabbed or poked up. 'Your eyes are like a *proddled* cat under a bed,' saying.

**Proker**, *sb.* a poker.

**Proper**, *adj.* good. 'A *proper* spade.'

**Pross**, (1) *sb.* a process at law.

(2) *v.* to sue a person. 'I *prossed* him.'

**Puck**, *sb.* a blow. 'He got a *puck* in the eye.'

**Puckan-sulla**, *sb.* a basket or hamper made of well twisted oat straw rope, used for holding seed potatoes; it holds about two and a half bushels.

**Puddle**, *sb.* a small dirty pool; prepared or tempered clay.

**Pullan, Pollan**, *sb.* the 'fresh water herring' of Lough Neagh, *Coregonus Pollan*.

**Purre**, *sb.* two sea birds, the tern and the black-headed gull. See **Pirre** and **Pyrmau**.

**Party middlin'**, *adj.* pretty well; reply to a salutation.

**Pushla**, *sb.* See **Coo-pushla**.

**Put down one's foot**, to come to a determination of stopping some thing which has been going on.

**Put on**, *v.* to put on clothes; to dress oneself. 'I had hardly time to *put on* me.' 'He rose an' *put on* him.'

**Pyot**, *sb.* a magpie.

**Pyrmau**, *sb.* a sea bird, probably the tern or 'purre' (HARRIS, *Hist. Co. Down*, 1744).

**Quaa, Quah**, *sb.* a marsh; a quagmire, or shaking bog.

**Quait**, *adj.* quiet.

**Quaker**. 'You're not a *quaker*?' said in bargaining to persons who will not abate the price they have asked.

**Quakin' esp**, *sb.* a kind of poplar with trembling leaves.

**Quality**, *sb.* gentry.

**Quare, Queer**, *adj.* very '*quare* an' nice' = very nice.

**Quarter cleft**, *sb.* a crazy person.

**Quern**, *sb.* the old hand-mill, consisting of two stones.

**Quey, or Quy**, *sb.* a female calf.

**Quickens**, *sb. pl.* couch grass. Same as **Scutch grass**.

**Quicks**, *sb. pl.* young thorn plants for setting.

**Quo' he**, *v.* said he. This with '*quo' she, quo' I,*' are in very general use.

**Qunt, Quet**, *v.* quit. '*Qunt* yer cloddin',' i. e. stop throwing stones.

**Raave**, *sb.* a fresh water plant, *Anacharis*.

**Rack comb**, *sb.* a dressing comb.

**Rack of mutton**, *sb.* a breast of mutton.

**Ram-stam**, *adj.* headlong; rash.

**Randy**, *sb.* a wild reckless fellow; an indelicate romping woman; a scold.

**Rannel**, *v.* among school-boys; to pull the hair.

**Rannel-tree, Raivel-tree, sb.** the cross-beam in a byre to which the cows' stakes are fastened; hence a long thin person is called a '*rannel-tree*,' or is said to be 'as thin as a *rannel-tree*.'

**Ranners, sb. pl.** wild indistinct dreams.

**Ranty-berries, sb.** rowan-tree berries.

**Ratherly, or Retherly, adv.** rather.

**Rausps, sb. pl.** raspberries.

**Ream, v.** to froth or foam, as a liquor.

**Red, (1)** done work. 'What time will you get *red*?'

(2) *v.* to put in order; to separate fighters.

**Reddin' kaim, sb.** a dressing-comb. Same as **Rack-comb**.

**Red head.**

'*Red head*, fiery skull,  
Every hair in your head would tether a bull.'

Said derisively to a red-haired person.

**Red loanin', sb.** the throat (inside).

**Redshank, (1)** a flowering plant, *Polygonum Persicaria*.

(2) 'Run like a *redshank*,' *i. e.* as fast as you can. I suppose the *redshank* is the wading bird so called, and not the human *redshank*, known to readers of the Irish wars.

**Red the road!** clear the way!

**Ree, adj.** fresh as a restive horse; wanton.

**Reef, sb.** a rent or tear.

**Reek, sb.** smoke; the smell of peat smoke.

**Reel, v.** to quiz or humbug.

**Reel-fitted, adj.** club-footed.

**Ree-raw, adj.** untidy; confused.

**Reeve, v.** to split wood by heat. 'The sun will *reeve* it.'

**Remember, v.** to remind. 'Well, sir, I'll call in the morning and *remember* you about it.'

**Remlet, sb.** a remnant.

**Remove, sb.** the re-shoeing of a horse with the old shoes.

**Rench, Range, v.** to rinse.

**Renlet, Runlet, sb.** a small barrel.

**Residenter, sb.** an old inhabitant.

**Ret, v.** to steep flax.

**Rex, v.** to reach.

- Ribish**, *adj.* thin, as applied to persons, but more especially to pigs. 'They come of a *ribish* breed.'
- Rice**, *sb.* a small branch of a tree; a twig.
- Ricketty**, *sb.* a ratchet brace for boring metal.
- Rift**, *v.* to belch.
- Rig**, *sb.* a ridge.
- Rig and fur**, ridge and furrow in a field. A particular kind of knitting is also called '*rig and fur*.'
- Riggin**, *sb.* the ridge of a house.
- Right**, *adv.* thorough; very; good. 'He's a *right* rascal.' 'You're a *right* bad boy.' 'He's a *right* wee fellow.'
- Rightly**, *adv.* in good health; right well; very well. 'I'm *rightly*.' 'I know him *rightly*.' 'He got *rightly* frightened.'
- Rip**, *sb.* a handful of unthrashed corn.
- Rippet**, *sb.* a row, or disturbance.
- Ripple**, *v.* to take the seed off flax. See **Flax ripple**.
- Ripple grass**, *Plantago lanceolata*.
- Rive**, *v.* to tear; to split.
- Roach**, *sb.* the rudd or red-eye, *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*.
- Road**, (1) *sb.* way. 'What *road* are you going?'  
 (2) 'No *road*,' is the formula for 'no thoroughfare.'  
 (3) *v.* to direct; to show the way. 'Who *roaded* you?'
- Roans**, *sb. pl.* 'Hazely *roans*,' hazel brakes. 'Brackeney *roans*,' fern brakes.
- Robin-run-the-hedge**, *sb.* a plant, *Galium aparine*. The juice of this plant is extracted and boiled with sugar, and given as a remedy in whooping-cough.
- Rockets**, *sb. pl.* the plumes of a hearse.
- Rodden**, *sb.* a little road; a mountain path.
- Rope**, *v.* 'The clay *ropes* off my spade like putty.'
- Rose**, *sb.* 'The *rose*' is a name for erysipelas.
- Rosit-slut**, or **Rosin-slut**, *sb.* a rag dipped in resin and used as a substitute for a candle.
- Rot-heap**, *sb.* a heap of weeds left to rot for manure.
- Roughness**, *sb.* plenty; abundance. 'There's a great *roughness* about his farm,' *i. e.* great plenty. 'Them people has a great *roughness* of money about them.'
- Rough weed**, *sb.* *Strachys palustris*.

**Round cast**, *sb.* a particular throw in sowing grain. 'He sows with a round cast.'

**Roup**, *sb.* an auction.

**Routh**, or **Rouths**, *sb.* plenty ; abundance.

**Routing-wheel**, *sb.* an eddy or whirlpool at the entrance of Strangford Lough. Mentioned by Harris (1744).

**Rowt**, *v.* to bellow or roar as a bull.

**Rrog**, a sea-weed, the long tangle, *Chorda filum*.

**Rubber**, *sb.* a housemaid's dusting-cloth ; a coarse kitchen towel.

**Rubber apron**, *sb.* an apron made of a coarse material.

**Ruchness**. Same as **Roughness**, abundance.

**Ruction**, *sb.* a row, or disturbance.

**Rue**, *v.* to change one's mind ; to draw back. 'To take the rue,' to repent of an engagement, or promise.

**Rugg**, *v.* to pull about roughly ; to pull the hair.

**Ruggle o' banes**, *sb.* a thin person.

**Ruinate**, *v.* to destroy.

**Ruination**, *sb.* ruin.

**Rullion**, *sb.* a big, coarse, dirty fellow.

**Rummle**, (1) 'Put that in your jug an' rummle it,' *i. e.* consider that piece of information or advice. Same as **Put that in your pipe and smoke it**.

(2) *v.* to rumble ; to shake about. 'I feel that rummlin' about in my inside.'

**Rundale**, a plan of working farms in partnership ; mentioned as a 'pernicious practice' in M'SKIMIN'S *Carrickfergus*, 1822. Anciently many farms were wrought in 'rundale.'

**Rung**, (1) a round or step of a ladder ; the rail of a chair.

(2) *sb.* an old woman. 'That auld rung o' mine's bravely,' a young lad.

**Runners**, *sb. pl.* small channels for water. 'I made runners across the pad to keep it dry.'

**Runrig**, *sb.* Same as **Rundale**.

**Runt**, (1) *sb.* a dwarfish person ; an old woman.

(2) *sb.* a stalk. 'A kale runt.'

**Rust**, *v.* to be restive or stubborn.

**Rusty**, *adj.* restive or stubborn.



**Sack**, *v.* to vanquish an opponent by a show of superior learning.  
—W. CARLETON.

**Sacrament**, *sb.* an oath.

**Sad**, *adj.* sodden, as badly-baked bread.

**Sads**. 'Sitting over their *sads*,' *i. e.* regretting something; repenting.

**Safety**, *adj.* (pronounced sometimes as a trisyllable). A useful article in nurseries is called a '*saf-e-ty* pin.'

**Saggan**, *sb.* the wild iris.

**Said**, *v.* 'To be *said*,' to be advised. 'Now be *said* by me.'

**Sail**, *sb.* a ride in a cart or carriage of any kind.

**Sailor-man**, *sb.* a sailor.

**Sailor's grip**, *sb.* a mode of holding hands by hooking the fingers.

**Sair-bones**, *sb.* 'A'll gi'e ye *sair-banes*,' *i. e.* I'll give you a beating.

**Saired**, *v.* served.

**Sair sought**, *adj.* nearly worn out with age or weakness.

**Sair-wrought**, *adj.* hard-worked.

**Sally**, *sb.* a willow.

**Sally wran**, *sb.* the willow wren.

**Salt**. 'You will shed a tear for every grain of *salt* you waste.'

**Same of**, same as. 'Can you give me a knife the *same of* that?'

**Sang**. 'Pon my *sang*,' a mild kind of oath.

**Sannies**. 'Upon my *sannies*,' a mild oath.

**Sark**, *sb.* a shirt.

**Sarking**, *sb.* a coarse kind of linen; a sheeting of wood under the slates of a roof.

**Saturday**. '*Saturday* flit, short sit.' Servants think it unlucky to go home to a new place on Saturday.

**Saugh**, *sb.* a willow.

**Sauny-go-softly**, *sb.* a soft fellow.

**Saut**, *sb.* salt.

**Saving your presence**, excuse the word. 'But, *savin*' your *presence*, the smell was that bad that,' &c.

**Saw doctor**, *sb.* a workman who repairs and sharpens saws.

**Scabbling**, or **Scaveling**, **hammer**, *sb.* a large hammer for chipping stone.

**Scald**, *sb.* 'A heart *scald*,' a sore trouble. 'He's heart *scalded* with her,' greatly troubled by her.

**Scale-drake**, *sb.* the shell-drake, *Anas Tadorna*.

**Scame, Scam**, *v.* to scorch.

**Scantling**, (1) *sb.* wood cut to special sizes for carpenters' use.

(2) *sb.* measurement of wood or iron to be used in work. 'What *scantlings* of iron will you put into the gate?'

**Scart**, *v.* to scratch.

**Scald**, *v.* to scald. 'It's sae het it wud *scald* a pig,' a comparison.

**Scaur, Scar**, *sb.* a steep or overhanging bank of earth; a reef or ridge of rocks.

**Scheme**, *v.* to endeavour to escape work by false pretences.

**Scholar**, *sb.* one who can read and write. 'It's a sore thing not to be a *scholar*.'

**School, Schull**, *sb.* a shoal of fish.

**Scobes**, *sb. pl.* rods of hazel or willow, sharpened at both ends, for pinning down the thatch to the 'scraws' or sods in thatching a house. Same as **Scollops**.

**Scog**, *sb.* an offensive or mocking valentine.

**Scollops**, *sb. pl.* See **Scobes**.

**Sconce**, (1) *sb.* a skulking person.

(2) *sb.* a hiding-place: used by wild-fowl shooters. It is generally a slight shelter built of stones on a beach.

(3) *v.* to joke or ridicule; also to feign illness, so as to escape having to work.

**Sconcer**, *sb.* one who pretends to be sick in order to escape work.

**Scope**, (1) *sb.* an extent of land. 'He owns a large *scope* of mountain.'

(2) *sb.* in trawling or dredging the extra length of rope which is paid out after the dredge has reached the bottom is called the *scope*. 'Give it a faddom or two more *scope*.'

**Scotch lick**, *sb.* a very slight wash of the face or hands.

**Scotch penny**, *sb.* the thick English penny of 1797.

**Scout**, (1) *sb.* a squirt or syringe.

(2) *v.* to squirt.

**Scout-hole, Scoot-hole**, *sb.* a rat-hole to which rats run for shelter when chased, or a concealed hole planned for exit, by which rabbits may escape when their principal holes are watched.

**Scrab**, (1) *sb.* a scratch.

(2) *v.* to scratch. 'The cat near *scrabbed* his eyes out.'

**Screagh, Scaik**, *sb.* a scream, such as the cry of a sea-gull.

**Sraigh o' day**, *sb.* early morning.

**Scran**. 'Bad *scran* to you,' bad luck to you. *Scran* is said to mean *food*.

**Scrat**, *sb.* something small. 'The fowls he had were only wee *scrats*.'

**Scraw**, (1) *sb.* a thin strip of sward or turf. *Scraws* are laid under the thatch of a house to receive the points of the 'scobes' or 'scollops.'

(2) *v.* to strip sods off the surface of a field. 'Do you want to *scraw* the man's land?'

**Scraw, Scra**, *v.* to cover a bank with sods. 'To *scraw* a grave.'

**Screech cock**, *sb.* the missel thrush.

**Screed**, *sb.* a rent or tear in clothes; a discourse or harangue.

**Screeching**, *sb.* the mortar pointing round a window-frame.

**Screege**, *sb.* a mean, miserly person.

**Screw mouse**, *sb.* the shrew.

**Scrimpit**, *adj.* scanty.

**Seringe**, *v.* to creak; to make a grinding or rasping noise.

**Scrogs**, *sb. pl.* places covered with furze, hazel, brambles, &c.

**Scrubby**, *adj.* mean; shabby.

**Scruff**, *sb.* a mean fellow.

**Scruff of the neck**, *sb.* the back of the neck.

**Scrunch**, *sb.* a crush or squeeze.

**Scud**, *v.* to slap.

**Scuff**, *v.* to subject to abuse or wear; to make shabby.

**Scuffed**, injured in appearance by wear or abuse.

**Scuffle**, (1) *sb.* a hoe that is pushed—called in trade a 'Dutch hoe.'

(2) *v.* to hoe walks or beds with a *scuffle*.

(3) *v.* to scrape or drag the feet along the ground.

**Sculder, Scaldier**, *sb.* a jelly-fish (*medusa*) of any species.

**Scunner, Scunhur, Scunder**, *sb.* a disgust; a loathing. 'I've taken a *scunhur* at that man.'

**Scutch**, *v.* to remove the 'shives' or 'shows' from flax.

**Scutch grass**, *sb.* couch grass. Same as **Quickens**.

**Scutch mill**, *sb.* a mill where flax is 'scutched.'

**Scutching tow**, *sb.* the rough tow which is taken off flax at a scutch mill.

**Scythe hook**, *sb.* a reaping-hook that requires to be sharpened, as distinguished from a 'toothed hook' or sickle.

**Seam**, *sb.* 'Goose *seam*,' goose fat.

**Seich**, *sb.* a seal, *Phoca*.

'Seed, breed, and generation,' the whole of one's family and relatives.

**Seeds**, *sb. pl.* the husks of oats. See **Sowans**.

**See outens**, *v.* to go about for pleasure. 'If A didn't *see outens* when A'm young, when would A?'

**Seep**, *v.* to leak or ooze.

**Seepage**, *sb.* what 'seeps' or leaks. 'There's a great *seepage* from that cask.'

**Sel**, *self*: hence *himsel*, *hersel*, *themsel*, *m'sel*.

**Server**, *sb.* a small tray or salver.

**Set**, (1) *sb.* a spell. 'A long *set* of soft weather.'

(2) A 'low *set* person,' a person with a squat figure.

(3) *v.* to plant.

(4) *v.* determined. 'She's hard *set* to be married.'

(5) *v.* 'She *sets* that very well,' *i. e.* that becomes her very well.

(6) *v.* 'The night is *set*,' *i. e.* the night is fixed; night has come on.

(7) *adj.* applied to a person who has stopped growing taller. 'She's quite *set* lookin'.'

(8) *v.* to appoint. 'I can't *set* no time,' *i. e.* I cannot appoint a time.

**Set a stitch**, *v.* to make a stitch in sewing.

**Sett**, *sb.* the number of ridges of corn that a 'boon' or reaping party is spread over. If there are ten able-bodied reapers in the 'boon,' the *sett* would consist of ten ridges.

'**Set tae lowe**,' set on fire.

**Setting down**, *sb.* a scolding. Same as **Doing off**.

**Setts**, *sb. pl.* 'Paving *setts*' or 'cross *setts*,' rectangular blocks of stone used for paving streets.

**Seven'dible**, *sb.* thorough or severe; very great.

**Severals**, *sb. pl.* several persons or things. '*Severals* told me about it.'

**Shaaps**, **Shaups**, *sb. pl.* the shells of beans or peas.

**Shade**, *sb.* the parting or division of the hair on one's head; a shed.

**Shai**, *sb.* a shoe.

**Shaima-hait**, *sb.* nothing. Same as **Sorra hait**, **Deil a hait**.

**Shamrock**, *sb.* The lesser yellow trefoil (*Trifolium minus*) is the plant the leafy part of which is worn as a *shamrock* on Patrick's Day (March 17th).

**Shandry-dan**, *sb.* an old shaky and noisy car or carriage.

**Shank**, *sb.* a handle.

**Shanks's mare**, *sb.* on foot. 'We went there on *shanks's mare*.'

**Shanough**, (1) *sb.* a confidential chat.

(2) *v.* to talk confidentially; to gossip.

**Sharn**, *sb.* cow-dung.

**Shaver**, *sb.* a wag or funny fellow; a keen, shrewd fellow.

**Shear**, *v.* to reap corn.

**Shearin'**, *sb.* the cutting of corn.

**Shebeen**, *sb.* a place where intoxicating drink is sold without a license.

**Shebeening**, *v.* keeping a place for the unlicensed sale of drink.

**She-cock**, *sb.* corruption of 'Shake cock,' a small hay-stack built up loosely.

**Shedding**, *sb.* the place where cross roads intersect.

**Sheela**, a 'molly-coddle' or effeminate man. *Sheela* is a woman's name.

**Sheep's naperty**, *sb.* a plant, *Potentilla tormentilla*.

**Sheerman**, *sb.* a workman employed at a bleach green. Obsolete.  
"Wanted a skilful journeyman *sheerman* and dyer."—*Belfast News-letter*, 1739.

**She sole**, *sb.* a fish, the whiff, *Rhombus Megastoma*.

**Sheugh**, *sb.* a ditch. 'I always let the *sheugh* build the dike,' *i. e.* I always let what was dug out of the ditch make the raised fence, a saying, my spending never exceeded my earning. 'Scourin' a dyke *sheugh*,' cleaning out a ditch.

**Shill corn**, *sb.* a small hard pimple on the face.

**Shilling seeds**, *sb. pl.* the husks of oats.

**Shilling stones**, *sb. pl.* the pair of stones in a corn mill which are used for taking the husks off oats.

**Shilty**, *sb.* a pony (corruption of Shetland).

**Shin, Shoon**, *sb. pl.* shoes.

**Shinnen**, *sb.* a sinew.

**Shinney**, *sb.* hockey, a boys' game, played with *shinneys*, *i. e.* hooked sticks, and a ball or small block of wood called the 'golley' or 'nag.'

**Shired**, *adj.* thin : applied to a part of any knitted article which is thinner than the rest owing to loose knitting.

**Shirey**, *adj.* thin : applied to the thin part of a crop or of a garment, or of woven materials.

**Shoddy**, *sb. pl.* the smaller stones at a quarry.

**Shoddy men**, *sb. pl.* the men who shape paving sets, &c., at a quarry.

**Shods**, *sb. pl.* the iron heel-tips on men's boots.

**Shoe mouth**, *sb.* the open of a shoe. 'I was over the *shoe mouth* in glar.'

**Shog**, *sb.* a jolt or shake.

**Shoo**, *v.* to sew.

**Shoot**, *v.* to set a long line or net : a fisherman's term.

**Shore**, *sb.* a sewer.

**Shot**, *sb.* a half-grown pig.

**Shotten herring**, *sb.* a spent herring ; one that has spawned.

**Showl**, *adj.* shallow, as '*showl* water.'

**Shows, Shoughs, Shives**, *sb. pl.* flax refuse. It is the hard part of the stem in small fragments.

**Shuggy-shu**, *sb.* (1) a beam of wood balanced so that persons sitting on the opposite ends go up and down alternately ; (2) a swing.

**Shuler**, *sb.* a vagrant.

**Shunners**, *sb. pl.* cinders.

**Shut**, *sb.* a shutter.

**Si**, *sb.* a dressmaker's term for the part of a dress between the arm-pit and chest.

**Sib**, *adj.* related by blood.

**Sic**, *such.*

**Siccan**, *such.* '*Siccan* a heap o' coos.'

**Sicker**, *adj.* sure ; precise in mode of speaking.

**Sight**, *sb.* a quantity. 'There was a quare *sight* of people there.'

**Silly-go-saftly, Silly-go-seffy**, *sb.* a foolish, useless creature.

**Simper**, *v.* to simmer.

**Sinnerry, Sinthery**, *adv.* asunder.

**Sirraft Chooseday**, *sb.* Shrove Tuesday.

'Sit down off your feet,' sit down.

**Sit fast**, *sb.* a ranunculus, *R. repens*.

**Skart, Scart**, *sb.* a cormorant.

**Skeeg**, *sb.* a small quantity. Same as a **Wee drop**. 'There's no a *skeeg* o' wather in the kettle.' Same as **Squig**.

**Skee-weep**, *sb.* a dash ; a smear ; something indistinct in writing.

**Skeigh**, *adj.* restless ; frisky.

**Skelf**, (1) *sb.* a splinter or chip. 'He got a *skelf* o' wud ondher 'is nail.'

(2) *v.* to splinter.

**Skelly**, (1) *sb.* a guess ; an unsuccessful attempt. 'You made a queer *skelly* at it.'

(2) *v.* to squint.

**Skelp**, (1) *sb.* a blow.

(2) *v.* to run ; to slap.

**Skemlin**, *sb.* a quantity of peat dug from the edges of a bog-hole, and thrown in to be mixed, and afterwards taken out and dried. 'Tak' a *skemlin* aff that side o' the hole.'

**Skeow**, *sb.* a large flat barge, used to receive the mud raised by a dredging machine.

**Skep**, *sb.* a straw bee-hive.

**Skerry brand**, *sb.* sheet lightning.

**Skey**, *sb.* a small artificial island forming part of an eel-weir.

**Skiff**, *sb.* a slight shower.

**Skillet**, *sb.* a small saucepan.

**Skillop**, *sb.* a gouge-shaped borer, of tapered form, for wood.

**Skimp**, *v.* to stint.

**Skimpy**, *adj.* a tight fit ; short ; deficient in quantity.

**Skin a fairy**, *v.* said of very cold weather. 'Dear, but it's that cowl it would *skin a fairy*.'

**Skinadhre**, *sb.* a thin, fleshless, stunted person.

**Skink**, *sb.* a mixture to drink.

**Skip**, a box in which stones are hoisted out of a quarry ; a basket or crate to contain live fowls in transit ; a large basket.

**Skip-jack**, *sb.* the merry-thought of a goose made into a child's toy. See **Jump-jack**.

**Skirl**, (1) *sb.* a cry or scream.

(2) *v.* to scream

**Skirr**, *sb.* a sea-bird, the tern.

**Skirt**, *v.* to run

**Skite**, (1) *sb.* a term of contempt; an empty, conceited fellow.

(2) *sb.* a sharp slap or blow.

(3) *v.* to slap.

**Skiver**, *sb.* a skewer.

**Skiver the goose**, *sb.* a boys' game. Two persons are trussed somewhat like fowls: they then hop about on their 'hunkers,' each trying to upset the other.

**Skull**, *v.* 'To *skull* cattle,' to cut off their horns close to the head.

**Skulled**, *adj.* Same as **Horned** or **Polled**. Applied to cattle which have been subjected to the cruel operation of having their horns sawn off close to the skull.

**Skyble**, *sb.* a thin person.

**Slabby**, *adj.* sloppy; muddy. 'Slabby wet clay.'

**Slack**, *adj.* neglectful; remiss.

**Slack lime**, *v.* to put water on quick lime.

**Slack spun**, *adj.* said of a person who is half a fool. The same kind of person is said 'to have only eleven cuts to the hank,' or 'he is not all there,' or 'he wants a square of being round,' &c.

**Slap**, (1) *sb.* a gap or passage through a hedge for occasional use. It is closed by filling up the opening with branches, &c.

(2) *sb.* a large quantity. 'A whole *slap* of money.'

**Slater**, or **Slate-cutter**, *sb.* the wood-louse, *Oniscus*, and several of the allied species of crustaceans.

**Slats**, *sb. pl.* The laths of a Venetian blind and the laths of a bedstead are called *slats*.

**Slattering**, *v.* going about like a slattern.

**Slavers**, *sb. pl.* water flowing from the mouth.

**Slay hook**, *sb.* a small implement used by weavers; in slang, a term for a dried herring.

**Sleech**, *sb.* fluviatile or marine silt; sea-wrack growing on mud banks.

**Sleech grass**, *sb.* *Zostera marina*.

**Sleek**, **Slake**, *sb.* a smear; a streak of dirt.

**Sleekit**, *adj.* cunning; underhand; hypocritical.

**Sleep in**, *v.* to lie too long in the morning, so as to be late for work.

**Slep**, *v.* slept. 'A've *slep* noan.'

**Sleuster**, *v.* to flatter.

**Slever**, *sb.* saliva.

**Sliggaun**, *sb.* the pearl-bearing fresh-water mussel, *Anodon cygnea*.

**Slinge**, *v.* to sneak about.



**Slip**, (1) *sb.* a pinafore.

(2) *sb.* a young pig.

(3) *v.* to let slip or escape from punishment. 'If ye do that again, see if I *slip* ye for it.'

**Slipe**, (1) *sb.* a triangular framework of wood on which large boulder stones are drawn out of fields; a large trough, like a cart without wheels, used for drawing earth or wet peat from one part of a field or bog to another; a kind of sledge on which stones are drawn down hilly roads.

(2) *v.* 'To *slipe* stones' = to draw them out of a field on a 'slipe.' 'To *slipe* mud' = to carry it in a 'slipe' from the bog-hole to a level place where it is spread out to harden and cake into turf.

**Slip of a girl**, *sb.* a young, growing girl.

**Slither**, *v.* to slip or slide.

**Sliver**, *sb.* Flax in process of being spun by machinery is drawn out into a ribbon or long lock before it is twisted: this lock is called *sliver*.

**Sliver can**, *sb.* a tall cylinder of tin in which the 'sliver' is coiled away and then carried to the 'roving frame' to get the first twist.

**SlOak**, *sb.* a seaweed, laver, *Porphyra laciniata*. Called in the Co. of Clare 'sluke' or 'slukane.'

**Slobbering bib**, *sb.* a small, thick pinafore worn by infants.

**Slockan**, *v.* to quench fire or thirst.

**Slouterin'**, **Sluterin'**, *v.* loitering or lingering about pretending to work.

**Slonk**, **Slump**, *sb.* a ditch; a deep, wet hollow in a road.

**Slonky**, *adj.* having muddy holes. 'That *slonky* road.'

**Sloosh**, *sb.* a sluice.

**Sludge**, *sb.* wet mud.

**Slummage**, *sb.* a soft stuff produced at distilleries used for cattle feeding.

**Slump**, (1) *sb.* a muddy place. 'The road was all *slumps* of holes.'

(2) *v.* to sink in mud.

**Slunge**, (1) *sb.* a skulking, sneaking fellow.

(2) *v.* to slink or lounge.

**Slurry**, *sb.* mud; 'glar.' 'I took eight buckets of black *slurry* out of his well.'

**Sluttherin'**, **Swattherin'**, *v.* applied to the noisy, slopping way that ducks feed.

**Slype**, *v.* to strip the branches off trees. 'They would come and *slype* them down in the night for no use.'

**Small family**, *sb.* a family of small children.

**Smell**, *sb.* a small quantity.

**Smirr, Smurr**, *sb.* 'A *smirr* of rain,' a slight shower.

**Smit**, *v.* infected. 'I think you've *smit* me with that cowl.'

**Smithereens**, *sb. pl.* small fragments.

**Smittle**, *adj.* infectious. 'Is it anything *smittle* he has?'

**Smoorin'**, *v.* smothering—in sense of covering over, as snow over ground or treacle over bread.

**Smud, Smudge**, *v.* to smoulder.

**Smuddy coom, Smiddy coom**, *sb.* the ashes from a smith's forge.

**Smudge**, *sb.* a concealed laugh.

**Smudging**, *v.* laughing in a smothered way.

**Snack, Snick**, *sb.* a thumb-latch.

**Snail's pace**, *sb.* To go at a *snail's pace*, to go very slowly.

**Snakes**, *sb.* 'Snakes set here,' is a form of notice sometimes painted on a board at the boundaries of plantations, &c. The *snakes* are supposed to be iron spikes, fixed point upwards in the ground.

**Snake stones**, *sb. pl.* ammonites found in the Lias.

**Snaply**, *adj.* quickly.

**Snap the head off one**, *v.* to be very angry. 'Feth, he was like to ha' *snapped the heed aff me*.'

**Sned**, (1) *sb.* the handle of a scythe.

(2) *v.* to cut. 'Sned turnips,' to cut off the leaves.

**Snedden**, *sb.* a large-sized sand-eel.

**Snell**, *adj.* supercilious; impudent.

**Snib, Sneck**, *v.* to fasten. 'Snib the window.'

**Snicher, Snigger**, *v.* to giggle.

**Sniffle**, *v.* to sniff.

**Snifter**, *v.* to sniff.

**Snifther**, *sb.* a strong blast of wind.

**Snifthers**, *sb.* a cold in the head.

**Snig**, *sb.* a juvenile thief, who steals the kites of other boys by cutting the string and seizing the kite when it falls.

**Snirt**, *v.* to make a noise through the nose when endeavouring to suppress laughter.

**Sned**, *adj.* cut smooth; even: as the edges or eaves of a thatched roof.

**Snood**, *sb.* the thin part of a sea fishing-line, to which the hook is fastened.

**Snook**, *v.* to sneak.

**Snool**, *sb.* an ill-tempered, sneaking fellow.

**Snoot**. 'Whether wud ye rether hae a soo's *snoot* stewed, or a stewed soo's *snoot*?' an alliterative saying, to be said very quickly.

**Snotther**, *sb.* mucus of the nose; also a term of contempt.

**Snow**. (1) When snow lingers on the ground it is said 'to be waiting for more.'

(2) To 'go like *snow* off a ditch' is to disappear quickly. The expression is used in reference to families that have died off rapidly.

**Snow broth**, **Snoo broo**, *sb.* half-melted snow.

**Snuggle**, *v.* to nestle, as a child against its mother's breast.

**Snurley**, *adj.* gnarled or twisted.

**So**! (1) indeed!

(2) 'So I am,' 'so I will,' 'so it is,' are added apparently to make a statement more forcible. 'I will, so I will,' is considered to be stronger than merely 'I will.'

**Soäns**, *sb.* Same as **Sowans**. 'Sup *soäns* wi' an elsin,' attempt an impossibility.

**Soddened**, *adj.* "The stones so *soddened* or wedged together, you cannot get one loose to throw at a fowl."—RICHARD DOBBS, *Description of the Co. of Antrim*, 1683.

**Soft**, **Saft**, *adj.* wet, as applied to weather.

**Soft drinks**, *sb. pl.* soda-water, lemonade, &c., as distinguished from whisky, &c., which are called *hard drinks*.

**Soil**, (1) *sb.* fresh fodder for cattle.

(2) *v.* to feed cattle in the house.

**Sojer** (soldier), *sb.* a red herring.

**Soldiers**, *sb. pl.* The little creeping sparks on paper that has been burned, but is not quite converted into ashes, are called by children *soldiers*.

**Sole**, (1) *sb.* a sill. 'A window *sole*.'

(2) *sb.* the sod; grassy turf. 'The lawn has a good *sole*.'

**Sonsy and douce**, pleasant and quiet.

**Sonsy**, *adj.* lucky. 'It's not *sonsy* to do that.' Comely; stout: as applied to a woman.

**Soo**, *sb.* a sow.

**Soogan**, *sb.* a saddle of straw or rushes.

**Soo luggit**, *sb.* with the ears hanging. 'A *soo luggit* horse.'

**Soop**, *v.* to sweep.

**Soople**, (1) *sb.* a part of a flail. See **Flail**.

(2) *adj.* flexible; active.

**Sooter**, *sb.* a fish, the gemmeous dragonet, *Callionimus Lyra*.

**Sore**, (1) *adj.* sad; unpleasant; severe. 'It's a *sore* day on the stooks,' *i. e.* a very wet day. Also pitiful or contemptible. 'He's a *sore* fool.'

(2) *v.* swore.

**Sore foot**, *adj.* Same as 'a rainy day,' *i. e.* bad times or sickness.

**Sore hand**, **Sair han'**, *sb.* a disagreeable spectacle; anything spoiled or disfigured. 'He fell in the mud, an' made a *sore han'* o' himsel.' 'He tried to paint the boat, and made a *sore hand* of it.'

**Sore head**, *sb.* a headache.

**Sore thumb**, *sb.* 'To sit up like a *sore thumb*,' to sit with a supercilious or unbending air.

**Sorra hait**, nothing. '*Sorra hait* rowled up in deil perlickit,' nothing at all.'

**Sorra mend ye**, you deserve it.

**Sorra yin**, not one.

**Sort**, *v.* to repair anything.

**Sosh**, *adj.* snug; comfortable; neat-looking. 'She's a *sosh* wee lass.' Saucy.

**Soud**, *v.* 'Let them *soud* it amang themsel's,' *i. e.* let them settle it among themselves.

**Sough**, (1) *sb.* a hollow sobbing or groaning sound, caused by the wind or by running water; the sound that comes from a great crowd of persons at a distance; a rumour or report of news.

(2) 'Keep a calm *sough* till the tide comes in,' *i. e.* have patience.

(3) *v.* to breathe loudly in sleep, but not to snore.

**Sourlick**, **Sour'k**, *sb.* a sorrel, *Rumex acetosa*.

**Sowan pot**. 'A wud nae gi'e scrapin's o' a *sowan pot* for it:' said of anything very worthless.

**Sowans**, *sb.* flummery; a sour gruel made from the husks of oats called seeds. These are steeped in water till the liquor sours; they are then strained out, and the fluid portion is boiled. This thickens into a kind of jelly on cooling.

**Spadesman**, *sb.* a man accustomed to dig.

**Spading**, **Spitting**, *sb.* the depth of soil raised at one time by the spade.

**Spae**, *v.* to foretell.

**Spae fortunes**, *v.* to tell fortunes.

**Spae man, Spae wife, *sb.*** a man or woman who it is supposed can tell fortunes or foretell events.

**Spain, *v.*** to wean a child or a foal.

**Spaivied, *adj.*** spavined.

**Spang, *sb.*** a bound or spring. "About three horse *spangs* frae the thicket."—HUDDDELSTON.

**Spangle, *sb.*** a measure of hand-spun linen yarn. "As the terms *hank* and *spangle* are not known to all readers, especially in their application to the quantities of hand-spun yarn, it may be stated that after the thread had been spun, it was wound off the spool on a reel, constructed so as to measure exactly ninety inches in circumference. Every hank contained a dozen cuts, each cut was 120 rounds of the reel, and four hanks were counted as a *spangle*."—*Ireland and her Staple Manufactures*. Second ed. Belfast: 1865.

**Spark, *v.*** to splash with water or mud.

**Spark to deeth, *v.*** to faint. 'I was liken to *spark to deeth*,' *i. e.* I was in a fainting condition. Refers also to persons who can hardly recover breath after a paroxysm of coughing.

**Sparrow hail, *sb.*** very small shot.

**Spave, *sb.*** a spavin.

**Spawls, Spuls, *sb. pl.*** long-shaped fragments of stone or wood.

**Spearling, *sb.*** the gar-fish. Same as **Horn-eel**.

**Specs, *sb.*** spectacles.

**Speel, *v.*** to climb.

**Speer, *v.*** to enquire.

**Spelgh, *v.*** to splice.

**Spell-man, *sb.*** a man engaged to work by the job or spell.

**Spend, *v.*** to deteriorate or 'go back,' as cattle if put upon a poor pasture.

**Spenshelled, *v.*** spancelled. A cow with her fore-feet tied together is said to be '*spenshelled*.'

**Spentacles, *sb.*** spectacles.

**Spit, *v.*** to rain slightly.

**Split the differ, *v.*** to divide the sum which is the difference between buyer and seller in bargaining.

**Spoiled five, *sb.*** a game of cards.

**Spoke, *v.*** to 'spoke a cart,' is to force it on by pulling round the wheels by the spokes.

**Spool of the breast, *sb.*** the bone in the middle of the breast.

**Sprauhle, (1) *v.*** to sprawl.

(2) *sb.* a straggling branch.

**Sprickly-beg**, *sb.* a stickleback.

**Springer, or Springin' cow**, *sb.* a cow in calf.

**Springing**, *v.* about to calve.

**Sprint**, *v.* the 'keeper' of a chest lock.

**Sprig**, *v.* to embroider muslin or linen.

**Sprigging**, *sb.* the occupation of embroidering muslin.

**Sprit**, *sb.* a mildew or disease to which growing flax is subject.  
Same as **Firing**.

**Sprunged**, *adj.* miserable-looking ; starved.

**Spuans**, *sb.* what is vomited.

**Spuds**, *sb.* potatoes.

**Spulpin**, *sb.* a corruption of the Irish word usually written 'spalpeen',  
a troublesome or disagreeable fellow.

**Spung**, *sb.* a large pocket.

**Spunkie**, *adj.* high-spirited ; courageous.

**Spurtle**, *sb.* a pot stick. A small double-pointed flat stick with a  
T head, used for thrusting in the knots of straw, in repairing a  
thatched roof.

**Spy farlies**, *v.* to pry about for any thing strange. 'Now, don't be  
commin' in here to *spy farlies*.'

**Spy hole**, *sb.* In cottages a wall called the 'hollan' is built to screen  
the hearth from the observation of any one standing at the threshold ;  
but in order to allow a person within to see who approaches the door,  
a small hole, usually triangular, but sometimes four or five-sided, is  
made in the 'hollan,' three or four feet from the floor ; this is the  
*spy hole*.

**Spy Wednesday**, *sb.* the Wednesday before Easter.

**Squagh**, *sb.* the cry of wild ducks or geese.

**Square**, *sb.* a squire.

**Squench**, *v.* to quench.

**Squig**, *sb.* Same as **Skeeg**.

**Squinacy**, *sb.* a quinsy.

**Stab**, *sb.* a stake or post.

**Stab, Beggar's stab**, *sb.* a large thick needle.

**Stag**, *sb.* a game cock under a year old ; an informer.

**Stagger**, *sb.* an attempt. Same as **Stammer**.

**Stagging**, *sb.* a man's game. Two men have their own ankles tied  
together, and their wrists tied behind their back ; they then try to  
knock each other down.

- Stag warning**, *sb.* a boy's game.
- Stake and rice**, *sb.* a kind of paling.
- Stammer**, *sb.* an attempt. 'Ye didn't make a bad *stammer* at it.'
- Stand**, *sb.* Four knitting needles are a *stand*.
- Standard**, *sb.* the upright stick of a kite.
- Stand at peace!** stand quiet.
- Stand by**, (1) *sb.* a snack ; something taken in place of a regular meal.  
(2) *v.* stand aside.
- Stand off**, *adj.* reserved ; haughty.
- Stand over**, *v.* to warrant the quality of anything.
- Stank**, *sb.* a ditch or 'sheugh' in which water lies.
- Stank hole**, *sb.* a pool of stagnant water.
- Stank water**, *sb.* stagnant water.
- Stanlock**, *sb.* a fish, the seath or grey lord, *Merlangus carbonarius*.
- Stapple**, *sb.* the stem of a pipe.
- Stare like a stuck pig**, *v.* to stare in a stupefied manner.
- Stchiven**, *sb.* a kind of sea-wrack on which pigs are sometimes fed.
- Steek**, *v.* to shut. 'Steek your e'en,' shut your eyes.
- Steeped milk**, *sb.* curdled milk.
- Steep grass**, *sb.* *Pinguicula vulgaris*, used for cudling milk along with rennet.
- Stelk**, *sb.* mashed potatoes and beans. Same as **Bean champ**.
- Sten**, *v.* to rear. 'Stennin' like a tip on a tether,' a comparison.
- Stenchels**, *sb. pl.* the wooden cross bars in a window-sash.
- Step-mother's bairn**, *sb.* the caterpillar of the tiger moth. Also called **Granny**.
- Sthroe**, *sb.* straw.
- Sti**, *adj.* steep. 'A *sti* brae.' 'A *sti* roof,' a high pitched roof.
- Stian**, *sb.* a sty on the eyelid.
- Stick**. 'If you throw him against the wall he would *stick*,' said of a very dirty person.
- Stickin'**, *adj.* obstinate ; stiff.
- Still**, *adv.* always. 'He's *still* asking me to do it.'
- Stilts of a plough**, *sb. pl.* the handles of a plough.
- Stime**, *sb.* 'It was so dark I couldn't see a *stime* before me,' *i. e.* I could not see anything at all.

**Stir**, *sb.* popular commotion; excitement; a concourse of people.

**Stirk**, *sb.* a cow one or two years old. 'A bull *stirk*,' a young bull.

**Stitch**, *sb.* clothes. 'She hadn't a dry *stitch* on.'

**Stock**, *sb.* the outside of a bed, *i. e.* the side furthest from the wall.  
'I canna' sleep ony where but at the *stock*.'

**Stoit**, *v.* to walk in a careless, staggering way.

**Stone**. It is said that during the winter half of the year, the cold side of every stone turns uppermost. There is also a saying—'Never sit on a *stone* in a month with an R in it.'

**Stone-checker**, *sb.* the wheatear; also the cock stone-chat. The hen is 'whin-checker.'

**Stood**, *v.* withstood. 'Your honour knows I never *stood* your word.'

**Stook**, (1) *sb.* the 'shock' into which sheaves of corn are first built up after being cut—generally from eight to eighteen sheaves.

(2) *v.* to put up sheaves of corn in '*stooks*' or shocks.

**Stookie**, *sb.* the inflated skin of a dog or other animal, used by fishermen as a float for their lines or nets.

**Stooky**, *sb.* a thick red composition used by French polishers.

**Stopple**, *sb.* a knot of hair in a brush.

**Stour**, (1) *sb.* dust. 'It went off like *stour*:' said of something that has sold rapidly.

(2) *sb.* a disturbance or row.

**Stove**, *v.* to suffocate with smoke.

**Straddle**, *sb.* the saddle on the back of a cart-horse on which the 'back-band' rests.

**Strain the anklet**, *sb.* to sprain the ankle.

**Strange**, *v.* to wonder. 'I *strange* very much that you didn't come.'

**Stranger**. 'You're a great *stranger*,' *i. e.* I have not seen you lately, or you have not been here lately.

**Stravaig**, *v.* to wander about.

**Stresses**, *sb. pl.* "Many of the inhabitants, particularly females, die in their youth of what they call *stresses*, that is violent heats from hard work."—MASON'S *Parochial Survey*, 1814.

**Strick**, (1) *sb.* a small handful of flax fibre.

(2) *v.* to arrange flax which has passed through the rollers, for the scutchers, so as to make it as even as possible.

**Strickle**, *sb.* an oak stick covered with emery for sharpening scythes. Same as **Stroke**.

**Strip**, *sb.* the soil or clay which has to be stripped off the surface of



a rock, before the rock can be quarried. Also called **Red**, *i. e.* something to be got rid of.

**Stripper**, *sb.* a cow that is giving milk, but is not in calf.

**Strippings**, *sb.* the last milk taken from a cow at each milking; it is the richest.

**Strit**, *sb.* a plant, *Juncus lamprocarpus*.

**Stroke**, (1) *sb.* an oak stick covered with emery for sharpening scythes. Same as **Strickle**.

(2) *sb.* a measure of potatoes containing two bushels. Dungiven, co. Derry (MASON'S *Parochial Survey*, 1814).

(3) *sb.* to give a 'stroke of the harrow,' is to pass a harrow over land.

**Stroop**, *sb.* a spout, as—'the *stroop* of the kettle.'

**Strunt**, *sb.* a sulky fit.

**Stughies**, *sb. pl.* stews, of a greasy and coarse description.

**Stump and rump**, *sb.* the whole.

**Stune**, *sb.* a sting of pain.

**Stupe**, *v.* to bathe or sponge any part.

**Sturdy**, *sb.* "Near the sea-coast a sort of Poyson, I take it, called darnell, rises in the oats and other grain, very offensive to the brain, and cannot be cleaned out of the corn; ye country people call it *sturdy*, from the effects of making people light-headed."—*Description of the co. of Antrim*, by RICHARD DOBBS, 1683.

**Such an'**, *such.* 'Such an' a fine day.'

**Suck in**, (1) *sb.* a deception.

(2) *v.* to deceive; to mislead.

**Suck! Suck!** a call to a calf.

**Sucky**, *sb.* a calf.

**Sugar**. 'You're neither *sugar* nor salt that you'd melt:' said to reconcile a person to a wetting.

**Sum**, *sb.* "A *sum* of cattle in these parts is what they call a collop in other parts of Ireland, consisting of one full-grown cow or bullock, of three years old, or a horse of that age; though in some places a horse is reckoned a *sum* and a half. Eight sheep make a *sum*."—HARRIS, *Hist. co. Down*, 1744. In some places six ewes and six lambs make a *sum*.

**Sundays**. 'A month of *Sundays*' = a long time. 'I won't go back there for a month of *Sundays*.'

**Sup**, (1) *sb.* a small quantity of any liquid.

(2) *sb.* a quantity. 'A good *sup* of rain fell last night.'

**Sup sorra**, *v.* to be sorry ; to repent. ' *Sup sorra* wi' the spoon o' grief,' a saying.

**Surely to goodness**, *adv.* surely.

**Swab**, (1) *sb.* a butcher's *swab* = a butcher's boy.

(2) *sb.* a contemptuous term for a person.

**Swank**, *sb.* a tall, thin man.

**Sward**, *sb.* the swathe, or line of grass cut by the scythe.

**Swayed**, *adj.* said of a wall that is leaning to one side.

**Sweel**, *sb.* a swivel.

**Sweer**, *adj.* unwilling ; slow.

**Swinge**, *v.* to singe.

**Swinger**, *sb.* anything big. 'That conger eel 's a *swinger*.'

**Swingle-tree**, *sb.* part of the tackle of a plough.

**Swirl**, *sb.* a whirling gust of wind.

**Swirly**, *sb.* a quarryman's term for a large ammonite.

**Swither**, *v.* to be in doubt ; to hesitate.

**Switherin'**, undecided. 'I'm *switherin'* whether to go or not.

**Swithers**, *sb.* To be 'in the *swithers*,' wavering ; to be undecided.  
'I'm in the *swithers* what to do.'

**Swurl o' wun**, *sb.* a blast of wind.

**Synavug**, a soft crab. Same as a **Peeler**.

**Syne**, *adv.* late.

**Taapie**, *sb.* a silly, careless woman.

**Tack**, *sb.* a rancid taste or taint, in butter, &c.

**Tackle**, *sb.* a quick and rather troublesome child.

**Tacky**, *adj.* sticky as varnish, not quite hard.

**Taen**, *v.* taken.

**Taickle**, *sb.* a randy ; a talking, scolding woman.

**Tail of the eye**, *sb.* the corner of the eye. 'I saw him with the *tail of my eye*.' 'Now don't be watchin' me out of the *tail of your eye*.'

**Tak, or Take**, *sb.* a piece of ground taken on lease.

**Take.** '*Take* to your beaters.' '*Take* to your scrapers' = run away.

**Take a hand at,** *v.* to impose upon; to banter; to hoax. 'I know yer just *takin' a han' at* me.'

**Take an' do,** to do. '*Take an' do* that at once.'

**Take bad,** *v.* to take ill.

**Take in with,** to overtake a person. 'You'll soon *take in with* him.'

**Taken on with,** pleased with. 'They're greatly *taken on with* him.'

**Take notice,** *v.* an infant beginning to show that it observes things is said to '*take notice*.'

**Take off,** (1) *sb.* a mimic. 'Dear! but you're a sore *take off*.'

(2) *v.* to mimic. 'He *took her off* to the life.'

**Take stock,** *v.* to take notice of; to observe.

**Tak' yer tobacco,** don't be in a hurry.

**Tammock,** *sb.* a little knoll, in a bog or marsh.

**Tanny,** *sb.* a dark-complexioned (tawney) person.

**Tap o' kin,** *sb.* the head of the family.

**Tap o' tow.** Flax or tow placed on the 'rock' of a spinning-wheel, which if set on fire, would be all ablaze in an instant. Hence the saying—'He went aff like a *tap o' tow*,' meaning he got into a flaming passion in an instant.

**Tarble han',** terrible hand. Same as **Sore hand**.

**Tarbillest,** *adj.* most terrible.

**Targe,** (1) *sb.* a scolding woman.

(2) *v.* to scold loudly.

**Targein'.** 'A *targein'* fine horse,' a very fine horse.

**Taste,** *sb.* a small quantity. 'A *taste o'* matches.'

**Tasty,** *adj.* tasteful; natty. 'Oh, he's a very *tasty* man.'

**Tatty,** *adj.* untidy; unkempt.

**Tawpened,** *adj.* tufted as a fowl.

**Tawpenny,** *sb.* a hen with a tuft on its head.

**Tear,** (1) *v.* to run fast.

(2) *v.* to knock or ring violently at a door.

(3) [*Teer*] 'There's a *tear* in yer e'e like a threv'lin' rat,' saying.

**Tears.** 'The *tears* were running down his cheeks like beetles up a hill:' said in ridicule of a child who is crying for nothing.

**Teem**, (1) *v.* to pour. 'He *teemed* a pint of it down the dog's throat.'

(2) *sb.* heaviest rain. 'I was out in a perfect *teem*.'

**Telling**. 'It would be no *tellin*,' *i. e.* it would not tell or count in one's favour—would be hurtful. 'It would be *tellin*' me a quare dale if I'd knowed that afore,' *i. e.* it would have been of great consequence to me to have known, &c.

**Temp a sant** (tempt a saint), to be very annoying. 'It would *temp a sant* the way you're gettin' on.'

**Tendered**, *v.* made tender, as linen sometimes is in 'the bleach.' 'The fibre (of flax) *tendered* by excess of moisture.'

**Tent of ink**, *sb.* as much ink as a pen will lift at once out of an ink-bottle.

**Thairm**, *sb.* cat-gut.

**That**, (1) *so.* 'He was *that* heavy we couldn't lift him.'

(2) used in sense of *this*. A common salutation. '*That's* a soft day,' means, 'This is a wet day.'

**The day**, to-day. 'Will you go *the day*, or the morrow?'

**Thee**, *sb.* the thigh.

**Thegither**, *adv.* together.

**Theirsels**, themselves.

**The long eleventh of June**, saying, used as a comparison of length.

**The more**, *adv.* although. 'He did it, *the more* he said he wouldn't.'

**The morra come niver**, never.

**The pigs ran through it**, something interfered to prevent the arrangement being carried out.

**Thick**, (1) *adj.* friendly; confidential. 'As *thick* as thieves.'

(2) *adj.* in quick succession; close together.

**Think a heap**, *v.* to like; to value. 'We *think a heap* of him.'

**Think long**, *v.* to feel a longing; to be home-sick. 'What's the matter with you; are you *thinking long*?'

**Think pity**, *v.* to pity; to take pity. 'I *thought pity* o' the chile he was that cowl.'

**Think shame**, be ashamed. 'Think *shame* o' yersel', child!'

**Thirtage**, *sb.* Same as **Mootther**, or **Moulter**. The proportion of meal paid to a miller for grinding. *Obsolete, I believe.*

**Thirteen**, *sb.* a name for a British shilling at the time when the British and Irish currencies were different. The shilling was worth thirteen pence Irish.

**Thole**, (1) *v.* to bear; to endure.

(2) 'A haporth o' *thole*-weel, an' a pennorth o' nivir-let-on-ye-hae-it,' recommended as a cure for a trifling ailment.

**Thon**, *adv.* yon.

**Thonder**, *adv.* yonder.

**Thongin'**, *sb.* a beating.

**Thoom**, *sb.* the thumb.

**Thooms** (thumbs). 'They might lick *thooms* tae the elbows,' *i. e.* the one is as bad as the other. 'We may lick *thooms* upon that,' a common saying when two parties agree to a bargain, or have a community of opinion (*Ulster Journal of Archaeology*).

**Thorn grey**, *sb.* the common grey linnet. Also called **Hedge grey**.

**Thorough**, or **Thorra**, *adj.* wise; sane. 'The poor fellow's not *thorough*.'

**Thought**, *sb.* a small quantity of anything. 'A wee *thought*,' a less quantity.

**Thraiveless**, *adj.* careless; silly, or restless, applied to a person disinclined to do anything, the disinclination arising from weakness. 'I was *thraiveless* after that long illness.'

**Thrapple**, **Thrap**, *sb.* the wind-pipe; the throat.

**Thraw**, *v.* to twist; to turn.

'Wha scarce can *thraw* her neck half roun',  
Tae bid guid morn her neighbour.'—HUDDLESTON.

'Them boots would *thraw* yer feet.'

**Thraw a rope**, to be hanged (the weight of the body causes the rope to '*thraw*').

**Thraw hook**, *sb.* a hooked stick used for twisting hay-rope.

**Thraw mule**, *sb.* a perverse and obstinate person.

**Thread the needle and sew**, *sb.* a children's game.

**Threave**, *sb.* the straw of two stooks (shocks) of corn.

**Threep**, *v.* to argue, or contest a point.

**Threshel**, *sb.* the threshold.

**Thristle cock**, *sb.* the common bunting.

**Throm**, *prep.* from.

**Throng**, *adj.* crowded. 'The streets were very *throng*,' over-throng = over-crowded.

**Through**, (1) *adv.* in the course of. 'I'll call *through* the day.'

(2) *adv.* a horse '*working through* land,' means working in fields,

ploughing, &c. 'Going *through* the floor' = walking about a room as a nurse does with a restless child.

**Through-other, Throother**, *adj.* confused; untidy; without order. 'She's a *through-other* sort o' buddy.' 'His horse is all *through-other*.'

**Throw**, *v.* to cause. 'It *throws* us that we can't get the place cleared out.'

**Throw by**, *v.* throw away. '*Throw by* that owl hat aff ye.'

**Thrum**, *sb.* a threepence. A commission of three pence per stone on flax, paid by a flax buyer to a person who brings the buyer and seller together in open market.

**Thrumphry**, *sb.* rubbish; broken furniture.

**Thruns**, *sb. pl.* the ends of the threads of a weaver's warp.

**Thrush**, *sb.* a boy's game.

**Thrush**, *the, sb.* a skin eruption.

**Thrashed in the feet**, applied to a horse whose feet have become tender from the effect of dry hot weather.

**Thump**, *sb.* bean champ, *i. e.* mashed potatoes and beans.

**Thunder**. 'He turned up his eyes like a duck in *thunder*,' *i. e.* he showed astonishment.

**Thunder-bolt**, a stone celt; also a belemnite.

**Thunderin'**, very. '*Thunderin'* good hay.'

**Thurrish**, *v.* to be friendly, kindly, or accommodating. 'These people wouldn't *thurrish* together.'

**Tib's eve**, or **St. Tib's eve**, never. 'I'll marry you on *Tib's eve*, an' that's neither before Christmas nor after,' saying.

**Ticht**, *adj.* smart; active. 'A *ticht*, clean fellow.'

**Ticklish**, *adj.* difficult; precarious.

**Tid, Tidge**, *sb.* a fine warm bed for crops; *adj.* the quality of soil that is fit for the reception of seed. 'That ground is in fine *tid*,' *i. e.* pulverised and dry.

**Tied**. 'He was fit to be *tied*,' *i. e.* in a great passion.

**Tig**, *sb.* a children's game. The one that 'has *tig*,' chases the others till he 'gives *tig*' to one of them by touching; the one '*tigged*' then chases the others who avoid him as dangerous. 'Cross-*tig*,' is a modification of this game.

**Till**, (1) *sb.* heavy clay; the subsoil.

(2) *prep.* used for to. 'A'm goin' *till* Lisburn.'

**Till iron**, *sb.* a crow-bar.

**Till midden**, *sb.* a manure-heap in a ploughed field.

**Time**, (1) 'If I can make *time*' = if I have time.

(2) 'You kept *time* between you and the day,' i. e. you kept putting off the evil day.

**Time o' day**. To 'bid the *time o' day*,' is to salute a person with 'good morning' or anything similar.

**Timmersome**, *adj.* timorous.

**Tin**, *sb.* What is known as 'a *tin*,' is a tin mug or porringer.

**Tinker's toast**, *sb.* the crust at the side of a loaf which has been one of the outside loaves of a batch.

**Tint**, *adj.* one-third rotten, applied to wood that has been kept seasoning till it begins to decay.

**Tip**, *sb.* a ram.

**Tirl, Thirl**, *v.* to turn up something. 'The wun' *thirled* the thatch las' nicht.'

**To**, (1) *adv.* used for till. 'Come here *to* I kiss you.'

(2) *prep.* used for *for*. 'You can get a bit *to* yourself.'

**Toardst**, *adv.* towards.

**Tod**, *sb.* a fox.

**To-morrow was a year**, a year ago from to-morrow.

**Tom pudden**, *sb.* the little grebe; also called, 'penny-bird,' 'drink a penny,' 'Willie Hawkie.'

**Tongue**, (1) 'Has a *tongue* wud clip clouts.' 'Has a *tongue* wud clip iron or brass,' applied to a great talker, or to a person who has 'a cuttin' *tongue*.'

(2) *v.* to scold.

**Tongue thrash**, *v.* to scold.

**Tongue-thrashing**, *sb.* a scolding.

**Tonguing**, *sb.* abuse; a violent scolding.

**Too big riggit**, *adj.* over rigged, as a boat.

**Took**, (1) struck or caught. 'A stone just *took* him in the eye.'

(2) *v.* went. 'They *took* down the old road.'

**Took off**, *v.* ran away.

**Toom**, *adj.* empty.

**Tooth**. Children when they are losing their first teeth, are told when a *tooth* is taken out, that if they do not put their tongue into the hole, a gold *tooth* will grow.

**Top**, *v.* to lop off the top branches in pruning a hedge.

**Top pickle**. 'The *top pickle* of all grain belongs to the gentry,' i. e. to the fairies.

**Tory**, *sb.* a deceiving person, usually applied in banter; a term of endearment for a child, thus—'Ah! you're a right *tory*.' 'A rayl *tory*.' 'A sore *tory*,' &c.

**Tothan**, *sb.* a silly person.

**To the fore**, in existence.

**Tottherry**, *adj.* untidy; ragged.

**Touch**, *sb.* a loop of cord put round a horse's tongue or lip.

**Touch an' hail**, *sb.* (touch and heal), the St. John's wort, *Hyporicum perforatum*. *Prunella vulgaris* is also so-called.

**Tours**, *sb. pl.* peat sods used in firing.

**Tove**, *v.* to boast or brag.

**Tover**, *sb.* a boaster.

**Tovey**, **Toved**, *adj.* puffed up; silly; self-important.

**Tovy eedyot**, *sb.* a puffed up fool.

**Towarst**, *adv.* towards.

**Town stinker**, *sb.* a boy's game, played with a ball. The '*town*' is marked by a circle on the ground, and two parties of boys take possession of it alternately, according to their success in striking the ball in certain directions.

**Track**, *sb.* In playing marbles, a boy who hits one marble may 'take *track* off it,' i. e. he gets another shot.

**Traik**, (1) *sb.* a long, tiresome walk.

(2) *v.* to be sickly; not to thrive.

**Train**, *v.* to travel by train. 'He'll have to *train* it every day.'

**Tramp cock**, *sb.* a hay-cock, which has been tramped to make it more solid.

**Trams**, *sb. pl.* the portions of the shafts which project behind the body of a cart. They are also called **Back-trams**.

**Trash**, **Green trash**, *sb.* unripe or bad fruit.

**Travel**, *v.* to walk. 'I *travelled* it every fut o' the way.'

**Treadwuddy**, *sb.* an iron hook and swivel used to connect a single or double tree with a plough or harrow.

**Trench**, *v.* to dig land down to the sub-soil.

**Trig**, (1) *sb.* the line from which persons jumping start from, when making the jump.

(2) *adj.* neat; trim.

**Trigged up**, *v.* trimmed up; settled.

**Trinket**, *v.* a small artificial water-course.



**Trinkle, v.** to trickle.

**Trodge, v.** to walk; to saunter.

**Trodger, sb.** a traveller on foot.

**Trog, sb.** slow and petty dealing in the market.

**Troth, in truth.** 'Troth an' I won't.'

**Troubles the, sb.** the Irish rebellion of 1641.

**Trout heaght, sb.** trout height, the height that a trout can leap from the water, used as a standard or comparison of height.

**Truckle, sb.** a small car, in common use before the introduction of the present farm carts.

**Truff, v.** to steal.

**Truff the ducks,** a term applied to beggars and vagrants.

**Trule, sb.** a trowel.

**Trump, sb.** a Jew's-harp.

**Trunnel, Trinnel, (1) sb.** the wheel of a wheelbarrow.

(2) *v.* to trundle. 'Away out an' trinnel yer hoop.'

**Truss, sb.** A *truss* of hay is twelve score pounds. A *truss* of straw is nine score (McSKIMIN, *Hist. Carrickfergus*).

**Truth.** 'It's as true as *truth* has been this long time,' saying.

**Tryste, (1) sb.** an appointment. 'He put in a *tryste* with his girl.'

(2) *v.* to make an appointment; to bespeak. 'You can't have them boots, they're *trysted*.'

**Trysted, v.** appointed. 'I have *trysted* to meet him on Monday.'

**Tthur! Tthur!** a call for pigs.

**Tuck stick, sb.** a sword-stick.

**Tune.** 'The *tune* the old cow died of,' a comparison for any unrecognizable air, or any particularly bad attempt at music.

**Tuppenny ticket, sb.** 'It's not worth a *tuppenny ticket*,' i. e. it's quite worthless. These '*tickets*' were copper, tradesmen's tokens, value two-pence, of which considerable numbers were issued in the north of Ireland in the eighteenth century. They were about the size of farthings.

**Turn an arch, v.** to form or build an arch.

**Turned, adj.** slightly sour, applied to milk.

**Turn-footins, sb. pl.** small heaps of cut turf. See under **Clamp**.

**Turnips.**

'You may take one,  
And you may take two,  
But if you take three,  
I'll take you.'

Supposed to be said by farmers concerning persons who take a turnip out of a field to eat it.

**Turn out the,** *sb.* a term for the Irish rebellion of 1798. Also called **The Hurries.**

**Turn spit Jack,** *sb.* a game at country balls, &c., in which young men compete by singing for their partners in the next dance.

**Turn the word,** to contradict, or dispute the correctness of a statement. 'I wouldn't begin to *turn the word* with you.'

**Twa,** *nu. adj.* two.

**Twa hand boy,** *sb.* a smart fellow.

**Twall,** *nu. adj.* twelve.

**Twalmouth,** *sb.* a year.

**Twict, Twicet,** *adv.* twice.

**Two double,** *adj.* 'Bent *two double.*' 'Going *two double,*' bent with pain or age.

**Two-eyed beef-steak,** *sb.* a herring.

**Twussle,** *sb.* a tussle.

**Unaise, Unease, Unaisement,** *sb.* an uneasy state. 'They got into an *unaise* when they heard about it.' 'It caused a great *unaisement* in the village.'

**Unco,** *adj.* strange.

**Underboard,** *adj.* dead and confined, but not yet buried.

**Underconstumble,** *v.* to understand; to comprehend.

**Under foot salve,** *sb.* filth applied as a poultice in the case of horses, &c.

**Unfeelsome,** *adj.* unpleasant; disagreeable.

**Unfordersome,** *adj.* unmanageable.

**Unknownce, Unknownst,** *adv.* unknown.

**Unpossible,** *adv.* impossible.

**Unsignified,** *adj.* insignificant.

**Unsonsy,** *adj.* unlucky.

**Untimous,** *adj.* at unseasonable times.

**Upcast,** *sb.* a reproach; something 'cast up' to one.

**Upon,** *prep.* with. 'I take the medicine *upon* milk.'

**Upsetting,** *adj.* arrogant; assuming. 'The're the most *upsettimest* people in the country.'

**Up the country people**, *sb. pl.* persons from any part of Ireland, except the north-east of Ulster.

**Us**, *pron.* me.

**Vaig**, *sb.* a disreputable, wandering person.

**Vaigish**, *adj.* vagrant. 'A *vaigish* looking person.'

**Vast**. To be '*vast* against a person,' is to be very much opposed to him.

**Vaut**, *sb.* a vault.

**Vermint o' rats**, a great quantity of rats; a plague of rats.

**Waarsh**, **Worsh**, *adj.* insipid. 'A've got a *warsh* taste in ma mouth.'

**Wabster**, *sb.* a weaver.

**Wad**, *v.* to wager.

**Wag at the wa'**, *sb.* a clock, of which the pendulum is exposed to view.

**Wag on**, *v.* to beckon. 'I *wagged on* him to come across the field to me.'

**Wait a wee**, wait a little bit.

**Waited on**, just expected to die. 'He was *waited on* last night.' 'He's just a *waitin'* on.'

**Wakerife**, **Waukerife**, *adj.* wakeful.

**Wale**, (1) *sb.* that which is chosen or selected.

(2) *v.* to pick the best out of a quantity of anything.

**Waling** [wailing] **glass**, *sb.* a weaver's counting glass, which magnifies a small portion of the surface of linen, and thus enables the set or count to be ascertained.

**Walked** [*l* sounded], *adj.* shrunken, applied to flannel that has shrunk in washing. 'The flannen 's as *walked an'* hard as a ca's lug' [a calf's ear].

**Wallop**, *sb.* 'A *wallop* of a horse,' a loose-limbed horse.

**Walloping**, *v.* floundering. A certain lake had overflowed its banks, and it was said that 'the eels were *wallop'in'* through the fields.'

**Wallopy**, *adj.* loose limbed.

**Walter**, *v.* 'The potatoes lie down and *walter* on the ground,' *i. e.* they remain lying.

**Walthered**, *adj.* mired or stuck in a boggy road, or swampy place. 'Whiles in the mornin' I find the branches of the trees all *walthered* and smashed,' broken down into the mire.

**Wanst**, *adv.* once.

**Want**, *v.* to do without. 'We can't *want* the pony the day.'

**Wanting**, without. 'You're better *wanting* that.'

**Wants a square of being round**: said of a person who is not wise.

**War-hawk**, *sb.* a bailiff or summons server.

**Warm the wax in your ears**, box your ears.

**Warshness**, *sb.* a sickish feeling, accompanied by a desire to taste something salt or with a strong flavour.

**Warts**. *Warts* are said to be caused by the foam of the sea if it touches the hands.

**Washing**, *sb.* A *washing* of clothes is as much as is washed at once.

**Wasslin'**, *v.* making a rustling or hoarse sound in breathing. 'Do you hear the chile *wasslin'* in his chest?'

**Wassock**, *sb.* a wind-guard for the door of a cottage made of interwoven branches of birch or hazel. Same as **Corrag**.

**Watch out**, *v.* to watch for; to look out for.

**Water**, *sb.* a river. 'The six-mile *water*.' 'The Braid *water*.'

**Water-brash**, *sb.* a sensation as of water coming up the throat into the mouth.

**Water-grass**, *sb.* water-cress.

**Water guns**, *sb. pl.* sounds as of gun-shots said to be heard around the shores of Lough Neagh and by persons sailing on the lake. The cause of the sounds, which are generally heard in calm weather, has not been explained. The phenomenon is also spoken of as the **Lough shooting**.

**Water of Ayr**, *sb.* a kind of stone highly prized for hones; boys' marbles are also supposed to be made of it. Sometimes called **Wattery vair**.

**Water table**, *sb.* the channel at the side of a road.

**Water wagtail**, *sb.* the grey wagtail.

**Waur**, *adj.* worse. 'Ance ill, aye *waur*,' saying.

**Way**, *sb.* 'He's in a great *way* with her,' *i. e.* he is very much taken with her, or in love with her.

(2) 'What *way* are ye?' 'What *way* are ye commin' on?' *i. e.* how do you do?

**Ways**, *sb.* way; distance. 'It's a great *ways* off.'

**Weak turn**, *sb.* a fainting fit.

**Wean**, **Wain**, *sb.* a child.

**Wear in**, *v.* 'The time will soon *wear in*,' i. e. the time will soon pass.

**Wearie**. 'The auld *wearie* on you,' an evil wish or curse.

**Weasel**, *sb.* the stoat. The true weasel does not occur in Ireland.

**Weather gall**, *sb.* the end of a rainbow seen in squally weather.  
Same as **Dog**.

**Weavers**, *sb. pl.* spiders.

**Webber**, *sb.* a country linen buyer. (Obsolete.)

**Week**, *sb.* a wick—hence the riddle or puzzle, 'Licht a can'le on Monday mornin', an' it 'll burn tae the week's en.'

**Wed**, *v.* weeded. 'The garden wants to be *wed*.'

**Wee**, (1) *sb.* a short time. 'In a *wee*' = in a short time.

(2) *adj.* little.

**Weed**, *sb.* a feverish attack to which women are sometimes liable.

**Weel-faured**, *adj.* good-looking.

**Wee folk**, **Wee people**, *sb. pl.* fairies.

**Wee knowin'**, *sb.* a small quantity; what could be perceived.

**Weel saired**, *adj.* well served.

**Weeny**, *adj.* little. Same as **Wee**.

**Wee ones**, *sb. pl.* children. 'There was a wheen o' *wee ones* follayin' afther thim.'

**Wee thing**, a little. 'It's a *wee thing* sharp this mornin'.'

**Weght**, *sb.* a round tray, made of sheepskin stretched on a hoop, for carrying corn, &c.

**Weigh butter and sell cheese**, *sb.* a children's game. Two persons stand back to back and interlock their arms; then each, by bending forward alternately, lifts the other off the ground.

**Well?** what?

**Well-blooded**, *adj.* with a high complexion; rosy.

**Well ink**, *sb.* a marsh plant, *Veronica Beccabunga*. It is used medicinally.

**Well, I think!** an exclamation of surprise; indeed!

**Well of a car**, *sb.* a receptacle for luggage or parcels in the central part of an 'outside car.'

**Well put on**, *adj.* well-dressed. The reverse is **Ill put on**.

**Welshmen plucking their geese**, a heavy shower of snow when the wind is S.E. or E.

**Welt the fiure**, a call of encouragement to persons dancing.

**Wet-my-foot**, *sb.* the quail: so called from its cry. Also called **Wet-my-lip**.

**Wet shod**, *adj.* having one's boots and stockings saturated.

**Whack**, (1) *sb.* a good allowance of drink. 'He can take his *whack*.'  
A profit, or a share or slice of the profit, on a transaction.

(2) Quality. 'It's not the *whack*,' *i. e.* not the quality; not up to the mark.

**Whalin'**, *sb.* a beating.

**Whammel**, *v.* to fall in a sprawling way.

**Whammle**, **Whummle**, *v.* to upset or knock over something.

**Whang**, (1) *sb.* a thong: hence a shoe-tie.

(2) *sb.* a large slice cut off a loaf.

**Wharve**, *sb.* the spool fastened on a spindle over which the band passes which drives the spindle.

**What ails you at?** means what objection or dislike have you to?  
Thus: 'What ails you at that man?' 'What ails you at your stir-about?'

**What come on you?** what happened to you? what delayed you?

**What do they call you?** *i. e.* what is your name?

**What like is he?** what is he like?

**What way are ye?** how do you do?

**What way is he?** how is he?

**Whatsomever**, *adv.* whatever.

**Whaup**, *sb.* a curlew, *Numenius Arquata*.

**Whee! Wee!** call for a horse to stop.

**Wheen**, *sb.* a quantity; a number. 'Give us a *wheen* o' them nuts.'  
'I'll try it for a *wheen* o' days more.'

**Wheep**, *v.* to whistle.

**Wheeppler**, *sb.* a whistler.

**Wheetie**, *sb.* a duck.

**Wheetie-wheetie**, a call to ducks.

**Which?** what?

**Which han' will ye have it in?** a taunt, meaning you won't get it at all.

**Whiles**, *adv.* now and then; occasionally. 'Ogh, 'deed, *whiles* he's better an' *whiles* he's waur.'

**Whillalooya.** 'Singing *whillalooya* to the day nettles,' dead and buried.

**Whimper,** *sb.* a whisper.

**Whim-wham.** 'A *whim-wham* for a goose's bridle,' something that April fools are sent in search of.

**Whin checker,** *sb.* the hen stone chat. See **Stone checker.**

**Whinge,** *v.* to whine; to cry in a complaining way.

**Whin grey,** *sb.* a bird, the lesser redpole.

**Whins,** *sb.* furze.

**Whin-stone,** *sb.* basalt.

**Whip,** *v.* to run quickly.

**Whish! Whisht! Wheesht!** *interj.* hush.

**White,** *v.* to cut small chips off a stick with a knife.

**White-headed boy,** *sb.* a favoured one; a mother's favourite among her boys.

**White horse,** *sb.* a summons.

**White side,** *sb.* the tufted duck, or the young of the golden eye.

**Whitey-brown thread,** *sb.* a strong kind of thread: so called from its colour.

**Whitterick,** *sb.* a small swimming bird, perhaps the little grebe.

**Whitterick, Whitterit,** *sb.* the stoat, *Mustela Erminea*.

**Whizeek,** *sb.* a severe blow. 'A hut him a *whizeek* on the lug.'

**Who's owe it? who owns it?**

**Whuddin',** *v.* applied to a hare when it is running about as if to amuse itself.

**Whumper,** *sb.* a whisper; a private intimation.

**Whup,** *sb.* a whip.

**Whutherit,** *sb.* a stoat.

**Why but you? why did (or do) you not?** '*Why but you pay the man?*' '*Why but you hut him?*'

**Wiley coat,** *sb.* a short shirt of flannel, with short sleeves, open down the front, worn by men, sometimes next the skin and sometimes over another garment.

**Wilk,** *sb.* a periwinkle.

**Williard,** *adj.* obstinate; self-willed.

**Willie Hawkie,** *sb.* the little grebe. Also called **Drink-a-penny.**

**Willie-wagtail,** *sb.* the wagtail.

**Wilyart, Wulyart, *adj.*** bashful ; stupid.

**Win, *v.*** to save or dry hay, turf, &c., by exposure to the wind.

**Wind.** (1) 'To get under the *wind*' of any affair is to get secret or early information about it.

(2) The following rhyme has regard to the various winds :

'When the *wind* 's from the north  
It's good for cooling broth ;  
When the *wind* 's from the south  
It blows the dust into your mouth ;  
When the *wind* 's from the east  
It's neither good for man or beast ;  
When the *wind* 's from the west,  
Then the weather's best.

**Winedins, *sb. pl.*** The head and foot rig in a ploughed field on which the horses turn are the *winedins*.

**Wine 'ere, Wind 'ere?** a call to a horse to turn to the left or near side.

**Wink o' sleep, any sleep.** 'I didn't get a *wink o' sleep* for a week.'

**Winlin, *sb.*** a small roll of hay.

**Winnle stroe, *sb.*** a stalk of withered grass.

**Winter dyke, *sb.*** two strong fences of stones or earth crossing each other at right angles. These are erected on exposed pastures to shelter cattle left out in winter. Also a clothes-horse for drying clothes on.

**Winter Friday, *sb.*** a term for a cold, wretched-looking person.

**Wit, (1) *sb.*** knowledge ; intelligence.

(2) 'He has to seek his *wit* yet,' said of a fool.

**Witch's cradle, *sb.*** a Lias fossil, *Gryphea incurva*.

**Wite, *v.*** to blame.

**Wi' the han',** favourable ; easily done. This expression is taken from ploughing experience. When a man is ploughing across a sloping place, and has difficulty in getting the earth to lie back, he would say it was 'again the han' ;' if otherwise, he would say it was '*wi' the han*.' The horse that walks on the unploughed land is said to be 'in the han' ;' the other horse is called the 'fur horse,' because it walks in the furrow.

**Without, *adv.*** unless. 'Without you do it.'

**Wizzen, *sb.*** the windpipe.

**Wobble, *v.*** to lather the face before shaving ; to totter in walking ; to shake ; to be unsteady on the feet.

**Wobblin' brush, *sb.*** a shaving brush.

**Wool cottar, *sb.*** a cormorant.



**Wool fire**, wild fire, an eruption on the skin. 'It spreads like *wool fire*,' a comparison.

**Word**, *sb.* news; a message. '*Word* come that his brother was dead.'  
'Did the master leave *word* when he would be home?'

**Words**, *sb.* a falling-out. 'Why did you leave your last place?'  
'Oh, the manager an' me had *words*.'

**Worm month**, *sb.* part of July and part of August; a fortnight before and a fortnight after Lammas. "Everything that has life in it lives this month."

**Worm-picked**, *adj.* worm-eaten, as wood.

'Worse nor lose ye canna,' *i. e.* you can but lose, so you may venture to do it.

**Wraith**, *sb.* a shadowy likeness of a person.

**Wran**, *sb.* a wren.

**Wringin'**, *adj.* saturated; dripping with water. 'I was out in that pour, an' I'm all *wringing*.'

**Wrought on**, *v.* worked in the system. 'He took a swelling in his knee last July, an' it has *wrought on* him ever since.'

**Wud**, *adj.* enraged; mad.

**Wun**, *sb.* the wind.

**Wunnher**, *sb.* a sprite of a child. 'Come here, ye *wunnher*, ye.'

**Wunnhur what ails ye**. 'A'll mak ye *wunnhur what ails ye*,' a threat of a beating or punishment.

**Wunnie claith**, *sb.* winnow cloth, a large cloth on which the grain falls when it is winnowed by being tossed in the wind.

**Wur sels**, *sb. pl.* ourselves.

**Yammerin', Yimmerin'**, *v.* complaining; grumbling.

**Yap**, (1) *sb.* a cross, peevish fellow.

(2) *v.* A chicken or young turkey is said to *yap* when it makes repeated calls for food.

**Yappy**, *adj.* thin; hungry-looking.

**Yarn**. 'Take the *yarn*,' said of herrings when they strike the net.

**Yarwhelp**, *sb.* a bird mentioned by Harris (*Hist. Co. Down*, 1744). It "is something like a woodcock." Called also **Yarwhip**.

**Yaup**, *v.* to bark; to cry as a young bird for food.

**Yeat**, *sb.* a gate.

**Yell**, *adj.* dry, as a cow when not giving milk.

**Yelloch**, *sb.* a yell.

**Yellow-man**, *sb.* a kind of toffee made of treacle and flour.

**Yerp**, *v.* to yelp. 'Whiles a whitterick *yerps* like a dug,' *i. e.* a stoat sometimes yelps like a dog.

**Yilley-yorlin**, **Yella-yoit**, **Yella-yert**, *sb.* the yellow-hammer or yellow bunting.

**Yin**, *adj.* one.

**Yin ends erran**, on particular or special purpose. 'He went *yin ends erran*' for it.'

**Yirkin**, *sb.* the side of a boot.

**Yirnin**, **Yermerin**, *v.* grumbling; complaining.

**Yoke**, **Yok**, *v.* to attach a horse to a cart or other vehicle.

**Yirlin**, *sb.* a yellow-hammer.

**You and you else**, *i. e.* you and others like you; in the same line as you are, or the same way of thinking.

**Your day**, *sb.* your lifetime; all your days. 'The watch will last you *your day*.'

**You're no fit**, you are not able.

**Your uns**, *sb.* your family.

**Yous**, *pron.* ye. 'Yous can't get commin' through this way.'

**You've only the half of it**, a reply to the observation, 'I'm glad to have seen you,' meaning 'I am as glad as you are.'

**Yowl**, *v.* to howl. 'The dog *yowled* when I clodded a stone at him.'

**Yowlin**, *sb.* a howling or yelping noise.

**Yuky**, *adj.* itchy.

**Zinc**, *sb.* This word is sometimes sounded as of two syllables, thus—  
*ess-zinc*.





